



PETER THOMAS WILSON Grand Master, 1933

PETER THOMAS WILSON

The Grand Master of North Carolina, Peter Thomas Wilson, was born on August 2, 1882, the son of Peter A. Wilson and Josephine E. Wilson. He was educated in the city schools of his native town of Winston and at the rather famous Salem Boys School. For twenty-five years after leaving school he was connected with the tobacco business of the city. Early in 1929 he transferred his interests and has since then been connected with the stock and bond business, at present being connected with the New York firm of E. A. Pierce & Co. On the 21st of April, 1917, he was married to Miss Sallie May Glass. To them have been born four sons, Peter T., Jr., Eugene Glass, Albert Henry, and Howard Lindsay Wilson.

Mr. Wilson was initiated in Winston Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M., Sept. 14, 1903, passed Sept. 28, 1903, and raised on October 9, 1903. He was Master of his Lodge from June, 1913, to June, 1914. He also served the 30th District as District Deputy Grand Master during the years of 1918 to 1922. He received the Mark Master's Degree in Winston Chapter, No. 24, on Nov. 16, 1903, the Past Master's Degree on December 11, 1903, Most Excellent Degree on Jan. 8, 1904, and Royal Arch Degree on Jan. 14, 1904. On Feb. 26, 1904, he received the Red Cross Degree in Piedmont Commandery, No. 6, and was Knighted Feb. 29, 1904. He was appointed Grand Steward by Grand Master Leon Cash at the Annual Communication in 1925, and advanced to the several places and stations of the Grand Lodge during the succeeding years until 1933 when, at the Annual Communication held in Asheville, N. C., he was elected Grand Master.

Mr. Wilson is an active and efficient churchman, being a member of the Board of Stewards of Centenary Methodist Church of Winston-Salem, and having served the Board as a most efficient chairman for a term of two years. He is a type of man to whom the conduct of an organization can be committed with confidence. Painstaking in his work, sound in his judgment, and unquestioned in his integrity, he combines the qualities of a good citizen in a remarkable degree.

Press of Oxford Orphanage
Oxford, N. C.
1 9 3 3

Proceedings

--OF THE--

GRAND LODGE

A. F. And A. M.

Of North Carolina





PAST GRAND MASTERS

A LIST OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1787 TO 1932 INCLUSIVE AND DATES WHEN ELECTED

*Samuel Johnston1787	*George W. Blount1874, '75
*Richard Caswell1788	*Horace H. Munson1876, '77
*Samuel Johnston_1789, '90, '91	*William R. Cox1878, '79
*William R. Davie1792, '93,	*Henry F. Grainger1880, '81
'94, '95, '96, '97, '98	*Robert Bingham_1882, '83, '84
*W:ll: D-ll- 1700 1000 201	*Fabius H. Busbee1885, '86
*William Polk1799, 1800, '01	
*John L. Taylor1802, '03, '04	C. 11. 100011100111111111111111111111111
*John Hall1805, '06, '07	*Samuel H. Smith1889, '90
*Benjamin Smith_1808, '09, '10	*Hezekiah A. Gudger1891, '92
*Robert Williams1811, '12, '13	*John W. Cotten1893, '94
*John L. Taylor1814, 15, 16	*Francis M. Moye1895, '96
*Calvin Jones1817, 18, '19	*Walter E. Moore1897, '98
*John A. Cameron1820, '21	*Richard J. Noble1899
*James Strudwick Smith1822	*B. S. Royster1900, '01
*Robert Strange1823, '24	*H. I. Clark1902, '03
*H. G. Burton1825, '26	W. S. Liddell1904, '05
*L. D. Wilson1827, '28, '29	Francis D. Winston_1906, '07
*R. D. Speight, Jr1830, '31	*Samuel M. Gattis1908, '09
*S. J. Baker1832	*Richard N. Hackett_1910, '11
*S. F. Patterson1833, '34	*W. B. McKoy1912
*L. H. Martseller1835, '36	*F. M. Winchester1913
*D. W. Stone1837, '38, '39	*Jno. T. Alderman1914
*S. J. Baker1840	F. P. Hobgood, Jr1915
*D. L. Crenshaw1841	A. B. Andrews, Jr1916
*J. H. Wheeler1842, '43	Claude L. Pridgen1917
*P. W. Fanning_1844, '45, '46	*George S. Norfleet1918
*W. F. Collins1847, '48, '49	Henry A. Grady1919
*A. T. Jerkins1850, '51, '52	*James C. Braswell1920
*Clement H. Jordan1853, '54	J. Bailey Owen1921
*P. A. Holt1855, '56	*James H. Webb1922
*Alfred Martin1857, '58	Hubert McN. Poteat1923
*Lewis S. Williams1859, '60	James LeG. Everett1924
*W. G. Hill1861	Leon Cash1925
*E. F. Watson1862, '63	*John E. Cameron1926
	John H. Anderson1927
*John McCormick1864	
*E. J. Reade1865, '66	Raymond C. Dunn1928
*R. W. Best1867	John J. Phoenix1929
*Robert B. Vance1868, '69	E. W. Timberlake, Jr1930
*Charles C. Clark1870, '71	J. W. Winborne1931
*John Nichols1872, '73	H. C. Alexander1932

^{*} Deceased.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 17, 1934.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

ELECTIVE OFFICERS
M. W. Peter T. WilsonGrand Master, Box 842, Winston-Salem R. W. Roy F. Ebbs Deputy Grand Master Asheville R. W. Chas B. Newcomb_ Senior Grand Warden Wilmington R. W. J. Giles Hudson Junior Grand Warden Salisbury R. W. John J. Phoenix_ Grand Treasurer Greensboro R. W. John H. Anderson_ Grand Secretary Raleigh
APPOINTIVE OFFICERS
W. W. R. SMITH
* Worshipful Brother R. F. Edwards was re-appointed Grand Lecturer but died May 4th, 1933.
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BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES P. G. M. J. LEG. EVERETT, Rockingham 1934 P. G. M. LEON CASH, Winston-Salem 1935 P. G. M. HUBERT MCN. POTEAT, Wake Forest 1936 P. G. M. R. C. DUNN, Enfield 1937 P. G. M. F. D. WINSTON, Windsor 1938 BOARD OF CUSTODIANS P. T. WILSON, Grand Master, Winston-Salem LEON CASH, Grand Lecturer, Winston-Salem C. B. Newcomb, Wilmington 1934 S. N. BOYCE, Gastonia 1935 E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR., Wake Forest 1936 ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS P. C. STOTT—First District Wendell J. W. PATTON—Second District 5tatesville
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

A. B. Andrews (1934); L. T. Hartsell, Jr., (1935); Thos. J. Harkins (1936); R. C. Dunn (1937); J. W. Winborne (1938); appointed by the Governor: S. N. Boyce, R. L. Flowers, J. LeG. Everett.

DIRECTORS MASONIC FOUNDATION

R. C. Dunn (1934); J. LeG. Everett (1935); A. B. Andrews (1936); J. H. Anderson (1937); J. J. Phoenix (1938).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

C. M. Vanstory (1934); J. Howard Brown (1934); John S. McEachern (1935); J. E. Latham (1935); E. R. Ford (1936); W. L. Hogan (1936); W. C. Wicker (1937); Wm. R. Smith (1937); J. J. Phoenix (1938); W. P. Henley (1938).

REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen______Warrenton

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

N 1 DI LUCU DI D C D (100)
No. 1—Elizabeth City Dist. B. C. Berry (106)Hertford
No. 2—Windsor DistrictR. B. Lineberry (240)_Harrellsville
No. 3—Plymouth District_Jesse R. Butt (300)Aurora
No. 4—Halifax DistrictR. T. Daniel (203)
No. 5—Greenville District_Dr. B. McK. Johnson (78), Greenville
No. 6-Kinston DistrictN. D. Gwatney (112)Goldsboro
No. 7—New Bern District_J. E. English (405)Morehead City
No. 8—Jacksonville DistJno. D. Warlick (83)Jacksonville
No. 9—Clinton DistrictJ. E. Jerrett (101)Kenansville
No. 10—Wilmington District J. S. McEachern (1)Wilmington
No. 11—Lumberton District. R. T. Allen (114)Lumberton
No. 12—Rockingham DistJ. C. Leigh (532)Hamlet
No. 13—Sanford District—L. L. Thomas (172)——Jonesboro
No. 14—Fayetteville DistZ. V. Snipes (147)Dunn
No. 15 Poloigh District Harrison Karffron (40) Poloigh
No. 15—Raleigh District—Harrison Kauffman (40)—Raleigh
No. 16—Smithfield District_Geo. H. Wilkerson (320)Selma
No. 17—Wilson District——A. S. Chesson (117)———Wilson
No. 18—Tarboro DistrictM. L. Laughlin (58)Tarboro
No. 19—Henderson DistrictW. B. White (630)Norlina
No. 20—Oxford District B. E. Stanfield (499)Timberlake
No. 21—Durham DistrictChas. M. Walker (19)Hillsboro
No. 22—Reidsville District_E. L. Somers (384)Reidsville
No. 23—Greensboro District_R. L. Pope (214)Thomasville
No. 24—Asheboro DistrictC. A. Graham (444)Ramseur
No. 25—Salisbury District_L. J. Bounds (626)Kannapolis
No. 26—Monroe District——B. T. Hill (64)————Wadesboro
No. 27—Charlotte District. F. K. Fleagle (176)Davidson
No. 28—Gastonia DistrictJ. S. Armstrong (137)Lincolnton
110. 20—Gastoma District—10. D. Armstrong (101)——Lincolnton

No. 29—Statesville District_R. K. McNeely (496)Mooresville No. 30—WSalem DistrictDr. L. P. Martin (134)Mocksville
No. 31—Elkin District——H. M. Foy (322)———Mt Airy
No. 32—Yadkinville DistJ. Thad Reece (162)Yadkinville
No. 33—Wilkesboro DistJ. W. Nichols (407)N. Wilkesboro
No. 34—Jefferson District
No. 35—Boone DistrictA. D. Wilson (363)Boone
No. 36—Hickory DistrictJ. T. Ingram (262)Lenoir
No. 37—Shelby DistrictJ. W. Lee (486)Lawndale
No. 38—Hendersonville DistJ. E. Shipman (387)Hendersonville
No. 39—Asheville DistrictH. B. Leavitt (118)Asheville
No. 40—Spruce Pine DistF. W. Biddix (554)Spruce Pine
No. 41—Waynesville DistD. K. Medford (453)Clyde
No. 41—Waynesville DistD. K. Medford (453)

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—R. C. Dunn (447); Thos. J. Harkins (118);
F. D. Winston (5); L. T. Hartsell, Jr. (32); C. B. Newcomb (1);
E. W. Timberlake, Jr. (282); J. W. Winborne (237).

By-Laws-J. H. Anderson (8), Grand Secretary.

Finance—A. B. Andrews (218); Herbert C. Alexander (31); H. B. Leavitt (118); J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1); W. B. Hodge (31); R. D. Shore (167).

Oxford Orphanage—J. F. Carey (667); Harry Page (137); J. W. Payne (543); E. W. Carlton (210); Gilbert H. Hendrix (32).

Committee on Appeals—Harry T. Paterson (3); C. S. Chamberlain (4); H. F. Long (495); R. H. Bowles (343); H. M. Brandon (289).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—Thos. B. VanPoole (576); F. Eugene Hester (384); C. M. Gueth (344); M. Saliba (117); R. K. McNeely (496).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell (31); J. LeG. Everett (495); F. D. Winston (5); H. G. Etheridge (118); L. E. Green (259); Harrison Kauffman (40); J. S. McEachern (1); D. E. Bulluck (230); D. A. Morris (352); J. H. Anderson (8); B. T. Hill (64); Roy K. McNeely (496); J. E. Shipman (387); Dr. L. P. Martin (134).

Masonic Education—J. Edward Allen (10); J. H. Anderson (8); F. M. Pinnix (122); Harvey A. Cox (40); F. F. Harding (500).

Charters and Dispensations—Henry L. Taylor (1); K. W. Parham (500); W. C. Wicker (549).

Propositions and Grievances—L. W. Alderman (500); B. E. Stanfield (499); R. P. Steffey (261).

Credentials Committee—A. B. Goetze (40); C. T. McClenaghan (218); J. W. Kellogg (500).

Charity-A. O. Alford (218).

Unfinished Business-R. T. Allen (114).

Necrology-Leon Cash (167).

Masonic Loan Fund—S. N. Boyce (369); R. D. Shore (167); Geo. E. Wood (31); J. Ray Shute, II. (666); Leon Godown (32). Foreign Correspondent—J. Edward Allen (10), Warrenton.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Investigation of Lecture Service—H. M. Poteat (282); J. W. Winborne (237); J. Edward Allen (10).

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Asheville, N. C., Tuesday, April 18, 1933.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in its One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Annual Communication in the Masonic Temple, in the City of Asheville, on Tuesday evening, April 18th, 1933, at 7:30 o'clock, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Herbert C. Alexander, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Brother Geo. T. Harmon, Deputy Grand Master of South Carolina.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. Herbert C. Alexander	Grand Master
R. W. Peter T. Wilson	
R.: W.: Roy F. Ebbs	_Senior Grand Warden
R. W. Chas. B. Newcomb	_Junior Grand Warden
R. W. John J. Phoenix	Grand Treasurer
R. W. John H. Anderson	Grand Secretary

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

Rev. Geo. T. Harmon, of S. C., as	Grand Chaplain
W. Jeff L. Nelson as	Grand Lecturer
W. J. G. Hudson	Senior Grand Deacon
W.W. N. Sherrod	Junior Grand Deacon
W.: HARRY T. PATERSON	Grand Marshal
W.J. EDWARD ALLEN	Grand Steward
W.W. L. HOGAN	Grand Steward
W.W. D. Terry	Grand Tiler
W.:.E. W. Spires	Grand Historian
W.:.K. W. PARHAM	Grand Auditor
W.: CLYDE R. HOEY	Grand Orator

GRAND CUSTODIANS

S. N. Boyce	Gastonia
LEON CASH	Winston-Salem
C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

W. S. Liddell, Francis D. Winston, A. B. Andrews, Hubert M. Poteat, J. LeGrand Everett, Leon Cash, John H. Anderson, Raymond C. Dunn, John J. Phoenix, E. W. Timberlake, Jr., J. W. Winborne.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No.	2-Windsor DistrictR. B. Lineberry (240)Harrellsville
No.	5—Greenville District_A. W. Harris (284)Greenville
No.	7-New Bern District_J. E. English (405)_Morehead City
No.	9-Clinton DistrictJ. E. Jerritt (101)Kenansville
No. 1	0—Wilmington DistJ. S. McEachern (1)Wilmington
	1—Lumberton DistR. T. Allen (114)Lumberton
	3—Sanford DistrictL. L. Thomas (172)Jonesboro
	5—Raleigh DistrictH. Kauffman (40)Raleigh
	6—Smithfield DistrictG. H. Wilkerson (320)Selma
No. 1	7—Wilson District——A. S. Chesson (117)———Wilson
	9—Henderson District_W. B. White (630)Norlina
	0—Oxford District——B. E. Stanfield (499)——Timberlake
	1—Durham DistrictD. A. Morris (352)Durham
	6—Monroe District——B. T. Hill (64)————Wadesboro
	7—Charlotte District. F. K. Fleagle (176)Davidson
	8—Gastonia DistrictW. J. Roach (590)Lowell
	9—Statesville District_R. K. McNeely (496)Mooresville
	0—Winston-Salem District. L. P. Martin (134)Mocksville
	1—Elkin District——H. M. Foy (322)———Mt. Airy
	3—Wilkesboro District_J. W. Nichols (407)N. Wilkesboro
	6—Hickory DistrictJ. F. Carpenter (592)Maiden 7—Shelby DistrictJ. W. Lee (486)Lawndale
No. 3	9—Asheville District—H. B. Leavitt (118)———Asheville
	1—Waynesville DistL. E. Green (259)Waynesville
	3—Murphy District—Clyde H. Jarrett (529)Andrews
No. 4	4—Rutherfordton DistJ. G. Beaman (237)Marion

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama	D. E. BulluckRocky Mount	;
	J. S. McEachernWilmington	
	W. N. SherrodEnfield	
	S. N. BoyceGastonia	
	W. L. BischoffAsheville	
District of Columbia	E. W. Timberlake, JrWake Forest	;
	F. K. FleagleDavidson	
Illinois	P. T. WilsonWinston-Salem	1
Indiana	A. W. HarrisGreenville	•
	C. S. ChamberlainKinston	
Louisiana	J. W. WinborneMarion	1
Maryland	W. B. WhiteNorlina	L
Michigan	Harry T. PatersonWilmington	1
Minnesota	Francis D. WinstonWindsor	•
Mississippi	H. M. BrandonWinston-Salem	1
Nebraska	H. B. LeavittAsheville	,
	R. B. LineberryHarrellsville	
	J. H. AndersonRaleigh	
New York	R. C. DunnEnfield	l
North Dakota	K. W. ParhamRaleigh	1

Ohio	Leon Cash	Winston-Salem
Oklahoma	J. F. Marquette	Statesville
Oregon	L. J. Bounds	Kannapolis
South Carolina	D. A. Morris	Durham
Tennessee	H. C. Alexander	Charlotte
Virginia	T. J. Harkins	Asheville
Washington	$___J$. LeG. Everett $____$	Rockingham
West Virginia	F. M. Pinnix	Oxford
Wisconsin	R. K. Stewart	High Point
REPRESENTAT	IVES FOREIGN GRAND LOD	GES
Alberta	G. C. Ward	Biltmore
Alpina-Switzerland		
British Columbia	J. P. Ashby	Winston-Salem
Minas Gereas, Brazil	C. H. Jarrett	Andrews
Para, Brazil	B. T. Hill	Wadesboro
Para, BrazilParahyba, Brazil	J. F. Carpenter	Maiden
San Paulo	J. W. Lee	Lawndale
Canada		
Chili	L. L. Thomas	Jonesboro
Cuscatlan of Salvador	J. Ray. Shute, II	Monroe
Denmark	J. E. Jerritt	$_{}$ Kenansville
England	A. B. Andrews	Raleigh
Finland		
G. O. Greece	J. C. Hobbs	$_{}$ Wilmington
G. O. Netherlands		
G. O. Turkey		
Honduras		
Ireland		
Jugo Slavia	J. E. English	Morehead City
Mexico, del Pacifico	L. E. Green	Waynesville
Mexico, York G. L	B. E. Stanfield	Timberlake
Nat. of Col. at Cartagena	W. L. Hogan	Charlotte
National of Egypt	M. Saliba	Wilson
National of France	J. G. Beaman	Marion
New South Wales	J. W. Nichols	N. Wilkesboro
Panama		
Prince Edward Island		
Quebec		
Queensland		
Republic of Guatemala	III D C. Hudson	Sansbury
Scotland	w. R. Smith	Kaleign
South Australia	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Spain	Geo. H. Wilkinson	Selma
Sweden	W. J. Roach	Lowell
U. S. of Venezuela	R. K. McNeely	Mooresville
Victoria	H. Kauffman	Raleigh
Western Australia	J. J. Phoenix	Greensboro

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

Jeff L. Nelson J. F. Marquette

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

We were pleased to have with us the following distinguished visitors, who were introduced and received with Grand Honors:

M. W. J. B. Templeton, Grand Master of Tennessee.

R. W. W. A. Walker, Senior Grand Warden of Tennessee. R. W. T. E. Doss, Grand Secretary of Tennessee. M. W. E. R. Burr, Past Grand Master of Tennessee.

R. W. Geo. T. Harmon, Deputy Gr. Master of South Carolina.

M. W. Jas. C. Padgett, Grand Master of Virginia.

M. J. J. D. Henderson, Past Grand Master of R. & S. Masters of Tennessee.

Ill. Thos. J. Harkins, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, A.

& A. S. R. for North Carolina. M. E. Wm. B. Hodge, Grand High Priest, R. A. M., of North Carolina.

M. I. W. L. Pridgen, Grand Master, R. & S. M., of North Carolina.

FLOWERS

The Grand Lodge was presented with a beautiful basket of flowers by Mrs. W. L. Hogan, Worthy Grand Matron of the Order Eastern Star of North Carolina.

TELEGRAMS

Telegrams were ordered sent to Brothers R. F. Edwards, J. W. Patton and Z. V. Snipes, expressing sympathy in their illness and regret at their inability to be present.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master:

We, your Committee on Credentials, report as follows:

So far as they have registered, or we have recognized them, we have checked the attendance of the Grand Officers, District Deputies, Grand Representatives, etc.

We find in the records furnished us by the Grand Secretary

a total of 371 lodges listed.

Properly authenticated credentials have been filed by the Representatives of 140 lodges or just over one-third of the total listed, with a total of 252 accredited delegates.

> F. WM. E. CULLINGFORD. H. C. CALDWELL, JAMES L. BROWN.

St. John's No.	1-Julius C. Hobbs, proxy.
St. John'sNo.	4—C. S. Chamberlain, proxy.
CharityNo.	5—C. L. Pierce, proxy.
PhoenixNo.	8-Rupert W. Harrison, M.; T. G. Slate,
	O. J. Scarborough, proxy for War-
T. I	dens.
Johnston-CaswellNo.	10—E. G. Allen, Representative. 31—Wm. Archie Davis, M.; Burke W.
PhalanxNo.	Fox, S. W.; H. M. Sedberry, J. W.
StokesNo.	32-Leon Godown, proxy.
HiramNo.	40-Herbert W. Moore, M.; Harvey A.
	Cox, S. W.; H. Kauffman, proxy for J. W.
HallNo.	53—D. M. Forbes, M.
ConcordNo.	58-T. L. Shipp, S. W.; D. F. Horne,
	J. W.
KilwinningNo.	64—B. T. Hill, proxy.
EagleNo.	71—A. C. Cole, M.; B. S. Carr, S. W.
Widow's SonNo.	75—C. G. Etheridge, proxy.
GreensboroNo.	76—Charles W. Fowler, M.
SharonNo.	78—V. A. Merritt, M.; A. R. House, proxy.
Western StarNo.	91-F. P. Stratford, M.; J. H. Carpen-
	ter, proxy.
HiramNo.	98—W. E. Moore, M.; T. H. King, proxy for S. W.
FultonNo.	99—J. E. Blalock, M.; M. L. Garrett, proxy for S. W.; T. O. Kepley, J. W.
Warren No.	101—J. L. Williams, M.; G. V. Gooding,
,, 4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	G. K. Aldridge, proxies.
FranklinNo.	109—J. R. Jinnett, proxy for M.; W. H. Bailey, S. W.
WayneNo.	112—R. M. Purser, M.; B. F. Welch, S. W.
	113—Wm. W. Morrill, M.; W. H. Harris,
	Sr., C. A. Harris, proxies for Wardens.
St. Alban'sNo.	114—R. T. Allen, proxy.
Mt. LebanonNo.	117—Michel Saliba, proxy.
	118-Hugh M Felder M. Walter E
	Clark, S. W.; Frank A. Michael, J. W.
Dan RiverNo.	129—J. O. Busick, proxy.
	134—H. E. Barnes, M.; Z. N. Anderson,
	proxy for S. W.
LincolnNo.	137-E. L. Rudisill, M.; Harry Page,
	proxy.
CherokeeNo.	146-E. O. Palmer, proxy for M., and
	J. W.; Fred Swain, S. W.

PalmyraNo.	147—F. Heywood West, Ralph V. Snipes, proxies.
AdoniramNo.	149—F. A. Winston, J. W.
	151-W. L. McIver, proxy.
Scotch-IrelandNo.	154—A. W. Watson, M.; W. L. Lyerly, proxy for S. W.; C. R. Wood, J. W.
Knap of ReedsNo.	158-W. L. Teasley, proxy.
WinstonNo.	167—J. P. Ashby, proxy.
	170—F. P. Edwards, M.; V. P. Rogers, S. W.; C. H. Reynolds, J. W.
	172-L. L. Thomas, proxy.
	176—F. K. Kleagle, proxy.
LebanonNo.	207-A. C. Moores, M.; F. B. Foster, S.W.
EnoNo.	210—H. W. Pickett, S. W.; Carey W. Lowe, J. W.
Catawba ValleyNo.	217—W. K. Keeter, S. W.; Lawrence Crouch, J. W.
Wm. G. HillNo.	218—Chas. P. Eldridge, M.; L. Polk Denmark, S. W.; David W. Morton, J. W.
HendersonNo.	229-J. C. Champion, proxy.
	237—A. S. Bradford, M.; R. L. Conley, S. W.; B. A. Dickson, proxy for J. W.
WiccaconNo.	240—R. B. Lineberry, proxy.
CatawbaNo.	248—C. H. Mebane, J. W.; J. R. Gaither, M.; G. A. Hewitt, S. W.
PythagorasNo.	249—J. R. Hood, M.; J. Berg, proxy for S. W.; J. Holden, proxy for J. W.; C. Ed Taylor.
WaynesvilleNo.	259—John D. Ezzell, M.; C. B. Hosaflook, S. W.
ExcelsiorNo.	261—E. S. Birkenwald, M.
	262—J. B. Ashe, M.; C. C. Setzer, S. W.; D. Hamer, Jr., J. W.
FarmingtonNo.	265—C. N. Essex, proxy.
Dunn's RockNo.	267—Leon English, S. P. H. Allison, proxies for M., and S. W.; A. G. Kyle, J. W.
UnakaNo.	268-J. T. Bird, M.; R. U. Sutton, S. W.
	282—C. S. Barnes, proxy.
	284—F. L. Whitehurst, M.
	289—E. G. Renninger, M.
	292—J. B. Tweed, Ben H. Trisby, proxies.
	293—J. R. Jones, proxy for M.; E. Y.
	Gentry, proxy for S. W.; L. G. Evans, J. W.

AuroraNo.	300—J. T. Wilkinson, R. T. Bonner, proxies.
ClayNo.	301-Wm. T. Bumgarner, proxy.
LaurinburgNo.	305—Archie P. Gibson, W. E. Trainham, proxies.
	319—B. T. Hatch, M.; Jennings Otts, S. W.
	320—L. T. Singleton, M.
	322-W. E. Poovey, M.; C. Binder, S. W.
Numa F. ReidNo.	344—B. G. Leonard, M.; G. W. Clark, proxy for S. W.; R. K. Stewart, proxy for J. W.
DurhamNo.	352—C. P. Caldwell, M.; D. A. Morris, proxy for S. W.; W. L. Pridgen, proxy for J. W.
FallstonNo.	356—R. W. Wilson, proxy.
	357—Dewey Buchanan, M.; B. E. Wilson,
	proxy for S. W.; A. Herrell, proxy for J. W.
East La PorteNo.	358—Frank G. Brown.
	369—S. N. Boyce, proxy.
	381—Eugene Allison, M.
	386—F. T. Plemmons, M.; C. G. Hipps, proxy for S. W.; P. B. Yorke, J. W.
	387—W. D. Lohman, J. J. Jenkins, J. H. Riggan, M., S. W., and J. W.
	388—A. V. Greene, E. C. Greene, proxies.
	395—N. C. Stack, Jr., J. W.
	396—D. S. Johnson, M.; W. M. Hicks, S. W.; J. J. Renn, J. W.
Bald CreekNo.	397—L. C. Buckner, M.; S. J. Angle, S. P. Randolph, proxies for Wardens.
JoppaNo.	401—W. A. Flemming, M.; Grady Nichols, J. W.
Siler CityNo.	403—H. E. Stout, M.
	404—H. Val Badgett, M.
OceanNo.	405—J. E. English, H. L. Joslyn, proxies.
North Wilkesboro No.	407—T. C. Caudill, M.
UniversityNo.	408—C. E. Preston, M.; J. Ralph Weaver, proxy for Wardens.
LouisburgNo.	413—Ivey Allen, proxy.
MaxtonNo.	417—C. H. Whitlock, proxy.
MontgomeryNo.	426—A. M. Simonds, M.; W. J. Martin, B. L. Fox, proxies for Wardens.
OconeeNo.	427—J. E. Osburn, proxy for S. W.
StokesdaleNo.	428—R. C. Gordon, M.; P. P. Simpson, proxy for Wardens.

	435—C. C. Potts, M.; W. W. Edwards, proxy for S. W.; J. L. Hicks, J. W.
Marble SpringNo.	439—J. M. Lovengood, John A. Tatham, proxies.
	446—S. T. Warren, M.; Wm. B. Pressley, S. W.
ClydeNo.	453—D. K. Medford, M.; R. M. Crawford, S. W.; Edwin Fincher, proxy for J. W.
ElkinNo.	454—M. C. Whitner, proxy.
DillsboroNo.	459-M. Y. Jarrett, M.
	461—J. W. Rowell, proxy for M., and J. W.; W. S. Morton, S. W.
	472—T. R. Moore, M.; G. E. Stamey, S. W.; J. E. Justice, J. W.
	473—I. S. Hutchins, M.
	486—E. N. Kellmeyer, proxy.
	487—J. F. Marquette proxy for M., and J. W.; Glenn C. Wiley, proxy for S. W.
	489—W. W. Braswell, M.; J. L. Bonner, Edward P. Robbins, proxies for Wardens; Herman Campbell.
	493—W. P. Henley, proxy for M., and S. W.; R. B. Davis, J. W.
	494—Bas. Graves, proxy.
	495—Geo. S. Steele, M.
	496—R. W. Troutman, M.; M. E. Brown, S. W.; F. J. Jones, J. W.
	499—R. J. Johnson, proxy.
	500—W. R. Smith, proxy for J. W.; Wm. T. Harding, proxy for M., and S. W.
	506—G. F. Rose, J. W.
	515—O. M. Vernon, M.
LucamaNo.	
	529—J. W. S. Davis, M.; O. P. Robinson, S. W.; Carl Scott, proxy for J. W.
JoppaNo.	530-J. A. Ward, M.; A. W. Cunningham,
	S. W.; W. H. Halliburton, proxy for J. W.
HamletNo.	S. W.; W. H. Halliburton, proxy for J. W. 532—H. C. Phifer, M.
HollisNo.	S. W.; W. H. Halliburton, proxy for J. W. 532—H. C. Phifer, M. 535—Clay Blanton, M.
HollisNo. WilliamsNo.	S. W.; W. H. Halliburton, proxy for J. W. 532—H. C. Phifer, M. 535—Clay Blanton, M. 538—E. G. Cashion, proxy.
HollisNo. WilliamsNo. CorinthianNo.	S. W.; W. H. Halliburton, proxy for J. W. 532—H. C. Phifer, M. 535—Clay Blanton, M. 538—E. G. Cashion, proxy. 542—T. S. Graham, Jr., proxy.
HollisNo. WilliamsNo. CorinthianNo. SpencerNo.	S. W.; W. H. Halliburton, proxy for J. W. 532—H. C. Phifer, M. 535—Clay Blanton, M. 538—E. G. Cashion, proxy.

VesperNo.	554—B. C. Burgess, M.
SwannanoaNo.	561—R. G. Carter, M.
Wendell No.	565—P. C. Stott, proxy.
DoricNo.	568—T. Allen Buck, M.; Frank R. Sutton, proxy for Wardens.
Andrew Jackson No.	576—R. L. Van Poole, M.; H. T. Russell, S. W.; C. L. Rabon, proxy for J. W.
LowellNo.	590—W. J. Roach, M.
MaidenNo.	592—John F. Carpenter, proxy.
CranberryNo.	598—R. A. Harmon, George W. Smith, L. E. Norman, Representatives.
Queen CityNo.	602—George Robbins, M.; D. E. Bulluck, proxy for Wardens.
BelmontNo.	627—C. W. Fite, F. W. McKee, proxies.
NorlinaNo.	630-Frank E. Weldon, proxy.
John A. NicholsNo.	650—John Foreman, M.; W. M. Ashe, S. W.; W. L. Pfaff, J. W.
GuilfordNo.	656—R. N. Musgrave, proxy.
Black MountainNo.	663—Wiley B. Kyles, M.
West AshevilleNo.	665—L. E. Trantham, M.; A. J. Buckner, S. W.; Geo. W. Benson, J. W.
N. C. L. ResearchNo.	666—J. Ray Shute, proxy.
Fort BraggNo.	667—Selim A. Mattson, M.; Albert G. Klingler, S. W.
Holland MemorialNo.	668—R. A. Dickson, M.; E. W. Bowen, S. W.
KernersvilleNo.	669—N. R. Oliver, proxy for M.; and J. W.; Geo. M. Potter, S. W.
LoveladyNo.	670—Frank Pascal, M.; Henry Grill, Jr., S. W.; Horace C. Goode, J. W.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

INTRODUCTORY

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Greetings:

We are met tonight in our One Hundred Forty-Sixth Annual Communication, and it gives me genuine pleasure and happiness to bid you one and all a hearty welcome. It seems to be most appropriate for us to be here in the Capital of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains (under the starry decked heavens), where the lovely Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel seem to vie with the magnificent water falls abounding thru-out nature's most beautiful play ground of America. The fame of this beautiful city as a summer and health resort has been broadcast to the far corners of America, and the citizens of Asheville are justly proud of that fame. They have shown themselves to be not only a kind and hospitable people, but a progressive and thrifty citizenry. It is here, and scattered thru this entire Blue Ridge empire, that we find the purest Anglo-Saxon that remains in this modern civilization of ours. They have preserved the rich traditions of their forefathers, and one can find in many of the families the old uniforms, muskets, powder horns and bullet moulds that were used at the battle of Kings Mountain, where the famous British General Ferguson fell mortally wounded.

On January 20, 1932, you placed the welfare of the Craft in my hands, and it now becomes my duty to review and record my doings during the past fifteen months. I shall be as brief as possible and I trust that I shall not be unduly long in reciting the many acts and deeds that were necessary during that period.

Masonry and our Nation, in fact the entire world, have faced the most trying and puzzling conditions we have ever been called upon to face. Perhaps we have not suffered more want than heretofore, but conditions have been far worse because faith in our leaders has been largely destroyed, and there seems to be no one capable of leading us out of our dilemma. It would seem that Communists have made capital of our misery, and that our every misfortune has played into their hands. It is an easy matter today to spread the seed of discontent, and intelligent people heed the wildest sort of rumors. Masons are a carefully chosen body of men, hand-picked, if you please, for their conservatism, for their upstanding character, for their moral qualification and for their belief in a Supreme Being. It behooves us, therefore, to remain true to those excellent tenets of our profession and to stand steadfast before the eyes of all men.

VISITATION CAMPAIGN

The growth of our Fraternity has been on the downward road for the past seven years, and our net loss for the past fifteen months has been larger than any previous administration. Brother John J. Phoenix, P. G. M., voiced his opinion that Masonry was then facing a crisis. P.:.G.:.M.:. J. Wallace Winborne stated in his address that we had not passed that crisis, and I tell you that I think we have passed the worst of it, but that we have a steady and hard pull before us. In an effort to stem the tide last year, P.:.G.:.M.:.J. Wallace Winborne put on the Attendance Campaign in an effort to have the members rally around their Lodges, thus reviving their interest in and their allegiance to their respective Sensing that there were many members sorely pressed in mind, in body, and in finances, I endeavored to induce every Subordinate Lodge in the State to put on a Visitation Campaign in an effort to show our members that Masonry does not consist alone in the conferring of degrees that sometimes become dry and uninteresting, but that the Brethren might, thru these visits, bring out the true spirit of the Fraternity by the display of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. The results have been gratifying; attendance in many cases has doubled. Those who entered into the campaign in earnest have gotten real benefits from it. The officers have had a rich experience and the Brethren who were visited have caught a new vision of the meaning of Masonry. Those who did not

participate have lost a golden opportunity for service to their fellowman. Those who did participate have made the Fraternity mean much more to its members.

MASONIC DEAD

The Supreme Architect in His all wise providence over us, has seen fit to call from labor to refreshment many of our Craft, and they have been privileged to stand before the Great White Throne and hear from Him who sitteth as the Judge Supreme, the welcome words "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of our Lord". Among those who have fallen are Past Grand Masters John T. Alderman and Walter E. Moore; Grand Auditor Charles N. Goodno, and District Deputy Grand Master D. M. Jolly. We shall miss these beloved brethren from our councils. Suitable resolutions will be brought in later by special committees on resolutions.

VISITATIONS

The pleasant part of a Grand Master's term of office is the visits he is able to make. My visits have been the high spots to me during the past fifteen months, and it has been a genuine pleasure for me to visit whenever it has been possible. Among the many places visited were Asheville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Raleigh. Gastonia, Shelby, Kings Mountain, Belmont, Dallas, Statesville, North Wilkesboro, Mt. Airy, Burlington, Durham, Fort Bragg, Wilmington, Rockingham, Monroe, Albemarle, New Bern, Windsor, Goldsboro, Concord, Lexington and Kannapolis. At all these places the attendance has been large and the attention paid was keen. Masonry is not dead nor is it sleeping. I believe men are more interested than ever. I attended each meeting of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage, but was prohibited from attending the Masonic & Eastern Star Home Board meetings as these were held on Saturday and it was not possible for me to be away from my office on that day. I also attended the St. John's Day at Oxford and the Robert Morris Day at the Masonic & Eastern Star Home, also it was a pleasure for me to meet with the Board of Custodians in a two-day meeting at the Rainbow Camp at Edgemont where we were delightfully entertained by the Camp. We are grateful to them for their hospitality.

FOREIGN VISITS

During the week of May 12, 1932, it was my pleasure to attend the Grand Masters' Conference at Washington, D. C., and the following day I was the guest at a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri at their meeting in the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Building. Following this I was pleased to represent the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at the Dedicatory program of this wonderful memorial to our late illustrious Brother George Washington. Again it was my pleasure to attend the conference of the Grand Masters in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1933. Many of the Brethren of our Jurisdiction were present at the dedication of the Geo. Washington Masonic National Memorial, among whom were Past Grand Masters John H. Anderson, Francis D. Winston, R. C. Dunn, and Brothers J. Edward Allen, Grand High Priest Wm. B. Hodge, Grand Commander Will Horne, B. E. Stanfield, K. W. Parham, Watson N. Sherrod, R. D. Shore, and Deputy Grand Master P. T. Wilson. I cannot speak too highly of this magnificent memorial and the work done by these faithful men who compose the Directorate. We have a most efficient president in the person of P. . G. . M. . Watres of Scranton, Penn. I acknowledge, with grateful appreciation, invitations to visit the Grand Lodges of Virginia and South Carolina and regret that it was not possible for me to attend.

JOSEPH HEWES CELEBRATION

On April 15th, 1932, the Joseph Hewes monument, erected by the National Government, was unveiled in the historic town of Edenton. On this happy occasion there was presented to the Grand Lodge an etching of Brother Hewes by Brother Robert A. Foster of Somerville, N. J. I commissioned Brother J. Edward Allen to accept same for the Grand Lodge which he did, and the

same is now in the hands of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Thus we delight to place the photo of this Revolutionary patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence in our Hall where it will be kept for perpetual remembrance of him who contributed so much to the winning of our independence.

INVITATIONS

During the year I was the recipient of many invitations to visit various Subordinate Lodges throughout the state. I regret that I could not accept them all; I especially regret that I could not accept the invitation to Washington's Mother Lodge, Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, at Fredericksburg, Va., to attend their Bi-Centennial Celebration on November 4th, 1932, at which time another George Washington, a direct descendant of one of Washington's uncles, was initiated. The Brethren over our State have shown me every consideration and kindness and when it was impossible for me to accept their invitations they have shown a sympathetic attitude.

DISPENSATIONS

The usual number of requests for dispensations to elect and install officers have been received and granted in strict accordance with the provisions of the Code. The resignations of officers, where warranted, were granted and dispensations dispatched for the elections and installation of successors. I granted Greensboro Lodge, No. 76, a dispensation to hold a meeting of their Lodge February 22nd, 1932, in Alexandria, Va., for the purpose of placing a Masonic apron on the Crypt in the tomb of Washington, they having obtained permission for the meeting from the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION

Upon application of Perseverance Lodge, No. 59, and having investigated their request rather carefully as to its merits, I granted concurrent jurisdiction to Perseverance Lodge, No. 59, and Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, over the territory formerly served by Roper Lodge, No. 443.

MATTERS TO BE REPORTED BY GRAND SECRETARY

The Grand Secretary's report will cover in detail: (1) The dates, places and purposes of the Special Communications; (2) The nominations of Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina; (3) The appointment of Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges; (4) The consolidations of Lodges; (5) The issuance of Duplicate Charters; (6) Charters surrendered; (7) Charters arrested; and (8) Dispensation for a new lodge.

I have taken as lenient attitude as I felt I could toward the several lodges who are in arrears with the payment of their per capita tax, and have endeavored to stimulate and encourage them whenever possible, but where there was little or no hope I have arrested the charters of those listed by the Grand Secretary.

INSTITUTION OF LODGES CHARTERED IN 1932

On January 28, 1932, Kernersville Lodge, No. 669, was duly instituted in accordance with the Charter granted it at our last Annual Communication.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS

Agreeable to the usual form, I have to report that I have had the usual number of questions propounded, many of them requiring only an interpretation of the Code, and therefore, should not be classed as "Rulings or Decisions".

(1) Amendment to Section No. 82 of the Code, changing the time of electing officers from June to December, 1932, adopted at the last Annual Communication. Notice was forwarded to all Subordinate Lodges not to hold the usual election of officers in June as heretofore, but that all officers should hold over till the election in December as provided in the above amendment.

(2) The Secretary of John A. Nichols Lodge, No. 650, A. F. & A. M., Asheville, requested permission to use a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M., Asheville, for the purpose of taking stenographic testimony at their trial April 29th, stating that they had no member who could write short-hand. I granted their

request. This permission being contrary to Section, No. 202, sub-section "B" of the Code.

- (3) A member of Numa F. Reid Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., requested permission to send an appeal for help for one of their Past Masters to all Masters and Past Masters in North Carolina. This appeal to be over the signature of the Master and Wardens of Numa F. Reid Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M. I denied their request.
- (4) A member of Rock Springs Lodge, No. 341, A. F. & A. M., was convicted of second degree murder. The Master asked if they could take the Criminal Court records and dispose of the case. I answered, "You can use the testimony of a Criminal Court as evidence at a Masonic Trial, but the Criminal Court evidence is not conclusive proof of the accused's guilt at a Masonic Trial. Every Mason has a right to be heard before his brethren as to his guilt or innocence, therefore, you cannot reprimand, suspend or expel a Mason without trial. Sec. No. 152".
- (5) Bakersville Lodge, No. 357, Bakersville, invited the five Lodges in District No. 40 to participate in a Sunday picnic, Sunday, June 26th, 1932, on top of Roan Mountain at which time they were to have an all day program and "beef barbecue dinner". Section No. 110 of the Code reads, "No meeting of the Lodge shall be held on Sundays, except on funeral occasions or to attend Religious Services." I held that a picnic was in direct conflict with the code and directed the Master to abandon his plans.
- (6) "B" who was a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 542, of Greensboro, was expelled by Gulfport Lodge, No. 422, of Mississippi, wanted to apply to Corinthian Lodge, No. 542, for reinstatement, whereupon Corinthian Lodge, No. 542, requested a ruling on same. I held as follows: "He will have to be reinstated in the Lodge that expelled him. If he is reinstated by Gulfport Lodge, No. 422, this will restore him to rights and privileges of Masonry, but would not restore him to membership in your (Corinthian) Lodge. If he should be restored by Gulfport Lodge and then desires to reunite with Corinthian

Lodge, No. 542, it will be necessary for him to petition your Lodge for membership. Further, if restored by Gulfport Lodge, he should secure a certificate to that effect from the Grand Secretary of Mississippi which would operate as a demit to your Lodge in applying for membership. See Section 207-221-B, 236 and 237.

- (7) Statesville Lodge, No. 487, summoned a member for non payment of dues. He appeared, and asked for additional time in which to settle, which was granted, but he failed to pay. Question: Can they proceed under the original summons? My answer was "Yes" having acquired jurisdiction, granted his request, setting a definite date for payment and he having failed to pay, they still held jurisdiction. Section 101.
- (8) John A. Nichols Lodge, No. 650, asks if a registered summons mailed their member (serving time in the penitentiary) to his home address is sufficient legal notice. My answer is No. You know his address and the notice must be sent to him, care the penitentiary. (This was done thru Grand Secretary Anderson).
- (9) Denton Lodge, No. 404, held a public installation of officers but did not open their Lodge. Later discovering their error wrote to ask a ruling. I held that their officers were not legally installed, having failed to open and close the Lodge, and instructed them to re-install them at a regular communication of their Lodge.
- (10) The Secretary of Richlands Lodge, No. 564, issued a demit to its Master to unite with Seaboard Lodge, No. 378. Inasmuch as the Master did not resign with the approval of the Grand Master, I declared the action null and void and ordered Seaboard Lodge, No. 378, to strike his name from their roll. I notified Richlands Lodge, No. 564, to secure his resignation and act upon it at a regular Communication and gave them permission to accept it. I further advised them that when they had properly accepted his resignation, they could then issue him a demit and that Seaboard Lodge, No. 378, could then receive and act on his application. Section 86, Page 42.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

All of my predecessors have sung the praise of this wonderful institution in a far more able manner than I am capable of, however, in these days of economical retrenchment, suffice it to say that the capable management has been able to materially reduce the operating costs so that we are now maintaining the Orphanage well under \$1.00 per day per child. It has been a source of genuine pleasure on my part to visit it several times during the past fifteen months and I am indeed grateful that I could have a small part in its affairs during my term of office. It has been pointed out that the individual member per capita tax contribution to its support, is less than the cost of one cigarette per day. Considering it the chief object of our Charity do you think the cost too great?

On June 13, 1932, it was my privilege to attend the graduating exercises and to present, on behalf of the institution, to each of the 21 graduates, a copy of the Holy Bible and a Diploma. While my experience in such matters has been limited, yet I have never seen a finer graduating class, and I predict for each of them a bright future. Some of them have already entered College, some are taking business courses and in each case they are finding their way into the busy activities of life, thus taking up the greater role, that of useful citizenship.

I am happy to tell you that under the Superintendency of Rev. C. K. Proctor the timid aloofness that formerly characterized the attitude of the Orphan is fast disappearing, and they are now children with self confidence and display a fine trait of trustfulness in him and his official staff. The income has been greatly reduced, yet expenses have been proportionately reduced, and thru his careful management he has been able to steer the institution thru 1932 without borrowing a single penny for operating expenses. The budget for 1933 has been scaled down sharply, and I am pleased to be able to come before you with a request that you appropriate only \$45,000.00 for this worthy cause.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

Again we are pleased to report to you that this Home is doing a fine work, and is still that refuge for those whose outlook would be dark and gloomy. It will fill the heart of any Mason with pride to go into this Institution and see the happiness that pervades it and to see the brightness and cheerfulness of its inmates. The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated in having George R. Bennette at its head. I recommend an appropriation of \$12,000.00 to its continued maintenance.

LECTURE SERVICE

As the depression has increased in intensity during the year, and as so many of the Lodges have been so hard pressed to meet their regular expenses and the per capita tax, I found it necessary to excuse many from employing a Lecturer. Under the resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication, the number of Assistant Grand Lecturers was reduced to three, and yet these three together with the Grand Lecturer have not been able to secure enough work during the year to keep the wolf away from the door. It has come to my attention that two of these faithful servants have been humiliated and embarrassed in the hour of illness, and in one instance I was obliged to draw upon the Grand Charity Fund for assistance on their behalf. Brethren, these men have given up all other gainful occupations and are devoting their lives to the teaching of Masonry and we are due them the consideration of seeing that their bodily wants are taken care of. I therefore recommend: First, that their pay be fixed at \$25.00 per week, and Second, that upon certification of the Master of the Subordinate Lodges that a Lecturer has completed to the Subordinate Lodge's satisfaction his engagement as lecturer, the Grand Lodge pay the weekly wage to said Lecturer. This will afford financial relief to the Subordinate Lodge and at the same time will ensure more uniform work throughout the Subordinate Lodges.

I estimate that this cost to the Grand Lodge will be a maximum of \$4800.00 annually. The Subordinate Lodges to bear the travel and hotel expenses of said Lecturers. I further recommend that the state be divided into four (4) Districts and that one Lecturer be assigned to each District. The courtesy of exchange of Lodges should be permitted, provided the Lecturer or Lodge requesting the exchange bear the traveling and other necessary expenses incident to making the exchange. I also recommend that the appointments and regulations of work be delegated to the Chairman of the Board of Custodians.

The record for lecturing done during the year 1932 is as follows:

R.	F.	Edwards5	weeks	\$210.00
J.	F.	Marquette 11	weeks	462.00
J.	L.	Nelson 19	weeks	798.00
J.	W.	Patton 5	weeks	210.00

Their failure to measure up to the requirements of the resolution adopted in 1928 (Page 173 of 1928 Proceedings) was thru no fault of theirs. They would have gladly performed this work had they been given the opportunity. I therefore, recommend that they be allowed their expenses to the meeting of the Board of Custodians and also to this Annual Communication.

MASONIC EDUCATION

Thru no fault of the Masonic Educational Committee, I fear Masonic Education in North Carolina is lagging behind, but this was to be expected since there was no appropriation for this work at our last Communication. During my term of office I have given considerable thought and study to the systems in vogue in the various Grand Jurisdictions, and find that there are three systems that lend a strong appeal to me as workable in our I refer to the Grand Jurisdictions of Grand Lodge. Massachusetts, New York and the District of Columbia. These systems are similar, some more elaborate than others, and considering the material with which we have to work I commend the District of Columbia system to our Grand Jurisdiction. The cost will be approximately \$300.00. This system consists of four lectures to be given the candidate as he is being initiated and is separate and apart from the monitorial lectures. The lectures are to be given by a committee of from three to five well informed members of the Lodge. The first to be given before he receives the E. A. Degree, the second before he receives the F. C. Degree; the third before he receives the M. M. Degree, and the fourth and final after conferring the M. M. Degree, which deals with instructions to him as to his conduct as a Master Mason. The testimony that comes to me from these three Jurisdictions is that they are well pleased with the results.

THE ORPHANS' FRIEND

I consider this paper in the hands of a capable Editor. Brother F. M. Pinnix is a conscientious, and tireless worker for the best interest of the Orphanage and the Fraternity, and is showing great improvement in the publication of this Masonic Journal. I have learned to look forward to it as a means of keeping myself informed on the doings of the Craft in the various parts of the State. I have received from Brother Pinnix his whole-hearted support in my endeavors and I here record my appreciation. I recommend the paper to every loyal Mason in our Grand Jurisdiction.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

This great Masonic Shrine is not yet complete, and there is still need for further contribution. Our Grand Jurisdiction has contributed over \$63,000.00 to this noble work, however, I regret that the conditions of our finances will not warrant a further contribution at this time.

GRAND CHARITY FUND

It is pointed out by the Grand Auditor that we are carrying an item of \$12,245.75 due by the General Fund of the Grand Lodge to this fund. It appears that this is the excess appropriation over the expenditures of the Grand Charity Committee. I, therefore, recommend that this item be charged off, and I further recommend

an appropriation of \$2,000.00, or so much thereof as the need may be, and that this item be cleared from our books annually hereafter.

PERMANENT FUND

There appears under this head in the Grand Auditor's Report \$3,200 due this fund from the General Fund. I recommend that this item be charged off and our records cleared of this item, and that no further appropriations to the Permanent Fund be made at this time.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

During my term of office, I have received valuable help from this Association, and it appears to me that we are pursuing a policy of isolation by remaining outside its membership. I realize that it is hard for one who has not occupied the exalted position of Grand Master to fully appreciate the worth of this membership, but it would be almost impossible for a Grand Master to know what is taking place in our sister Grand Jurisdictions without its aid. I, therefore, recommend that we again take membership in it and I estimate the annual cost to be about \$630.00.

SESQUI CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION 1937

In pursuance of the resolution adopted at our last Annual Communication (page 182 of the Proceedings), I appointed the following Committee: J. Wallace Winborne, Past Grand Master, Chairman, E. W. Spires, J. Edward Allen and Past Grand Masters Francis D. Winston, E. W. Timberlake, Jr., Alexander B. Andrews and Leon Cash.

I recommend that a history of the nine Lodges (including Dornoch Lodge, No. 5), that formed this Grand Lodge be written, for this occasion and that this Grand Lodge appropriate the sum of \$450.00, or so much as is necessary to defray the cost thereof.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Our cash position on March 1st, 1933, on deposit with the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company was as

follows:

To the credit of the General Fund	\$12,547.58
To the credit of the N. C. Masonic Foundation, Inc.	50,000.00
(C. D's.)	
To the credit of Masonic Temple Construction Co	6,009.35
To the credit of the Sinking Fund	1,234.78

As you will recall, the Oxford Building note has been carried in this Bank. These notes were reduced to \$36,250.00 during the year.

On February 28th, I began a movement to have the Oxford notes paid out of the Certificates of Deposit, thus reducing our C. D.'s from \$50,000.00 to \$13,750.00. Had this been accomplished, Oxford Orphanage would have given its note for \$36,250.00 to the N. C. Masonic Foundation, Inc. This note is secured by over \$72,000.00 unpaid pledges to this Building Fund. We have been assured by an official of this Bank that they will permit us to take up this note out of the funds on Certificates of Deposit and I have had the Oxford Orphanage execute its note in favor of the N. C. Masonic Foundation, Inc., in the amount of \$36,250.00 and have delivered it to John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary, to complete as soon as possible.

I ask the Grand Lodge to ratify my action.

I recommend that this Grand Lodge instruct that Grand Lodge Deposits in future be limited to \$10,000.00 in any one bank.

MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.

This Company holds title to our Building in Raleigh, and is a duly chartered corporation. Its charter calls for \$10,000.00 stock and the articles of incorporation recite that one share of the par value of \$100.00 each be issued to the following:

H. I. Clark, R. J. Noble, John S. Cunningham, A. J. Harris, John C. Drewry, W. R. Cox, John W. Cotten and S. H. Smith. The Grand Secretary advises that he cannot find where any stock was ever issued. The question arises, is the corporation a valid one and if so, what has the Grand Lodge to show for the cost of its Build-

ing (\$175,685.75)? We do not hold any stock in it as there has been none issued.

As most of those named above have long since been called to their reward, I therefore, recommend that one share of stock be issued each to W. S. Liddell, J. LeGrand Everett and Francis D. Winston and that 97 shares of stock be issued to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Also that the shares issued to Brothers W. S. Liddell, J. LeGrand Everett and Francis D. Winston be endorsed by them and together with the 97 shares be turned over to the Grand Treasurer as Custodian for the Grand Lodge.

As all income derived from this building is used for charitable purposes, I, therefore, recommend that the Jurisprudence Committee look into the possibility of obtaining a special exemption for same from the Internal Revenue Department as well as from the State Department of Revenue. If this can be done, I see no reason why this property cannot be deeded to the Grand Lodge and this Corporation dissolved.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

From a rather careful analysis of the Grand Auditor's Report we will have the following receipts to count on up to and including December 31, 1932, and excepting any receipts from per capita tax that will be due as of December 31, 1933.

Due from Lodges for 1932	44,811.96
Due from Lodges for Prior Years	9,646.96
Sundry Small Items—Estimated	435.00
Interest on Meredith College Bonds	300.00
Interest on \$50,000—4 ¹ / ₄ Liberty Bonds	2,000.00
From Charity Funds—Estimated	3,000.00
From John C. Drewry Fund	2,100.00
Six Months Per Capita Tax	42,055.00
Items from Masonic Temple Construction Co.:	
Past Due Rents to December 31st, 1932	8,140.00
Operating Profits for 1933 (estimated)	12,500.00
Interest on \$10,000 Note Receivable	500.00
Interest on \$1,000 41/4 Liberty Bond	42.50
Interest on \$36,250.00 Note Oxford Building Fund	2,175.00

Checking	Account	tied	up	in	Bank\$ 19,791.71
					\$147,498.13

From these figures let us deduct the amounts contained in my recommendations which total:

Unpaid Appropriations\$	22,050.00
Recommended Appropriations	76,305.00
To this figure add:	
Interest on \$28,450 Second Mortgage Bonds	1,138.00
Purchase of Lease	1,000.00
Expenses Grand Lodge Operations (estimated)	13,500.00
	13,993.00

This will leave a balance of \$33,505.13 which should be ample to cover any delinquency, discrepancy or shrinkage and will leave us with the per capita tax due December 31st, 1933, to begin our 1934 operations.

(NOTE—I have not included any accrual of interest on the \$55,155.43 note set up as a liability of the Masonic Temple Construction Company to the Grand Lodge).

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the uncertainty of collections on the pledges to the Oxford Building Fund, I recommend that we appropriate the sum of \$3,500.00 each year until this note has been retired. At the same time, I also recommend that we appropriate for the next Masonic Year the sum of \$2,175.00 to cover the interest on this \$36,-250.00 note. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage, March 24, 1933, a resolution was passed authorizing the Superintendent, Rev. C. K. Proctor, directing him to apply all collections made on the principal of the note. It is hoped, therefore, that those still owing pledges to this fund will appreciate this gesture on the part of the Grand Lodge in relieving this fund by providing for the interest during the next year, and it is further hoped that they will pay as much as possible on their pledges before our next Annual Communication.

DISCREPANCY AMONG SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS

During the year several shortages have been reported to me by the Masters of Subordinate Lodges, and in each case there has been no bond to protect the Lodge against loss.

I find that a blanket bond can be had at \$5.00 per Lodge, which will give a protection of \$650.00 for a shortage either by the Secretary or Treasurer. Where these shortages occur it is often necessary for the Grand Lodge to bear with the Subordinate Lodge for a year or more for the money due on their per capita tax.

I therefore, recommend that this Grand Lodge take such a bond in favor of the Grand Lodge and that the Grand Lodge bear one-half the premium, and collect one-half from the Subordinate Lodges, and that the bond be placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary as Custodian for the Grand Lodge. This will, in my opinion, put an end to dishonesty in office and at the same time save Subordinate Lodges from financial embarrassment where defalcations do occur. I estimate the entire cost of the Bond will be \$1900.00, which will mean an appropriation for the Grand Lodge of \$950.00.

SIMULTANEOUS MEETING OF ALL SUBORDINATE LODGES

On March 17th, 1933, I sent out the following call to each Subordinate Lodge in this State:

"In this time of national crisis our President, Brother Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is facing the grave problems that confront the entire population—problems that are not his alone, but ours as well. This herculean task is beyond the ability of any one man to solve, but calls for the united co-operation of every patriotic citizen.

"I, therefore, call upon the entire Masonic Membership of the Grand Jurisdiction of North Carolina to a re-consecration to our Masonic vows and to the binding of ourselves in unity for the common good of all peoples everywhere.

"I, therefore, call upon the officers and brethren of each and every Subordinate Lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction to assemble in tiled meetings on the evening of

April 4th, 1933, to participate in the Reconsecration to Freemasonry. Let every Mason in North Carolina assemble in regular meeting at one and the same time, and for one and the same purpose. In unity there is

strength.

"I further direct that the first item for consideration at this meeting be prayer for our President. the Grand Artificer of the Universe may endue him with a competency of His Divine Wisdom that will enable him to lead us in the ways of honesty, peace and happiness and that his life and health may be guarded and spared for continued usefulness to our people. Also let prayer be made for all in authority over us. I suggest, brethren, that if there be any discord in your Lodge, that a special effort be made to smooth it out at this time.

"I further direct that Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction (instead of holding separate meeting) hold joint communication and that where convenient neigh-

boring Lodges unite in these meetings.

"I am asking Brother J. Edward Allen to draft and mail to you a suggested program for this meeting. Let your call for this meeting go forth immediately. program will reach you in ample time for the meeting.

"I am relying on you to unite in this one meeting, believing that the benefits to be obtained through encouragement, enthusiasm and gratification will justify any inconvenience or effort on our part. Masons must not fail in this hour of need.

"Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of March, 1933."

I acknowledge with humble gratitude, the wholehearted response accorded me in this undertaking. is needless for me to dwell upon the success of this un-Suffice it to say, therefore, that "No man dertaking. should enter upon any great or important undertaking without first invoking the blessings of Deity."

It is said that over six hundred attended the joint meeting of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, Excelsior Lodge, No. 261, and Joppa Lodge, No. 530. It was the greatest

meeting of Masons I ever attended in Charlotte.

The following letter was received in response to the call for these meetings:

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

April 3, 1933.

MY DEAR MR. ALEXANDER:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of March 18th, with inclosure.

This evidences a fine feeling and the President wants you to know how much he appreciates your prayers.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY,

Assistant Secretary to the President.

Rev. Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon offered the following prayer at the Charlotte meeting:

"Almighty God:

"We look to Thee as the Supreme Architect and Builder of the Universe. In Thee we live and move and have our being. Thou dost preside over the destiny of men and nations. Human history bears witness to the unfolding of Thy Divine purposes. In Thee, O God, do we put our trust. Our fathers trusted in Thee and Thou didst deliver them, and we their children would take refuge under the protection of Thine Almighty Arm.

"We come to Thee, O God, in a time of deep distress." The nations of the world are in confusion. They have broken the covenant of peace; they have forgotten the bonds of brotherhood; they have revived the spirit of international strife; they are fanning again the flames of racial and religious hatred. And our own nation stands deep in guilt. We have withdrawn into ourselves; we have stood apart from the sufferings of mankind; we have thought too much of our own interests; we have set material affairs above the spiritual welfare of our people. We have been lacking in honesty and integrity; we have been deaf to the cry of the widow and orphan; we have sought each his own welfare and have forgotten the welfare of others. And now we are eating the fruits of our own doings; we are suffering the penalties of our sins. Our selfishness has come down upon our own heads and the folly of our way stands disclosed. Spiritual poverty, moral confusion and physical destitution have come upon us. In a land where there is abundance of bread, our people are hungry; in a nation dedicated to the doctrine that all men are equal, thousands of our brothers are left without opportunity; in a country founded by men who had faith in God and in the Holy Bible, multitudes have gone utterly astray and have forsaken the God of our fathers.

"We come to Thee this night, O God, in deepest penitence. Have mercy upon us and forgive us our sins. Look in great pity upon the nations of the earth, torn with war, and rent with civil discord and embittered with racial and religious strife. Rebuke the proud and bring down the haughty. Once again make the nations of earth know that Thou art God.

"And especially tonight do we pray for our own country, the land of our fathers and our land. May America once more learn what it is to be a good neighbor among the nations of the earth. May we come to understand that no nation liveth to itself, but that we are all bound up in one bundle of life, that the welfare of each is the welfare of all, and the sorrow of one, the sorrow of all. May both capital and labor learn to live in harmony with the teachings of the Bible. May all leaders of thought and action understand that righteousness exalteth a nation and that sin is a reproach to any people. May we come to know that the only pathway to prosperity is the path of peace and righteousness.

"And now together we would lift our hearts in prayer for our Brother, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, for his Cabinet, and for all who counsel with him. We take comfort and find courage in the fact that he, himself looks to Thee, O God, for direction. May he keep Thee ever in mind and may his heart be always stayed on Thee. In the midst of the present confusion that surrounds us may he have clarity of vision and the courage to speak and to act. Surrounded by men who advise some one thing, and some another, may he have the wisdom to know what

America ought to do. Consolidate the forces of righteousness, O God, and put to confusion those who follow evil devices. May the wrath of men praise Thee and in thy Divine Providence, may unwise counsels be overruled for the good of the nation.

"Give calmness of mind to our people. May law and order continue to be characteristic of our citizenry. In the quiet ways of peace and righteousness may we continue to seek the solution of our economic and political problems. Hasten the day when children shall no longer go to bed hungry while women weep and strong men wander about seeking for work and unable to find it. O God, bind up the broken-hearted, support the weak, bring back the erring, correct the sinful, and establish the righteous in all goodness.

"We pray now, O God, especially for ourselves and for all members of our ancient order. May we not forget the sacred and solemn obligations we have assumed as men and citizens. May we be inspired by the lofty example of our brothers who have in other days exemplified the high principles of Masonry in the affairs of the nation, and in these difficult days may we be patterns and examples for others to follow. To this end we renew our vows in Thy presence tonight.

"O Heavenly Father, may we truly humble ourselves under Thy Mighty Hand and see that Thou of very faithfulness has afflicted us. Above all, may we come back to Thee and trust Thee for the future, casting all our cares upon Thee, knowing that Thou dost care for us. Regard and answer us O God, of forgiveness. Pardon us Thou good and forgiving God, for Thou art most gracious and compassionate. Hear us we beseech Thee. For we ask all these things in the Name of the God of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob, the God and Father of Jesus Christ our Lord.

"So mote it be. Amen."

The response to this call was spontaneous and enthusiastic. Glowing letters of praise were received from the leaders in the Fraternity over the entire state and for which I am humbly thankful. I am sure we have great

need for prayer, and I am also sure that we need to remove from our Fraternity as well as from ourselves every objectionable thing that is shaking the faith of the public in our Fraternity as well as in us as Masons. Masons everywhere need more than ever to be watchful and guarded in their conduct and actions. This is especially true of the Shrine. It is a sad fact, that the action of some of their members (many of them in official positions) has done irreparable damage to the reputation of Symbolic Masonry.

I very much fear that this Grand Lodge, will, out of respect for the traditions it upholds, be obliged to declare itself upon this body unless conditions soon show a much needed improvement. Our reputation is at stake, and if we are to prosper we must regulate our lives and conduct agreeably to the rules and designs laid down by the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

The District Deputy Grand Masters' Conference convened at Oxford, June 23, 1932. This gave the District Deputy Grand Masters an excellent opportunity of visiting our Orphanage and viewing the fine work that is being done by this magnificent institution as well as to inspect the physical properties we have there.

I am happy to report that twenty-four District Deputy Grand Masters were present. I addressed them on the subject of the "Visitation Campaign", which they accepted and promised their undivided co-operation. I also requested them to lend the Grand Secretary any assistance possible in working out the delinquent per capita tax situation.

I take this opportunity of paying tribute to the excellent men who are filling this high office in the forty-four districts and to call attention to a condition that exists as regards their expenses. It is generally understood that each Subordinate Lodge is to reimburse the District Deputy Grand Masters for their actual expenses incurred by his visit to them. From my personal experience this is seldom done and these men are silent-

ly bearing this financial burden from their personal funds. Brethren, this condition should be remedied.

I also find that the office of the District Deputy Grand Master is not properly appreciated by the Subordinate Lodges, and I, therefore, recommend to the officers of the Subordinate Lodges that they familiarize themselves with the duties of the District Deputy Grand Master as contained in Section 32, page 22, of the Code, and the various amendments thereto. I am indeed grateful to each and every District Deputy Grand Master for his loyal support and unselfish service.

INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA JURISDICTION BY GEORGIA LODGES

Past Grand Master J. Wallace Winborne, in his annual address, called attention to an invasion of North Carolina Jurisdiction by Dooley Lodge, No. 367, and Sweet Gum Lodge, No. 552, of the Grand Jurisdiction of Georgia. I am pleased to report to you that immediately upon assuming office I followed up negotiations with the Grand Master of Georgia regarding this situation, and am happy to report to you that this situation was amicably adjusted and proper settlement made.

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT

At the beginning of my administration, the Grand Secretary's report showed that we had 37,584 Masons at the close of June 30th, 1931; his report of June 30th, 1932 discloses 34.911 and I believe his report of December 31st, 1932, will not be above 34,500. This tremendous decrease is caused by the loss or suspension for non-payment of dues. Thus it seems that the pendulum is still swinging backward and yet I do not think this is alarming. I believe we are gradually reducing the number to those who are really Masons at heart. This decrease, however, will necessarily cause considerable readjustment in our finances. I believe that we should not only do more for the initiate but also for the Subordinate Lodges. We must, in my opinion, put more into our investment in lodges and in Masons. It is my opinion that the financial condition of the Subordinate Lodges is a matter to which we should give careful attention, as in some cases it would appear that debt is stifling the enthusiasm and activities of the lodge. In my humble opinion some basis of control should be taken to remedy this situation. The purchase of Masonic property which is beyond the Subordinate Lodges' ability to finance should not be permitted. In general, I find that Masons are not discouraged but are facing the situation squarely and with grim determination to carry on. I have come to the conclusion, however, that we should introduce plans to make Masonry mean more to the initiate.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SERVICE

Masons of North Carolina can render a greater service to their fellow man today than has ever befallen the lot of Masons. In these days of darkness and despair the world needs men who have been tried and tested. Men need to be shown by example and precept the necessity for standing solidly against all of the inroads of the subtle propaganda that is apt to undermine the very foundation of civil society. Brethren, you have been called out of the world and have been chosen for your intelligence, for your high and stable characters and now is the time for you to show to the world the kind of metal you are made of. With distress on every hand, the opportunity is yours to display a charitable disposition to all with whom you come in contact. The question is, will Masons stand the test? I believe they will.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1st. I recommend proficiency in the Third Degree Catechism. The Grand Lodge of Iowa, being out in the front in Masonic Education, has again taken the lead and passed a law requiring proficiency in all three Degrees. We have been sending out Masons who cannot stand a creditable examination to themselves, to their Lodges nor to this Grand Lodge. Brethren, the initiate has paid for this information and we must give him value received for his money.

2nd. I recommend a Lodge System of Education similar to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. However much our former endeavors have accomplished, the cost is prohibitive in comparison to the results achieved. I firmly believe that we must educate during the impressionable period of a Mason's life and that age is while he is taking his degrees. I suggest the appointment of a committee of three to draft a set of four lectures to be used, and when approved by the Board of Custodians, that same be printed and put in the hands of the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges with proper instructions as to how to use them. I predict slow progress, but as new material enters, the effects will soon be observed. Estimated cost, \$300.00.

3rd. In addition to the adoption of a Lodge Educational System, I recommend that this Grand Lodge, present with its compliments, thru the officers of Subordinate Lodges, a set of "Claudy's Introduction to Freemasonry", in three volumes. Having planted the seed of inquiry in the mind of the initiate, we should encourage him to delve into the antiquity and history of our order. I estimate the cost to be approximately \$500.00 annually. They can be had at \$1.00 per set, in lots of 500 sets.

4th. I recommend that Subordinate Lodges be required to present to each candidate, a copy of the Holy Bible, and that whenever possible he be obligated upon the copy presented to him, and that the Master, Wardens, Secretary and any of his friends who are present, to autograph the same. We teach him that it is the inestimable gift of God to Man as well as that it is the rule and guide of our faith. The cost will be from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per copy. Again my opinion is that we must do more for and pay more attention to our initiates if we are to permanently cement their ties to the Fraternity. Then, too, we should be more interested in quality than quantity.

5th. I recommend the enlargement of the Grand Lodge Library and that we employ a Grand Librarian at a salary not to exceed \$2100.00 per annum, and that he be allowed actual office expenses not to exceed \$900.00 per annum. Also that this Grand Lodge provide a fund

of at least \$1,000.00 per annum for the purchase of books.

Total \$4,000.00.

I recommend the creation of a Board of Gen-6th. The activities of this Board to be pateral Activities. terned to some extent after that of the Grand Jurisdiction of New York. My hope for this Board is that it will take over the task of planning the activities of this Grand Lodge; to provide a continuity of program from year to year and have supervision of the educational and library activities. If Masonry in North Carolina is to keep pace with modern civilization, we must make it worth while. We must seek to employ talent and to develop the material we have. We have the printing facilities at Oxford and we should make use of them. We can no longer remain asleep at the switch. ommend that this Board be composed of five members. two Past Grand Masters, and three well informed brethren from the Craft at large, and that they hold three The meetings to be held on the meetings annually. third Thursdays of July, November and March and that their actual expenses to these meetings be borne by the Grand Lodge.

7th. I recommend that this Grand Lodge rejoin the Masonic Service Association. The cost is nominal and this service has been of immense help to me. To remain out would be to pursue a policy of selfish isolation. We tremendously need the benefit of the experience, wisdom and cooperation of our sister Jurisdictions, and these can be obtained through this medium. The cost is estimated at \$630.00.

"FRATERNAL DAY"—APRIL 9, 1933

"Fraternal Day" was inaugurated in Charlotte, beginning with a banquet Saturday night, April 8th, 1933, at the Chamber of Commerce, where over 200 local and national representatives of twenty-eight fraternal organizations were present. This was followed Sunday afternoon at 2:45 p. m., April 9th, 1933, with a union service at the First Methodist Church where we had the privilege of hearing the able addresses of Julian S. Miller, Associate Editor of the Charlotte Observer, who was

substituting for Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, and the Rev. C. K. Proctor, Superintendent of Oxford Orphanage.

This undertaking was under the leadership of Brother D. E. Henderson of Charlotte, to whom, with the assistance of Brothers C. M. Setzer, C. P. Heindel and others, are due the thanks for its success.

A resolution was adopted at the banquet, seeking to perpetuate the occasion, and a committee was appointed to request President Roosevelt to proclaim Palm Sunday in each year a National Fraternal Day.

DECISIONS REQUESTED

There are two important matters upon which I request the Grand Lodge to give its pronouncement. They are:

1st. Did the Grand Lodge mean to give the money contributed to the Masonic Educational Fund to the various A and B Grade Colleges and thereby relinquish all control to the Colleges, or did it mean that the funds were to be loaned at the direction and under the control of the Masonic Educational Loan Fund Committee; and does the Grand Master have any control over this fund, or over this Committee?

2nd. When the Grand Lodge turned over the \$100,-000.00 to the N. C. Masonic Foundation, Inc., did it mean to place same beyond any control of its Grand Master? If not, what relation does the Grand Master have to that Corporation and what control does he have over this fund?

I request that the Jurisprudence Committee render a decision on these two issues, and that the Grand Lodge seal the same with its vote.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

1.	Oxford Orphanage	345,000.00
	Oxford Building Note	3,500.00
3.	Interest Oxford Building Note	2,175.00
4.	Masonic and Eastern Star Home	12,000.00
5 .	Grand Charity	2,000.00

Total Charity Recommendations \$64,675.00

6. 7. 8. 9.	Masonic Educational Printing\$ Introduction to Freemasonry (Claudy) Grand Library and Librarian Membership Masonic Service Association Grand Lecturer and Assistants	300.00 500.00 4,000.00 630.00 4,800.00	
11. 12.	Total Educational Recommendations Sesqui-Centennial History Blanket Bond (Secretaries and Treas.)	450.00 950.00	\$10,230.00
	-		1,400.00
	Grand Total Recommendations		\$76,305.00

CONCLUSION

When you placed upon my shoulders the purple of the Fraternity, thereby conferring your highest gift upon me, I accepted same under the worst difficulties I have yet had to face and as my term of office has progressed, it seems that the difficulties have grown larger. I therefore, have had to act in many cases without being able to give due consideration to the matter in hand. With it all, I look back with thankful appreciation for the charitable attitude displayed on every hand, tho I have made many mistakes, yet I have constantly tried to live up to that high standard of service set by my eminent predecessors.

Masonry taught me to look to the Grand Artificer of the Universe for strength and support and I have leaned upon Him freely and He has comforted and strengthened me thru my administration.

I would be ungrateful if I were to omit or to withhold the due appreciation I owe to the Past Grand Masters, to the Subordinate Officers and to the District Deputy Grand Masters, to the officers of the constituted Lodges as well as to the brethren in the ranks for their sympathetic and helpful co-operation throughout the year. I wish, especially, to convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to Grand Secretary John H. Anderson, to Past Grand Masters A. B. Andrews, Raymond C. Dunn, E. W. Timberlake, Jr., for their unfailing support, for their generous sympathy and for their kind understanding in all the difficulties, and for their ever

readiness to counsel, aid and advise. It would be hard indeed for a Grand Master to carry on the many activities engaged in by our Grand Lodge without their valuable aid and advice and I here record my humble gratitude for their help.

Brethren, I have tried with all my ability to uphold the traditions of this wonderful organization and I now return to you the reins which you so graciously placed in my hands and am content to leave it to you to place upon my work whatever reward my efforts may merit.

ORATION

Brother Clyde R. Hoey was introduced and delivered the following oration:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Members of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I share with you a common pride in the membership of the Masonic fraternity in North Carolina, and esteem it a high privilege to claim the friendship of the men who compose this great organization. As an humble member of a lodge I feel a close kinship with the choice spirits of the whole world, and by virtue of this membership my association leaps across the centuries into the remote past, linking up the finest traditions of our humanity with the ever throbbing present, and affording us some sort of standard by which to guide the destiny of our own lives through the uncharted future.

Humanity has a long past. Traveling over the more than six thousand years of recorded human history we find that struggles and contests, triumphs and defeats, joys and sorrows have been so interwoven and intermingled as to form the basis and fabric of our existence. These varying experiences have been the common lot of the human race. So much so that few escape, and most people can accept the statement of Job that the days of our years are three-score and ten, and if by reason of strength they should be four-score years, still are they full of labor and sorrow. But even Job in his most triumphant moments visualizes the conquests of God in the human heart and sings joyously of the human race in its long upward march.

Masons should have a long range view and a world vision. If any organization on earth should be able to impart to its membership a glimpse of the enduring things and to lodge in their thinking the ideals of everlasting values, certainly the Masons, out of their long and illustrious past, should bring the inspiring message needed in this day.

With these primary observations, I should like to discuss with you "The Times", especially as applied to us and to our own America.

I am proud of my citizenship in America. I glory in the traditions and history of this premier Republic in all the earth. I rejoice in the growth and progress, in the success and achievement, in the wealth and material resources of this land, but above all of these, I stand tonight to thank God humbly and devoutly for the spirit of this nation.

I like to think of America as our country, for it makes a world of difference whose country is it, in determining what kind of a country it is going to be. Providence favored us in that those who came to these shores were the brave and courageous spirits of the old world—men and women who were willing to brave the dangers of sea and storm and suffer the privations and hardships of the pioneer-leaving home and kindred behind-in order that they might battle with the fierce forces of nature in a struggle to convert the primeval forests into villages and cities and redeem the wilderness and waste places for the sustenance of man and beast, and make them serve the purposes of civilization, as they began to slowly build the foundation of a great free nation. I recall the struggles and sacrifices of our forefathers tonight to covet for us a full measure of their spirit.

After a long period of service to the mother country and the gradual development of this land, the unquenchable desire for freedom in a large national way, found expression in an organized movement to declare our independence of Great Britain, and the forces of this new country were marshalled under command of George Washington as Commander in Chief. This country had then a population of about four million and for eight long years the revolutionary forces struggled for freedom. meeting one defeat after another and with very few victories, until finally the turning point came at our own Kings Mountain, and Yorktown marked the final culmination of the long sought goal.

Americans were not perturbed by defeats then. They knew how to endure hardships uncomplainingly, and they dared to face great odds and fight on with unquailing heart. Victory came eventually and out of their heroism and struggles and sacrifices, a great nation was born.

In the days of the war between the States, I see the relatively small population of the South facing tremendous odds and standing for four long years like a stone-wall in defense of their rights under the Constitution. I see the men and women of the South, following the war, undertake the holy task of rebuilding a devastated land and reconstructing a civilization which had been wrecked in the tremendous offering in blood and treasure that had been laid upon the altar of war during those four years of bloody carnage. Amid all the hardships, poverty and privation of these days we see the strong, stalwart men of the South growing in courage and hope, and building the enduring characters which have so emblazoned the pages of Southern history.

The years pass swiftly. America continues to develop. Soon she occupies an important place in world thought. Her wealth increased. Her farms produced abundantly. Her resources became unlimited. Her progress was the marvel of the age. When the world war began she had amassed such wealth that other nations could scarcely be compared with this new, young nation. And this wealt continued to increase until 1930, at which time a comparison with other nations is really amazing. Think of China. so old that she had a civilization away back when David let the north winds blow across his harp to make music with which to soothe the savage Saul, and yet her total wealth is recorded as only fifteen billion dollars; Japan, old enough to have her present dynasty reaching back for 129 generations, and with all her genius and progress, worth fifty-one billions, including Korea; Austria, the one time prize of the monarchs, worth the pitiful sum of four billions; Russia, with her vast extent of territory and resources, with only thirty-one billions; Italy, the seat of ancient world power, and now throbbing with the energy of Mussolini, only twenty-one billions; France, the famed field of world carnage and hero worship, fifty-eight billions; Germany, with all her inventive genius and ambitious program of world conquest, only seventy-five billions; Great Britain, with all her vast possessions and world dominion, just one hundred and twenty-one billions, while behold this young giant of the West, the United States, whose total wealth reaches the stupendous sum of three hundred and sixty billions—\$3,000.00 for every man woman and child—white, black and yellow—in this country. The last two years have witnessed a tremendous slump in this wealth.

But the history of the human race warns us that we cannot predicate greatness upon wealth alone, for a nation like an individual, may have wealth and still be a pauper in the enduring and essential elements of greatness.

Resources are always accounted one of the basic factors in calculating the productive power of a nation and therefore, must furnish one standard by which to measure its accomplishments in the past, and upon which to estimate its possibilities for the future. Applying this test to the United States reveals the most surprising results. There is enough land capable of cultivation in this country to produce enough raw material to feed and clothe every human being in the entire world. Even with only a small part of our land in cultivation, we produce 70 per cent of all the cotton grown in the world, 33 per cent of all the corn; 35 per cent of all the tobacco, 30 per cent of all the potatoes, 24 per cent of all the wheat and in our diversified climate we can grow practically everything utilized for food by man or beast.

Today we produce 72 percent of the world's supply of oil, 59 per cent of the copper, 43 per cent of the pig iron, 37 per cent of the coal; 26 per cent of the silver, 21 per cent of the gold, and we can scarcely enumerate the variety and value of the minerals stored in mother earth awaiting the touch of the searchers after her unfailing treasures.

I would not unduly stress either the material wealth or resources of the United States in appraising her greatness for I believe her greatest wealth and her unpurchasable assets are represented in spiritual values, and these are typified in her government and citizenship, and have become a part of the life of the nation.

During the world war it became necessary for us to enter that Titanic struggle, and in doing so America literally ascended the heights. We announced to a waiting world that we sought no selfish gain, we desired no indemnity, we wished no territory, but our only aim was the bringing to pass the dreams and hopes of little nations and little people that they should be permitted to work out their own problems in their own governments, and that universal peace should be the common heritage of the human race and that the fear and dread of war should be forever lifted from the hearts of the mothers of men America wrote her lofty sentiments in blood and sealed her devotion to the cause with a full offering of treasure.

The high days of sacrifice were soon forgotten. We all descended to the earth. We denied the faith of a peace pact. After our tremendous offering in blood and treasure upon the altar of world freedom, and while the sweet incense of our sacrifice was still ascending to high heaven we abandoned the altar, extinguished the flames and put out the fire. During the days of our vision we had attained the high place of moral and spiritual leadership among all the nations of the earth. During the later years we have dwelt alone in the splendor of our isolation.

The last few years have witnessed a world conflagration. Economic distress has beggared description. Every nation has suffered in material collapses, and indescribable suffering and distress have abounded in our own land. The largest army of unemployed in all history has been travelling the highway of hunger and want. Amid all the wreckage of material things, the loss of values, the bankruptcy of rich and poor and the general leveling process, there has come a fresh realization of the everlasting values.

I mention these things tonight to pay tribute to our American citizenship in this hour of distress and gloom,

and express my absolute confidence in the future. While other nations have embraced communism, fascism, socialism or dictatorship, with all the accompanying evils and wreckage, America has held her faith in the constitutional government, and stands as a beacon light to all nations struggling up the ascent toward the summit of fair, just and righteous government among men.

We have different political parties and different theories of government, but it should be said to the everlasting credit of this nation that in periods of great national crisis, we are first Americans and afterwards, party men. We have never witnessed a finer demonstration of this unity in thought and purpose on the part of our nation than the action of the Congress of the United States and the people of this country in their universal and enthusiastic support of President Roosevelt in his efforts to rehabilitate this nation, without regard to party affiliation or political association, and it is a source of great gratification that Masonry led the hosts in lining up one hundred percent behind the President.

It is worth recalling here that the first President of this new country was a Mason and that in this hour of supreme importance another Mason leads the Republic as its Chief Executive. Incidentally, it may be said that President Roosevelt has evidenced only recently his great interest and faith in Masonry by participating actively in a great meeting of Masons when he was accorded the high privilege of raising his own son to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason. The whole country can feel a peculiar satisfaction in having a man with Masonic training, vision and ideals at the head of government to guide it through the vicissitudes of these trying days.

I have mentioned some of the wars connected with our history and I pause tonight to commend to you the soldiers in peace. Among other things today we need the attributes and virtues of the soldiers in war for our peace time possession. I covet for you and me the courage of the soldiers to face conditions as we find them and never to falter in the line of duty and the path of service. I would that we might get the soldier's conception of team

work, orderly action, going forward when commanded, but with courage and nerve enough to stand still and wait, if need be, until the order comes to advance. I like also the spirit of the soldier who endures the hardships and privations uncomplainingly and keeps up his morale no matter how adverse conditions may be. No army can be utterly routed until its morale has been destroyed, and the soldier's loyalty to a cause commands your respect and mine, and if we can translate a full measure of that loyalty into the body of our citizenship, we can build a mightier nation than we have ever known before.

I do not believe in a doctrine of defeatism. I glory in the spirit of our fathers who knew no defeat. It thrills me to think of our first American population of four million defying a world power like Great Britain. We have today one hundred and twenty million people, the descendants of the founders of our government. We do not call them into an army to fight and kill, but we seek to enlist them in the grand army of this Republic to fight for the preservation of our ideals, for the establishment of our faith in ourselves, our fellows, our country and our God, and to do battle for that justice, fairness and righteousness among men which shall guarantee to us and our children a land for a heritage that shall be favored of God and loved of man.

A great Roman poet wrote the familiar words, "I am myself a man and nothing that is human is alien to me."

It was with somewhat this thought that Ramsay Mc-Donald, the British Prime Minister, in discussing our present situation declared, "We can turn the tide of fear which is rushing in increased volume down the high channels of history at this moment."

Very similar to this was the declaration of our own President Roosevelt in his inaugural address when he said "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror, which paralyzes needed effort to convert retreat into advance."

It is the high privilege of Masons acquainted with the past and conversant with our history, conscious of the present and its exacting and pressing demands, that we look confidently to the future and face its problems with courage and hope—unafraid and undismayed.

In the presence of the turmoil and strife, the uncertainty and doubt, this hour calls for faith, and we might well join with Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who only recently passed over the border, in declaring:

By faith that the flowers show when they bloom unbidden,
By the calm of the river's flow to a goal that is hidden,
By the trust of the tree that clings to its deep foundation,
By the courage of wild birds' wings on the long migration,
(Wonderful secret of peace that abides in Nature's breast!)
Teach me how to confide, and live my life, and rest.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

The Grand Treasurer made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

RECEIPTS:

Balance January 1, 1932	\$ 4,323.57
Interest, Meredith Bonds	299.98
Interest, Bank Balances	218.48
From Grand Secretary	72,062.22
-	#FC 004 0F
	\$76,904.25

DISBURSEMENTS:

Vouchers No.	419 to No.	597	7, inclusive\$	74,981.19
Net balance,	December 3	31,	1932	1,923.06

\$76,904.25

MEREDITH COLLEGE BONDS

The Grand Lodge holds \$5000.00 of Bonds issued by the Baptist Convention Association of North Carolina on Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C. Interest due December 31, 1932, was defaulted. One bond \$500.00 due January 1st, 1933, was presented and payment refused. \$4500.00 matures 1934. The Association desires that we accept Refunding Bonds at maturity.

The matter is presented to the Grand Lodge for a decision.

John J. Phoenix, Grand Treasurer.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Grand Secretary made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina: BRETHREN:

I herewith submit my fifth Annual report as Grand Secretary for the year ending December 13, 1932.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES

For Prior Years	
Charity Fees\$ 850.0	0
Per Capita18,214.3	0
Initiations 104.0	
	3 \$19,459.53
For Current Year	
Charity Fees\$ 3,910.0	0
Initiations 298.0	
Per Capita36,822.7	9
Fines 57.5	0
Drewry Fund 2,563.3	5
Permanent Fund 8,042.7	
Miscellaneous 433.3	4
Legacy Interest 435.0	0
Paid in advance 40.0	
 Total	\$72,062.22

All of which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer and for which I hold his receipts.

Vouchers have been drawn against the budget as follows:

Bu	dget	Paid	Unpaid
Oxford Orphanage\$50,000	0.00 \$	37,500.00	\$12,500.00
School Note 8,500	0.00	8,500.00	
Interest 510	.00	510.00	
Masonic & Eastern Star Home15,000	0.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Charity 2,000		1,314.68	
Drewry Memorial Fund 1,000	0.00		1,000.00
Interest 60	0.00	60.00	
Grand Secretary Salary 3,600	0.00	3,600.00	
Grand Treasurer Salary 200	0.00	200.00	
Grand Tiler Salary 100	0.00	100.00	
Foreign Correspondent Salary 350	0.00	350.00	
Grand Master's Expense 750	.00	702.57	

Grand Secretary Clerks\$	2,700.00 \$	2,700.00	\$	
Grand Secretary office rent	1,050.00		1,050.00	
Grand Secretary office expense	600.00	606.90		
Grand Secretary, travel	600.00	717.65		
Bonds	100.00	75.00		
Audit	50.00	100.00		
Custodians—Summer	350.00	46.75		
D. D. G. M.—Summer	500.00	363.42		
Rep. George Washington	50.00	36.75		
Masonic History	250.00	12.60		
Printing Proceedings	3,000.00	2,298.75		
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	767.16		
Printing Returns	400.00	182.57		
Annual Communication—				
Expense Grand Officers	400.00	375.73		
Expense P. G. M.	300.00	68.40		
Expense D. D. G. M.	600.00	534.15		
Expense Others	100.00	10.85		
Custodian and Lecturers	275.00	183.10		
Credentials per diem	60.00	60.00		
P. G. M. Jewel	75.00	00.00		
Reporting	50.00	50.00		
Transcribing	35.00	00.00		
June Communication		17.30		
Legacy Interest	100.00	435.00		
Old account—Masonic & Eastern S	tar Homo			
ou account—masonic & Pastern S	tal Home	5,000.00		

\$94,715.00 \$74,979.33 \$22,050.00

In addition to the budget amounts there was paid an unpaid balance of \$5,000.00 due the Masonic and Eastern Star Home due from the appropriation of 1931, and also interest on the B. F. Moore legacy shown as income above (\$435.00) which was paid to the Oxford Orphanage.

This is income on a legacy of \$1,000.00 held in trust by the Grand Lodge for the benefit of Oxford Orphanage.

There are unpaid amounts	as follows:
Oxford Orphanage	
Masonic & Eastern Star Hor	ne 7,500.00
Drewry Fund Note	1,000.00
Rent	1,050.00
Total	\$22,050,00

FINANCES

Last year there was due from various lodges	\$29,411.53
Of this amount there has been collected_18,609.53	3
Lost by arrest of Charters 613 00	
	1 19,764.57
Leaving a balance still due for 1930 and 1931 of	\$ 9.646.96

To which must be added unpaid amounts for 1932\$4	14,811.96
Making a total due for prior years, Jan. 1, 1933\$	54,458.92
In addition to this amount there is due as shown by the reports for the six months ending December 31st, 1932, the following items—	
Fines\$ 132.50 Charity 1,100.00 Initiation 110.00 Per Capita 42,010.00 Adjustments 11.00 \$4	43,363.5 (
Total due Grand Lodge\$9	97,822.42
Of this amount there has been collected as of April 1st, 1933	26,287.12
Amount due April 1st\$7	71,535.30
Of this amount \$3,449.94 was owed by Lodges whose have since been arrested. The following lodges have not filed their returns a be cited to appear and show cause why their charter sho be arrested (Section 99 of the Code).	nd must
Jerusalem Lodge, No. 95, Hookerton 28 I Randleman Lodge, No. 209, Randleman 50 I Ivy Lodge, No. 406, Paint Fork 25 I (No report since 1931) 25 I Eagle Springs Lodge, No. 477, Eagle Springs 35 I Fairmont Lodge, No. 528, Fairmont 71 I Ottolay Lodge, No. 533, Fairview 20 I (All paid but \$5.00) 30 I Glenville Lodge, No. 551, Glenville 50 I (No report since 1931) 33 I Macclesfield Lodge, No. 581, Macclesfield 55 I	Members Members Members Members Members Members
By order of the Grand Master, the following charted been arrested for the good of Masonry: Deep River Lodge, No. 164—arrestedJanuary Greenwood Lodge, No. 419—arrestedJune Mars Hill Lodge, No. 370—arrestedJune Coats Lodge, No. 622—arrestedDecember Carolina Lodge, No. 546—arrestedDecember Big Lick Lodge, No. 476—arrestedDecember Roberdel Lodge, No. 507—arrestedFebruary	12, 1932 13, 1932 20, 1932 7, 1932 15, 1932 31, 1932

Maysville Lodge, No. 547—arrested	March 4, 1933March 6, 1933March 14, 1933March 21, 1933March 26, 1933March 27, 1933March 28, 1933
Summit Lodge, No. 580—arrested Evening Star Lodge, No. 588—arrested Four Oaks Lodge, No. 478—arrested	March 28, 1933

During the year the following lodges have been consolidated:

April 8, 1932—Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 143, and Bonlee Lodge, No. 285, as Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 143, at Bonlee.

October 4, 1932—St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114, and Bladenboro Lodge, No. 660, as St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114, at Lumberton.

CHARTER SURRENDERED

April 8th Plumtree Lodge, No. 648, surrendered their charter, they being clear on the books of the Grand Lodge.

ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

	37,369
Raised during year 526	
Admitted 446 Reinstated 101	
Total additions	1,073
	38,442
Expelled16	
Suspended2,456 Withdrawn 516	
Died 543	
Total loss	_ 3,531
Total number Masons June 30, 1932	
Net loss by charters arrested and mistakes in returns	90
	34,821
Raised 162	
Admitted 159 Reinstated 51	372
	05.100
	35,193

Expelled4 Suspended1,027 Withdrawn 272 Died 246	
Total number Masons January 1, 193333,644 Net loss since report June 30, 19313,940	
CHARTERED LODGES	
Number lodges January 1, 1932	389 1
	390
Lodges Consolidated 2 Charters arrested 6	8
Number lodges January 1stS	382 11
Number lodges April 1, 1933	371
DISPENSATION FOR NEW LODGE	
October 17—Lovelady Lodge, U. D., at Valdese. (Chargranted).	ter
GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES By order of the Grand Master, commissions have been issue to the following Brethren:	aed
AlabamaJno. R. Thornton, Jr. MaineGeo. W. Haskell MontanaJohn R. Lloyd NevadaWm. F. Muchaub OhioAnson E. Pickerl HondurasH. Jose Walter Bahia, BrazilDr. Ernesto De Sa Bittincourt Camaru Para, BrazilManoel Leonidas de Albuquerque Parahyba, BrazilJ. Oliveira, Jr. Nova ScotiaF. E. Rice G. L. Del Pacifico, Sonoma, MexicoFortunato Mexia Nat. of Columbia, CartegenaElias Porto	
GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA	
Commissions have been received and delivered to the follow Bre thren:	ing
ColoradoW. N. Sherrod GeorgiaF. K. Fleagle IdahoN. D. Gwatney	

Indiana	A. W. Harris
Kansas	Z. V. Snipes
Maine	B. C. Berry
Maryland	
Montana	A C Foscie
Nebraska	
Neurala	P P I inchange
Nevada	T II A J
New Jersey	J. H. Anderson
Oklahoma	
Oregon	L. J. Bounds
Utah	J. T. Reece
Bahia, Brazil	W. C. Manning
Parahyba, Brazil	
Chili	
Egypt	Michel Saliba
National of France	
Greece	J. C. Hobbs
Netherlands	Dr. L. P. Martin
New Brunswick	G. E. Bell
Norway	R. L. Pope
Prince Edward Island	A. S. Chesson
Quebec	
Spain	
~F	GCO. II. WIRRINGUII

DUPLICATE CHARTERS

By order of the Grand Master, duplicate charters have been issued to the following lodges:

Feb. 25, 1932—Evening Star Lodge, No. 588.

April 25, 1932-Walnut Cove Lodge, No. 629.

May 18, 1932—Waccamaw Lodge, No. 596.

June 21, 1932—Meadow Branch Lodge, No. 578. Jan. 27, 1933—Sparta Lodge, No. 423.

All of the above lodges lost their charters by fire.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Special Communications of the Grand Lodge were held as follows:

April 13, 1932-To conduct the funeral of Past Grand Master J. T. Alderman at Henderson.

June 24, 1932-St. John's Day Celebration at Oxford.

FIELD WORK

In addition to my duties as Grand Secretary I have conducted an Educational Campaign. In March a program was made out which provided for eighty-six group meetings of lodges. first meeting was held March 21st and the last one on December 2nd. All of the group meetings were held except three which, for various reasons, had to be cancelled. In addition to these meetings, I also visited a number of lodges at other times making in all 103 visits outside of the City of Raleigh.

At the group meetings the laws, customs and usages of the Craft were explained. The interest shown at these meetings was very great and the explanations and answering questions took something over an hour and in one instance two hours and a half.

These meetings required a large amount of travel and the expenditure of considerable energy, but I believe have been of material benefit to the Craft.

AMENDMENTS TO CODE:

Amend Section 90—The Duties of the Secretary are: Par. 8 to read:

After each election he shall immediately report to the Grand Secretary the names of the officers elected and appointed. Such report shall be made in January.

NECROLOGY

Since the last Annual Communication we have been called upon to mourn the loss of a number of distinguished Brethren.

The list of those who have died in other Grand Jurisdictions is as follows:

Arkansas—Richard Calhoun Bright, Grand Treasurer. Born March 17, 1872. Died May 27, 1932.

Finis Ernest Miller, Grand Senior Warden. Born June 13, 1886. Died July 23, 1932.

- Colorado—Frank G. Mirick, Past Grand Master. Born June 8, 1866. Died November 21, 1931.
- Connecticut—Edward L. Fuller, Past Grand Master. Born May 13, 1853. Died August 22, 1932.
- District of Columbia—Mark F. Finley, Past Grand Master. Born July 9, 1856. Died September 29, 1932.
- Florida—Marcus Endel, Past Grand Master. Born July 23, 1854. Died March 28, 1932.
- Illinois—Chester E. Allen, Past Grand Master. Born Feb. 8, 1846. Died December 15, 1931.
- Kentucky—Owen Davies Thomas, Past Grand Master. Born Feb. 16, 1869. Died June 16, 1932.
- Maine—Chas. Boardman Davis, Grand Secretary. Born Aug. 25, 1864. Died Dec. 17, 1931.
- Michigan—Robert P. Anderson, Past Grand Master. Born Dec. 29, 1866. Died May 14, 1932.
- Minnesota—Hayden French, Past Grand Master. Born October 29, 1853. Died July 9, 1932.
- Mississippi—Emmet Nicholson Thomas, Past Grand Master. Born June 10, 1855. Died December 15, 1932.

Louis Armand Benoist, Past Grand Master. Born August 28, 1852. Died November 17, 1932.

- Nebraska-George Hamilton Thummel, Past Grand Master. Born Jan. 31, 1848. Died February 5, 1932.
- Nevada-Charles A. Beemer, Past Grand Master. Born December 6, 1868. Died March 24, 1932.
- Ohio-William Alvin Belt, Past Grand Master. Born April 23, 1863. Died May 14, 1932. Henry Marcellus Hagelbarger, Past Grand Master.

Dec. 2, 1867. Died February 17, 1932.

- Oregon-William Henry Hobson, Past Grand Master. Born March 14, 1847. Died May 22, 1932. Will Moore, Past Grand Master. Born January 8, 1867. Died February 24, 1932.
- South Dakota-John Robert Willcockson, Junior Grand Deacon. Born May 25, 1889. Died January 9, 1932.
- Tennessee-Teda Ashabel Hisey, Past Grand Master. Born January 2, 1867. Died October 7, 1932. Thos. J. Bonner, Past Grand Master. Born July 10, 1848. Died November 30, 1932.
- Texas—John R. Arnold, Past Grand Master. Born September 18, 1854. Died April 7, 1932.
- Vermont—Rev. Alfred Clare Wilson, Grand Chaplain. Born February 6, 1871. Died February 21, 1932.
- Washington—Stephen James Chadwick, Past Grand Master. Born April 28, 1863. Died November 19, 1931.
- Wisconsin-Alexander Everett Matthewson, Past Grand Master. Born July 11, 1868. Died November 13, 1931. Spencer Milton Marsh, Past Grand Master. Born July 26,

1864. Died October 11, 1932.

Charles Hendrickson Anderson, Senior Grand Warden. July 25, 1851. Died October 5, 1932.

West Virginia—Charles Wesley Lynch, Past Grand Master. Born March 11, 1851. Died September 9, 1932.

William T. Ice, Jr., Past Grand Master. Born June 15, 1876. Died March 6, 1932.

- John Wesley Ashley, Senior Grand Deacon. Born November 4, 1871. Died April 6, 1932.
- Wyoming-Frank Alan Holliday, Past Grand Master. Born May 27, 1882. Died February 18, 1932. William H. Dickinson, Past Grand Master. Born May 30, 1876. Died October 30, 1932.
- Saskatchewan-Wellington Bartley Willoughby, Past Grand Master. Born July 7, 1859. Died September 25, 1932.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. ANDERSON, Grand Secretary.

GRAND AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

I present herewith my report as Grand Auditor for the year 1932. The books and financial records of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer and of the Grand Charity Fund, Permanent Fund and the John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund were audited and it is my opinion that the statements accompanying this report present a correct record of the financial condition of the various funds of the Grand Lodge as well as the result of operations for the year ended December 31, 1932.

In Exhibit A I have endeavored to show a summary comparison of the budget with income and expenditure, this statement being compiled on the accrual basis and showing the percapita amount represented by each item in the statement. From this statement it will be noted that the budget anticipated a membership of 35,345 at June 30, 1932 while the actual returns show a total of 34,911. The budget anticipated.

Revenues as follows:

From	Miscellaneous Sources	\$15,441.00	\mathbf{or}	.436	per	capita
From	Per Capita Tax	79,526.25	or	2.25	per	capita

A Total of \$94,967.25 or 2.6865 per capita Based on estimated membership of 35,345

Revenues, including the 1932 returns from Lodges unpaid at January 1, 1932, were as follows:

From Miscellaneous Sources	\$15,404.79	or	.441	per	capita
From Per Capita Tax	80,121.25	or	2.295	per	capita

A total of \$95,526.04 or 2.736 per capita Based on reported membership of 34,911 which shows a gain over amount anticipated in budget of \$558.79 or .05 per capita.

The apparent yield of \$2,295 per capita as against the assessed amount of \$2.25 per capita was caused by the failure of certain lodges to take advantage of the condition governing the allowance of 25c per capita from the total assessed amount of \$2.50.

The budget anticipated authorized expense as follows:

Ordinary Expenses of Grand
Lodge \$15,445 or .4369 per capita

Grand Secretary's salary from Drewry Memorial Fund	\$ 2,200.00	or	.062	per	canita
Drewry Memorial Pana		•-		Por	capita
A total for Grand Lodge					
expense of	\$17,645.00				
Miscellaneous charities	2,000.00	\mathbf{or}	.0565	per	capita
Oxford Orphanage and Masonic and O. E. S. Home	65,000.00	or	1.839	per	capita
Retirement of Indebtedness					
Principal	9,500.00				
Interest	570.00	or	.0161	per	capita
Total authorized expense	\$94,715.00	or	2.679	per	capita
Based on estimated membership of	f 35,345.				
The expense actually incurred, in 31, 1932, were as follows:	cluding ite	ms	unpaid	De	cember
Ordinary expenses of Grand Lodge	\$13,084.11	or	.3747	per	capita
Grand Secretary's salary from Drewry Memorial Fund	2,127.40	or	.0609	per	capita
A total for Grand Lodge					
expense of	\$15,211.51	or	.4356	per	capita
Miscellaneous charities	1,314.68	\mathbf{or}	.0376	per	capita
Oxford Orphanage and Masonic and O. E. S. Home	65,000.00	or	1.8618	per	capita
Retirement of Indebtedness	,			•	•
Principal	9,500.00	or	.2721	per	capita
Interest	570.00	or	.0163	per	capita
Total expenses incurred Based on reported membership of	\$91,596.19 34,911.	or	2.6237	per	capita

It will be noted that the expense incurred was \$3,929.85 or .1125 per capita less than the expense authorized in appropriations for the year.

Exhibit B details the actual receipts and disbursements in comparison with budget anticipation of revenue and appropriations for expense. Inasmuch as the budget did not take into consideration any receipts from revenues of former years, I have not shown these in this statement, nor have I taken into this account the balance of the revenue account at January 1, 1932.

The report rendered for the year 1931 was made on an accrual basis, taking into account revenues receivable and expenses payable at December 31, 1931. Inasmuch as it appears that the bud-

get was made up on the basis of anticipated current year receipts and disbursements, I have made the necessary adjustments to bring the accounts at January 1, 1932, to a cash receipts and disbursements basis.

Exhibit C details the operation of the Grand Charity Fund for the year 1932. It will be noted that I have transferred to the General Fund the balance in this fund for the year, over and above miscellaneous payments to charity to apply against payments to Oxford Orphanage and the Masonic and O. E. S. Home.

It will be noted in Exhibit D that the financial records of the Grand Lodge show a Grand Charity Fund of \$12,245.75. I have accepted this as correct from former audit reports. The asset shown in this fund is due from the General Fund as the actual cash was never set aside in a separate fund, this being authorized by the Grand Lodge, as stated in the 1927 Proceedings. Inasmuch as the payments to the charitable institutions fostered by the Grand Lodge each year have far exceeded the total amount received from charity fees on initiates, I recommend that authority be given to charge off this balance.

The appropriations to charitable institutions and miscellaneous charities in the past have far exceeded the income from charity fees on initiates. I recommend that that requirement in Chapter XVII, Section 124 of the code that charity fees be set aside in a special fund be changed so as to permit these fees to be received in the General Fund to apply on appropriations authorized for the charitable purposes named. It is my opinion that this would comply with the spirit of the law and would enable the Grand Auditor to render a proper accounting for Charity Fees in the regular statement of Income and Expenditure rather than in a separate financial report.

In Exhibit D I have compiled a statement of the assets and liabilities of the various funds of the Grand Lodge, showing these separately, showing also the increase or decrease of assets and liabilities during the year. The Balance Sheet presented in the report for the year 1931 did not detail these assets and liabilities by funds and therefore it is necessary that the statement presented herewith be reconciled with the 1931 report. This reconcilement is given in Exhibit E.

In addition to the Liabilities shown in Exhibit D, the Grand Lodge has a contingent liability for its endorsement of notes of Oxford Orphanage Building Fund in the amount of \$36,250.00 for money borrowed from The North Carolina Bank and Trust Company.

As reported in the 1930 report of the Grand Auditor, the Grand Lodge declared its permanent fund to be as follows: (See Proceedings of 1926, Page 174.)

Meredith College BondsU. S. Treasury Certificates, due in 1928 Cash	1,200.00
Total	\$7.200.00

The U. S. Treasury Certificate has since matured and been cashed. The Grand Lodge appropriated an additional \$1,000.00 to this fund in 1929, making the total at that date \$8,200.00. No separate bank account has been kept for the cash in this fund, it being carried in the General Fund by authority of the Grand Lodge. The General Fund therefore owes \$3,200.00 to the Permanent Fund, as shown by the special report of Grand Auditor January 31, 1931, and subsequent reports and in Exhibit D of this report. The Meredith College Bonds are held by the Grand Treasurer.

It is my recommendation that authority be given by the Grand Lodge to charge off this \$3,200.00 item, thus cancelling the asset in Permanent Fund and liability in General Fund.

As the Grand Lodge, in its annual communication in 1931, established a permanent fund to be held by the Trustee of the N. C. Masonic Foundation as custodian for the Grand Lodge, I further recommend that the \$5,000.00 of Meredith College Bonds now held by the Grand Treasurer be transferred to these custodians as a part of the permanent fund.

It will be noted that the General Fund Balance Sheet shows an asset and a liability for \$1,000.00, this being a legacy of the late B. F. Moore to the Grand Lodge as Trustee, the income from which is to be paid to the Oxford Orphanage. This amount was loaned to the Masonic Temple Construction Company. It is my recommendation that the Grand Lodge secure from the Masonic Temple Construction Company a note for the amount and that this note be turned over the the N. C. Masonic Foundation; my understanding being that the N. C. Masonic Foundation was incorporated for the purpose of receiving and holding in trust such bequests.

Analysis of deficiency in the General Fund is shown in Exhibit F, the total of this deficiency at December 31, 1932, being \$36,048.64. Please note that the amounts due and unpaid by lodges have not been taken into account in the financial statements and that this deficiency will be reduced by the amounts collected. The estimated amounts due from Lodges is shown at bottom of Exhibit F, \$54,458.92.

During the course of the audit I checked the entries in the cash book to the returns for the purpose of verifying the arithmetical accuracy of the posting of cash payments on the returns. I have made sufficient examination to satisfy me that cash receipts are accounted for.

The individual lodges may easily verify the accounting for cash paid to the Grand Secretary by examination of the report in the Proceedings. This report shows the amount due by each lodge for 1932 returns and for prior years, the amount paid and the balance due December 31, 1932. For this reason I have not made an exhaustive examination into the records for each individual lodge.

Separate reports are being made of audit of Oxford Orphanage, Masonic and O. E. S. Home and The Masonic Temple Construction Company.

Fraternally submitted,
K. W. PARHAM, Certified Public Accountant,
Grand Auditor.

GRAND LODGE OF N PER CAR YEAR EN

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES Exhibit B Initiates 1932 returns Fines 1932 returns Sundry small items Including interest on bank balances of \$218.48 and last six items in income column in Exhibit G. FROM PERMANENT FUND Exhibit B for general purposes Interest on Meredith College bonds Interest on \$100,000.00 fund Exhibit C For charity fund Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Co. notes FROM CHARITY FEES ON INITIATES Exhibit C For Charity Fund 1932 returns Prior Years FROM JOHN C. DREWRY MEMORIAL Grand Secretary's Fund Exhibit B Designated to apply on salary of Grand Secretary TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME Received and accrued for General Fund and Charity Fund PER CAPITA TAX \$88,362.50 Less allowance 25c Per capita to be paid 8,836.25 Paid TOTALS	nd A	Accrue
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Paid 36,822.79)	1	2.295
50,022.13)	1	4.495
TOTALS \$ 94,967.25 \$ 2,6865 \$ 95,526.04	1	2.736
\$ 94,967.25 \$ 2,6865 \$ 95,526.04	1.	34,911

This statement takes into account only Income and Expense, both paid and years per capita tax, initiation fees and fines has been applied against deficiency years returns are included in 1932 income

N LINA, A. F. & A. M. AP AND EXPENSE EN 1, 1932

Exhibit A

	Appro	priated	Expended	and Accrued		
EXPENSE	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita		
GRAND LODGE—	1	İ	1	j –		
Expense paid Expense to be paid Amount paid from income of	\$ 15,445.00	\$.4369	\$ 12,034.11) 1,050.00)	\$.3747		
Drewry Fund for Grand Secretary's salary	2,200.00	.062	2,127.40	.0609		
Expenditure for Miscellaneous charities	2,000.00	.0565	1,314.68	.0376		
To charitable institutions—paid To charitable institutions— To be paid Expended for retirement of	65,000.00	1.839	45,000.00) 20,000.00)	1.8618		
Indebtedness Principal paid Principal to be paid Interest	9,500.00 570.00	.2687 .0161	8,500.00) 1,000.00) 570.00)	.2721 .0163		
OTAL EXPENDITURE (paid and to be paid) of						
General Fund and Charity Fund When and if all per capita tax is received and all appropriations paid there will be an excess of	\$ 94,715.00	\$ 2,679	\$ 91,596.19	\$ 2.6237		
paid there will be all excess of	252.25	.0071	3,929.85	.1125		
income over expenditure of		14 0 000	10 OF FOC 04 1	\$ 2.736		
	\$ 94,967.25	\$ 2.686	\$ 95,526.04	Ψ 2.130		

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GRAND LODGE OF N

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ACTUAL INCOME RECEIVED AND A

YEAR E

INCOME	Anticipated In Budget	Actual Receipts	Received More or Less Than Budget
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME			
Initiates—1932 Returns	\$ 472.00	\$ 298.00	*\$ 174.00
Fines—1932 Returns		57.50	57.50
Income from Permanent Fund Meredith College Bonds Special \$100,000.00 Fund	300.00 4,000.00	299.98 3,961.09	* .02 * 38.91
Sundry small items	500.00	651.82	151.82
•			
			,
TOTAL	 \$ 5,272.00	\$ 5,268.39	*\$ 3.61
John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund Income designated for use in Payment of Grand Secretary's Salary	2,200.00	2,127.40	* 72.60
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	\$ 7,472.00	\$ 7,395.79	*\$ 76.21

^{*} Less

LINA, A. F. & A. M.

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IDITURES COMPARED WITH BUDGET

HOS	1932		
μ,	1904		

Exhibit B-Sheet 1

EXPENDITURE	Appropriated In Budget	Actual Expenditure	Expended More or Less Than Budget
GRAND LODGE EXPENSE			
SALARIES			
Grand Secretary Grand Treasurer Grand Tyler Foreign Correspondent Clerical Help—Grand Secretary's Office	\$ 1,400.00 200.00 100.00 350.00 2,700.00	\$ 1,472.60 200.00 100.00 350.00 2,700.00	‡\$ 72.60
SUNDRY EXPENSE—GRAND LODGE Grand Master's Expense Grand Secretary—Travel Expense Printing Proceedings Masonic History Representative to George Washington	750.00 600.00 3,000.00 250.00	2,298.75 12.60	47.43 ‡ 117.65 701.25 237.40
Memorial Dedication Bonds of Grand Sec'y. and Grand Treas. Auditing Books of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer Federal Tax on Checks	50.00 100.00 50.00	36.75 75.00 100.00 1.86	13.25 25.00 \$\dagger\$ 50.00 \$\dagger\$ 1.86
SUNDRY EXPENSE—GRAND SEC'YS. OFFICE Office Rent Printing Returns Sundry Office Expense	1,050.00 400.00 600.00	182.57 606.90	1,050.00 217.43 ‡ 6.90
EXPENSE OF ANNUAL COMMUNICATION Expenses of Grand Officers Expenses of Past Grand Officers Expenses of D. D. G. Masters Expenses of Custodians and Lecturers Per Diem of Credentials Committee Expenses of Others Reporting Stenographic Help Transcribing Notes Past Grand Masters Jewel	400.00 300.00 600.00 275.00 60.00 100.00 50.00 35.00 75.00	375.73 68.40 534.15 183.10 60.00 10.85 50.00	24.27 231.60 65.85 91.90 89.15 35.00 75.00
EXPENSES OF SUMMER MEETINGS Grand Lodge Custodians and Lecturers District Deputy Grand Masters	100.00 350.00 50 0.00	17.30 46.75 363.42	82.70 303.25 136.58
CONTINGENT OR EMERGENCY EXPENSE	1,000.00	767.16	232.84
TOTAL	\$ 15,445.00	\$ 12,034.11	\$ 3,410.89
Grand Secretary's Salary from John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	2,200.00	2,127.40	72.60
TOTAL GRAND LODGE EXPENSE	\$ 17,645.00	\$ 14,161.51	\$ 3,483.49

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GRAND LODGE OF GE ACTUAL INCOME RECEIVED AND

ACTUAL INCOME RECEIVED AND A
YEAR I

			_			1,000
INCOME		Anticipated In Budget		Actual Receipts	Poceived	More or Less Than Budget
Brought Forward	 \$	7,472.00	\$	7,395.79	*\$	76.21
FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS						A
Transfer from Charity Fund—Exhibit C	\$	5,969.00		6,694.61		725.61
TOTAL FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	\$	5,969.00	\$	6,694.61	\$	725.61
RETIREMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS			-		,	
SUMMARY OF TOTALS		F 979 00		5 000 00		
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME TOTAL JOHN C. DREWRY MEMORIAL FUND INCOME	 \$ 	5,272.00 2,200.00	 \$ 	5,268.39 2,127.40	*\$ *	3.61 72.60
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME TO APPLY ON APPROPRIATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS		5,969.00		6,694.61		725.61
TOTAL INCOME FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES	\$	13,441.00	\$	14,090.40	\$	649.40
Per Capita Tax on Balance Budget \$88,362.50 Less Allowance of 25c Per Capita 8,836.25		79,526.25	1	36,822.79	*	42,703.46
TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME IN BUDGET TOTAL ACTUAL INCOME RECEIVED DEFICIENCY (Anticipated Income not Received)	\$	92,967.25	\$	50,913.19		40.054.65
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1	92,715.00		68,231.51	1 .	42,054.06 24,483.49
EXCESS OF INCOME IN BUDGET DEFICIENCY IN INCOME REALIZED TOTAL DEFICIENCY	 \$	252.25	\$	17,318.32		17,570.57

OLINA, A. F. & A. M.

A:NDITURES COMPARED WITH BUDGET

Exhibit B Sheet 2

EXPENDITURE	Appropriated In Budget	Actual Expenditure	Expended More or Less Than Budget
Brought Forward	\$ 17,645.00	\$ 14,161.51	\$ 3,483.49
TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS Oxford Orphanage Masonic and O. E. S. Home TOTAL TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	\$ 50,000.00 15,000.00 \$ 65,000.00	\$ 37,500.00 7,500.00 \$ 45,000.00	\$ 12,500.00 7,500.00 \$ 20,000.00
RETIREMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS Note to John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund Principal Interest Oxford Orphanage School Building Note Principal Interest	\$ 1,000.00 60.00 8,500.00 510.00	\$ 60.00 8,500.00 510.00	\$ 1,000.00
TOTAL RETIREMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS	\$ 10,070.00	\$ 9,070.00	\$ 1,000.00
SUMMARY OF TOTALS TOTAL GRAND LODGE GENERAL EXPENSE TOTAL JOHN C. DREWRY MEMORIAL FUND EXPENSE TOTAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS TOTAL FOR RETIREMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS	\$ 15,445.00 2,200.00 65,000.00 10,070.00	\$ 12,034.11 2,127.40 45,000.00 9,070.00	\$ 3,410.89 72.60 20,000.00 1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$ 92,715.00	\$ 68,231.51	\$ 24,483.49
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE IN BUDGET TOTAL ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE LESS THAN AUTHORIZED	\$ 92,715.00	\$ 68,231.51	\$ 24,483.49

GRAND LODGE OF N

GRAND

ACTUAL INCOME RECEIVED AND AC

YEAR EN

INCOME		Anticipated In Budget		Actual Receipts	Dooring	More or Less Than Budget
CHARITY FEES ON INITIATES— Current Year Prior Years	 \$ 	4,720.00	\$	3,910.00 850.00	*\$	810.00 850.00
INCOME FROM PERMANENT FUND						
(See Proceedings 1932—Page 171) Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Company Notes of \$54,155.43		3,249.00		3,249.29		.29
ΟΙ φυτ,100.10	$^{+}$	3,249.00	<u> </u>	3,249.29	-	.29
TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME IN BUDGET	\$	7,969.00				
TOTAL ACTUAL INCOME RECEIVED			\$	8,009.29		
ACTUAL INCOME IN EXCESS OF THAT ANTICIPATED					\$	40.29
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	 \$	2,000.00	 \$	1,314.68	 \$	685.32
Receipts in excess of expenditure for mis- cellaneous charities transferred to General Fund to apply on Appropriations to Charitable Institutions						
Anticipated Receipts in excess of Authorized Appropriations Actual Receipts in excess of Actual Expenditure	\$	5,969.00	\$	6,694.61		
Realized in excess of anticipation					\$	725.66

^{*} Less

MOLINA, A. F. & A. M.

FUND

, 1932		Exh	ibit	t C
EXPENDITURE	Appropriated In Budget	Actual Expenditure	Tunomplod	Expended More or Less Than Budget
MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,314.68	\$	685.32
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE IN BUDGET TOTAL ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,314.68		
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE LESS THAN AUTHORIZED			\$	685.3

GRAND LODGE OF N

ASSETS AN Dec

ASSETS	GE	NERAL FU	ND	GRAND CHARITY FUND			
	Dec.31,1931	Dec.31,1932	Decrease Increase	Dec.31,1931	Dec.31,1932		
GENERAL FUND							
Cash in Grand Treas-							
urer's bank account							
Exhibit H	\$ 4,323.57	\$ 1,923.06	§\$ 2,400.51				
Accrued interest on				[[[
notes due from							
Permanent Fund	832.33		§ 832.33]]	1		
Loan receivable from				[[[
Masonic Temple Con-							
struction Co. B. F.							
Moore legacy	1,000.00	1,000.00		11			
GR. CHARITY FUND							
Due from General Fund	J			\$ 12,245.75	\$ 12,245.75		
PERMANENT FUND		15 10					
Exhibit I	ļ			11	1		
Held by Custodian for							
Trustees of The N. C. Masonic Foundation							
Cash in Savings			l]]			
Bank Account							
Cash on Time Deposit				[]			
Investment in Liberty	4		de la				
Bonds			1				
Notes receivable from	1			11	ļ		
Masonic Temple Con-	1			11			
struction Company							
Accrued interest on				1			
above notes							
Held by Grand Treas.	1			\ }	-		
Due from Gen. Fund	11 (2)	1		11			
Meredith Col. Bonds				11	1		
ENDOWMENT—John C.	[[((1		
Drewry Memorial							
Grand Sec'y's Fund				[]			
in charge of Custodian			11]]			
of Fund							
Cash and Securities	, (. 1		ĮĮ.			
Principal sum of fund	Į j			JJ]		
Advance payment to				11			
General Fund of In-				ĮĮ.	4		
come Cash	,						
TOTAL ASSESSED	A 015500			1			
TOTAL ADDELLO	\$ 6,155.90	\$ 2,923.06	§\$ 3,232.84	\$ 12,245.75	\$ 12,245.75		

OLINA, A. F. & A. M. LET LINES 932

. .

Exhibit D

	PERMA	NENT FUND		John	ENDOWMENT John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Sec'y's Fund							
	Dec. 31, 1931	Dec. 31, 1932	Increase Decrease	Dec. 31	, 1931	Dec. 31, 1932	Increase					
3	100,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	§\$ 100,000.00 50,000.00									
		50,000.00	50,000.00									
	54,155.43	54,155.43										
	832.33		§ 832.33									
	3,200.00 5,000.00	3,200.00 5,000.00										
					00.00 40.80	\$ 30,000.00 	\$ 1,040.8					
						435.95	435.95					
3	163,187.76	\$ 162,355.43	§\$ 832.33	\$ 31,0	40.80	\$ 30,435.95	§\$ 604.8					

§ Decrease

(Carried Forward)

GRAND LODGE OF N BAL ASSETS AN Dec

Brought Forward

I.IABILITIES	GE	NERAL FUI	ND	GRAND CHARITY FUND			
LIABILITIES	Dec.31,1931	Dec.31,1932	Decrease Increase	Dec.31,1931	Dec.31,1932		
GENERAL FUND	1						
Cash due Grand	1						
Charity Fund	\$ 12,245.75	\$ 12,245.75	\$		[
Cash due Permanent							
Fund	3,200.00	3,200.00					
Unpaid Appropriations Unpaid Appropriations	5,000.00	21,050.00	16,050.00				
Notes Payable		1,000.00	1,000.00				
Notes payable not yet							
due	9,500.00	J	§ 9,500.00]]			
1933 Income paid in							
Advance		475.95	475.95				
B. F. Moore Legacy held in Trust for Ox-			,				
ford Orphanage PERMANENT FUND	1,000.00	1,000.00					
Accrued Int. due Gen- eral Fund							
Endowment—Drewry Mem. Fund				, ,			
Income Cash due to G. F. Jan.							
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 30,945.75	\$ 38,971.70	\$ 8,025.95	\$	\$		
DEFICIENCY IN GENERAL FUND	\$ 24,789.85	\$ 36,048.64	\$ 11,258.79		•		
FUND BALANCES	1			\$ 12,245.75	\$ 12,245.75		

[§] Decrease.

DLINA, A. F. & A. M. ET IES 932

Brought Forward

Exhibit D

	P	ERM	IAN	EN'	T I	PUN	D		ENDOWMENT John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Sec'y's Fund							
Е	Dec. 31,	1931	De	ec. S	31,	1932		rease rease	De	c. 31,	, 1931	Dec.	31,	1932		ncrease Decrease
\$	832	2.33	\$				\$	832.33								
									\$	1,04	40.80	\$	43	5.95	\$	604.85
\$	832	.33	\$				\$	832.33	\$	1,04	10.80	\$ 	43	5.95	\$	604.85
\$	162,355	5.43	 \$	162,	,355	.43	\$		 \$	30,00	00.00	\$ 3	80,00	0.00	\$	

RECONCILEMENT OF FUND BALANCE SHEET WITH BALANCE SHEET IN REPORT of December 31, 1931

		I	Exhibit E
SURPLUS STATED DECEMBER 31, 1931		\$	159,455.58
ADD:			
Principal of John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	\$ 30,000.00		
Cash Asset of Grand Charity Fund Due from General Fund	12,245.75		
Cash Asset of Permanent Fund Due from General Fund	3,200.00		
Additional Accrued Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Company notes Meredith College Bond	362,33		
Asset of Permanent Fund	5,000.00		50,808.08
TOTAL		\$	210,263.66
DEDUCT:			
Income Cash—John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Sec'y's Fund (Payable to General Fund after Jan. 1, 1932)	\$ 1,040.80		
Accruals due from Lodges	29,411.53		30,452.33
BALANCE		\$	179,811.33
FUND BALANCES DECEMBER 31, 1931			
General Fund Overdraft Grand Charity Fund Permanent Fund Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	\$ 24,789.85 12,245.75 162,355.43 30,000.00		
TOTALS .		\$	179,811.33

ANALYSIS OF DEFICIENCY IN GENERAL FUND December 31, 1932

December 51, 1952			E	xhibit F
DEFICIENCY JANUARY 1, 1932 Exhibit D			\$	24,789.85
Deduct Items due and payable subsequent to Jan. 1, 1932				
Oxford Orphanage Building Fund note Note payable to John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	\$	8,500.00 1,000.00		9,500.00
CURRENT DEFICIENCY JANUARY 1, 1932			\$	15,289.85
Credit 1932 Collections of Prior Year's Income Per Capita Initiates Fines Charity Fees Less amount credited Charity Fund 850.00	\$	18,214.30 104.00 291.23		
Total Credits				18,609.53
BALANCE FROM PRIOR YEARS, DECEMBER 31, 1932			\$	3,319.68
1932 DEFICIENCY				
Actual Expenditures in excess of Actual Income Received Exhibit B		17,318.32		
Add: Definite Appropriations unpaid at December 31, 1932				
Oxford Orphanage \$12,500.00 Masonic and O. E. S. Home 7,500.00 Office Rent 1,050.00 Note John C. Drewry Fund 1,000.00				
Total Additions to Deficiency for Accrued Items		22,050.00		
TOTAL 1932 DEFICIENCY				39,368.32
NET DEFICIENCY TO DATE Exhibit D			\$	36,048.64
Estimated Amounts due from Lodges Due in 1932 Due from prior years	\$	44,811.96 9,646.96		
TOTAL	\$	54,458.92		

John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 1932

Exhibit G

RECEIPTS		Income		Other		Total
Per Capita Tax 1932	\$	36,822.79	\$		\$	36,822.79
Initiations 1932		298.00				298.00
Charity Fees 1932		3,910.00				3,910.00
Fines 1932		57.50				57.50
Per Capita Tax Prior Years		18,214.30		,		18,214.30
Initiations		104.00				104.00
Charity Fees		850.00				850.00
Fines		291.23				291.23
Charity Fees Due in 1933 Paid in Advance				40.00		40.00
Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund 1932 Income 1933 Income		2,127.40		435.95		2,127.40 435.95
Interest on Permanent Fund 1932 Income Paid 1931 Income Paid in 1932		7,210.38		832.33		7,210.38 832.33
Income from B. F. Moore Legacy Received for Oxford Orphanage				435.00		435.00
From Defunct Lodges		170.24				170.24
Grand Lodge Dimits		122.50				122.50
Charters and Dispensations		80.00				80.00
Sales of Codes and Proceedings		14.00				14.00
Sale of Paraphernalia		40.00				40.00
Refund of Charity Donation		6.60				6.60
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$	70,318.94	\$	1,743.28	\$	72.062.22
PAYMENTS TO GRAND TREASURER			<u> </u>		\$	72,062,22
BALANCE ON HAND	1				Ψ_	NONE

JOHN J. PHOENIX, Grand Treasurer

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Year Ended December 31, 1932

		E	xhibit H
RECEIPTS			
From John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary		\$	72.062.22
Interest on Meredith College Bonds			299.98
Interest on Bank Balance		_	218.48
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR		\$	72,580.68
Balance in Bank January 1, 1932			4,323.57
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE		\$	76,904.25
DISBURSEMENTS			
Payment of Appropriations Current Year		\$	69,544.33
Federal Tax on Checks			1.86
Payment of Balance of 1931 Appropriation to Masonic O. E. S. Home	and		5,000.00
Payment to Oxford Orphanage—Interest on B. F. Moo		435.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR			74,981.19
Balance in Bank December 31, 1932			1,923.06
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCE		\$	76,904.25
Reconciliation of Bank Balance			
Balance Shown by Bank Deduct Check No. 295 Outstanding December 31st	\$ 1,935.66 \$ 12.60		
Balance as shown above	\$ 1,923.06	-	

PERMANENT FUND ASSETS

December 31, 1932

Exhibit 1 Held by North Carolina Bank and Trust Company Custodian for Trustees of The North Carolina Masonic Foundation U. S. Fourth 41/4% Liberty Bonds 50,000.00 4% Certificate of Deposit in North Carolina Bank and Trust Company 50,000.00 Notes of Masonic Temple Construction Company 54,155.43 Held By Grand Treasurer Meredith College 6% Bonds due January 1, 1933 5,000.00 Due from General Fund Proceeds of Sale of U.S. Treasury Certificate Which Matured in 1928 and was Paid (See Footnote) 1,200.00 Cash (See Footnote) 2,000.00 8,200.00 TOTAL

By authority of Grand Lodge actual cash was never set aside and is due from General Fund.

\$ 162,355.43

PERMANENT FUND—INCOME ACCOUNT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Year Ended December 31, 1932

			E	Exhibit .
RECEIPTS				
From Fund in Charge of Trustees of North Carolina Masonic Foundation				
Interest on \$50,000.00 Bonds Interest on \$50,000.00 Certificate of Deposit—4% Interest on \$54,155.43 Masonic Temple	\$	2,632.64 2,000.00		
Construction Company Notes	_	4,081.66	\$	8,714.30
From Fund held by Grand Treasurer				
Interest on Meredith College Bonds				299.98
TOTAL RECEIPTS			\$	9,014.28
DISBURSEMENTS				
From Fund in Charge of Trustees of North Carolina Masonic Foundation		•		
Premium on Bonds purchased Payments to N. C. Corporation Accrued Interest on Bonds purchased	\$	163.89 507.64		
Payments to John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary Payment of Federal Tax on Checks		8,042.71 .06	\$	8.714.30
From Funds in Charge of Grand Treasurer				
Deposited in Bank to Credit of				299.98
General Fund of Grand Lodge				

REPORT OF BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Board of General Purposes made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren:

We, your Board of General Purposes, to whom was referred the excellent address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, beg leave to report:

We congratulate Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction on hav-

ing so successful a year during this period of depression.

The Grand Master has given freely of his time and efforts in visiting District Communications and Lodges all over the State, and coming in brotherly contact with the Craft.

We refer to the various proper Committees the specific recommendations made in dealing with the complex administration

and affairs of the Grand Jurisdiction.

All matters referring to the present and future financial operation of the Grand Lodge and otherwise we refer to the Committee on Finance. Those parts of the address dealing with dispensations granted and ruling made and those relating to concurrent jurisdiction we refer to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

We also refer to the Committee on Jurisprudence the rulings and decisions of the Grand Master as set out in said address.

We refer to the Orphan Asylum Committee the recommenda-

tion relating to that excellent Institution.

We cordially approve the reference to the excellent work of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home and we refer the recommendation as to the appropriation to that Home to the Finance Committee.

We refer to the Committee on Lecture Service and Finance

Committee the recommendation relating to Lecture Service.

We heartily endorse the commendation of the Masonic Journal and Orphans' Friend and the tribute to Brother F. M. Pinnix, Editor thereof.

We recommend a reference to the Finance Committee of the following recommendations:

George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association. Grand Charity Fund.

Permanent Fund.

Masonic Service Association.

We refer to the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of 1937 Commission the recommendation as to that great historic event. We presume that the Commission will submit its report during the session of the Grand Lodge.

The matter of our financial condition as set out on March 1st,

1933, we also refer to the Finance Committee.

We refer to the Committee on Jurisprudence the recommendation relative to the subject of the Masonic Temple.

The matter of Financial Outlook in regard to the financial set up we recommend be referred to a Special Committee of five to report at the 1934 Communication of the Grand Lodge.

The recommendation as to the appropriation to the Oxford Building Fund we refer to the Finance Committee.

We approve the recommendation of Bonds for lodge officials, but refer that matter also to the Finance Committee.

We heartily approve the call of the Grand Master for a simultaneous meeting of subordinate lodges for April 4th, 1933, and congratulate him and the lodges for so cheerful a compliance with his request. It was a splendid call to the Craft, and much came therefrom. We urge such general meetings in the future.

We especially congratulate the Grand Master upon the great meeting held at his home in Charlotte.

We fraternally recommend to all lodges holding said meetings that a complete narrative of the same be prepared and sent to the Grand Secretary to be filed in his office.

We also heartily approve the Grand Master's tribute to the worth of our most excellent District Deputies.

We congratulate the Grand Master upon his highly successful adjustment of any differences there may have been between this Grand Jurisdiction and that of our Georgia Brethren.

The beautiful tribute to our fraternal dead we refer to the Committee on Necrology.

We again congratulate the Grand Master upon his year of excellent service. Masonry is stronger and better in this Grand Jurisdiction because of his unselfish labors.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANCIS D. WINSTON, P. G. M., Chairman.

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, P. G. M. RAYMOND C. DUNN, P. G. M. J. LEG. EVERETT, P. G. M.

REPORT FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following resolution was offered by the Finance Committee and adopted:

The Finance Committee offers the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee is hereby directed to prepare and submit its report, accompanied by a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements not later than 8:00 p. m., Wednesday, April 19, 1933, the same to be taken up as first order of business after the election of Grand Officers.

Resolved, further, That all reports of Institutions, Officers and Committees, and all motions or resolutions carrying appropriations or expenditures of money, shall be presented to, and acted upon, by the Grand Lodge on or before 4:00 p. m., Wednesday afternoon.

Resolved, further, That all coming in after the last named hour shall be carried over to the Grand Lodge of 1934.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

For Changing Number and Designation of Oxford Lodge, No. 396, to Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122

WHEREAS, Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122, A. F. & A. M., was for many years located at Oxford, North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the said Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122, was during the year 1883, for a very short time dormant and inactive; and

WHEREAS, the Masons of Oxford and Granville County reorganized the Lodge during the year 1884 as Oxford Lodge, No. 396, A. F. & A. M.; and

WHEREAS, the number 122 has never been given to any other Lodge in the State of North Carolina, and there is now no Masonic Lodge bearing said number; and

WHEREAS, Oxford Lodge, No. 396, desires that its number be changed to 122, for the reason that Oxford Lodge, No. 396, was in effect a reorganization of Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122, and it is desired to maintain the continuity of the Masonic work among the Masons of Oxford, North Carolina, and vicinity:

THEREFORE, Be It Resolved:

First. That Oxford Lodge, No. 396, respectfully requests that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, by appropriate resolution, change the number and designation of Oxford Lodge, No. 396, to Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122.

Second. That the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens of this Lodge or such committee as the Worshipful Master may appoint be authorized and directed to present this resolution to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its next annual communication.

D. S. Johnson, Chairman, M. F. Hill, Benj. W. Parham.

It is hereby certified that these resolutions were proposed at a regular communication of Oxford Lodge, No. 396, on December 5, 1932, and laid over until the next regular communication when they were passed unanimously.

J. E. HUNTER, Secretary.

Norlina, April 17th, 1933.

Most Worshipful Grand Master H. C. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Norlina Lodge, No. 630, at its regular communication held Tuesday evening, March 21st, 1933, voted to petition the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to allow the Lodge to change its name from Norlina, No. 630, to Francis S. Packard Lodge, No. 630, A. F. & A. M.

Therefore we respectfully petition the Grand Lodge to allow our Lodge to change its name from Norlina, No. 630, A. F. & A. M., to Francis S. Packard Lodge, No. 630, A. F. & A. M.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY W. WALKER, Master,
Norlina Lodge, No. 630, A. F. & A. M.
J. O. EDGERTON, Secretary,
Norlina Lodge, No. 630, A. F. & A. M.

P. S. The reason we desire to make this change is that Francis S. Packard was one of the most interested in obtaining a charter for our lodge and also organizing the Eastern Star in Norlina. He served as Master of our lodge and during his life time was a very valuable man to his lodge and community, having practiced medicine in this vicinity for a number of years.

PETITION FOR RESTORATION OF ORIGINAL NUMBER

Eagle Lodge, No. 71, Hillsborough, North Carolina, Commencing July 23, A. L. 5819, A. D. 1819

A Dispensation from the Most Worshipful Calvin Jones, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of North Carolina, directed to Abner B. Bruce, Master, Frederick Nash, Senior Warden, James H. Murray, Junior Warden, and sundry other brethren residing in and near Hillsboro in the State aforesaid, constituting the said brethren into a regular lodge, by the name of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, authorizing the said Master and Wardens to congregate the brethren in the town of Hillsborough on the 23rd day of July, 1819.

Additional Facts: The Treasurer's record of Eagle Lodge, No. 19, for the year 1792, page one, of the alphabetical record of members, shows the name of A. B. Bruce, which is undoubtedly the same Abner B. Bruce who was commissioned by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Calvin Jones, as Master of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, July 23, 1819.

The fact and record of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Calvin Jones, commissioning Frederick Nash as Senior Warden and James H. Murray as Junior Warden, of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, is of sufficient evidence and proof that they were formerly members of Eagle Lodge, No. 19; and were fitted, qualified and trained in Masonic knowledge in such manner and in such degree that they were capable of being commissioned as the second and third ranking officers in the new organization and the establishment of our present lodge.

Additional Facts: In preparing a History of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, Brother Arthur C. Cole, Worshipful Master, found the following names in the record of Eagle Lodge, No. 19, and also in the records of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, which is, we think, evidence sufficient for our purpose, and we think is proof and fact that Eagle Lodge, No. 71, is a child of Eagle Lodge, No. 19, which existed, operated and enjoyed the fellowship, workings and virtue of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

ABNER B. BRUCE, FREDERICK NASH, JAMES H. MURRAY, JOHN M. MIMFORD, J. A. HORTON, WILLIAM HORTON, STEPHEN MOORE, WILLIAM WATERS.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Brethren of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its Annual Communication in the City of Asheville, North Carolina, April 18th, 1933;

We, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Eagle Lodge, now No. 71, of the town of Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina, assembled in a regular communication on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1933, do most respectfully pray the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to restore unto us our original number 19; and that in the future Eagle Lodge, now No. 71, located in the town of Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina, shall be known as Eagle Lodge, No. 19, which was the original number assigned and placed upon the charter of said Eagle Lodge when it was organized July 14, 1791.

Information and records show that Eagle Lodge was dissolved in the year 1799. We are informed from records of the Lodge that the membership so decreased that an insufficient number congregated to carry on the work and for reasons over which no living person had or could control, the lodge disbanded and sur-

rendered its charter and ceased to operate.

Be it therefore resolved: That the conditions causing the now Eagle Lodge, No. 71, formerly No. 19, to cease to operate were not within the power or lifetime of any now living member of the lodge; we feel that the cause was not for any violation of Masonic Law or workings and only for the reasons herein stated and that such action was at the will of said Lodge, and,

Whereas, Eagle Lodge, No. 71, was granted a Dispensation on the 23rd day of July, A. L., 5819, A. D. 1819, by the Most Worshipful Calvin Jones, Grand Master of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, directing Abner B. Bruce, Master, Frederick Nash, Senior Warden, and James H. Murray, Junior Warden, and,

Whereas: Eagle Lodge, No. 71, has continued to operate with a marked degree of success, enjoyed the virtue, honor and reputation of a faithful, interested and active organization to this good hour, and that the outlook for continued prosperity and success is exceptionally good, and,

Whereas: Eagle Lodge, now 71, was No. 19, and that No. 19 does not appear in the Proceedings of the 1932 Grand Communication as held by any subordinate lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction, and,

Whereas: The history, sentiment and records of Eagle Lodge, No. 19, holds many facts dear to the hearts of many members of said lodge, that there are many interesting facts connected with the old number nineteen which we feel will cause a deeper desire for true and faithful performance of each and every duty the lodge is called upon to perform, that the lodge as a whole and the individual members will have a burning desire to press forward and upward until even the Purple of the Fraternity may rest upon others of our number in the coming years, and that this our petition and prayer to you be granted.

There are many volumes of Masonic history, made and written by Eagle Lodge. The work of our ancient brethren, laboring under adverse conditions, through periods of conflict and suffering, that are connected with and a part of Old Eagle Lodge are the works which are the admiration of every age.

Therefore, we feel and believe that in working under the original number and having it placed upon our charter, we will be better Masons, better citizens, and of more and greater service to the Fraternity, to mankind, and to the community in which we live and work for the common cause of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity.

We ask that our present officers be retained in office until such time as the Grand Lodge of North Carolina may designate for the election of officers for the next Masonic year, and if this, our Petition and Prayer, be granted we will, with the Apostle Paul, press forward toward the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus, and in the work of the Fraternity for every good cause.

We ask A. C. Cole to present this, our Petition and Prayer, to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and urge its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. Cole, W. M.,
B. S. Carr, S. W.,
Allen H. Walker, J. W.
S. W. Hughes, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

BE IT RESOLVED:

The Grand Master, together with the Grand Secretary, shall have the power and authority to sell any property of a subordinate lodge which shall revert to the Grand Lodge by reason of the arrest or surrender of the charter of such subordinate lodge and they shall have the authority to execute a quit claim deed for such property, in the name of the Grand Lodge.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, and Brethren of the Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina, at its Annual Communication at Asheville, N. C., April 18, 1933:

We, the members of Warren Lodge, No. 101, in regular communication assembled, by unanimous vote, do most respectfully pray the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to restore unto us the Charter, etc., of Warren Lodge, No. 101, of Kenansville, N. C. April 6, 1933.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Master, D. S. WILLIAMSON, Senior Warden, FAISON W. McGowen, Junior Warden, J. O. STOKES, Secretary.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

That: Any subordinate lodge may make any member who has rendered distinguished and meritorious service to Masonry an honorary life member thereof, provided he has been a member of the Order in good standing for thirty years or more, and shall have attained the age of 70 years; provided, however, that by special dispensation from the Grand Master all said limitations may be waived. Any subordinate lodge which has granted honorary life membership to any brother shall within thirty days certify such fact to the Grand Secretary, who shall, upon payment of the fee of \$1.00 issue to said Brother an honorary life membership certificate bearing the name of the brother and the Lodge of which he is a member. Subordinate lodges shall be exempt from all Grand Lodge dues upon such life members.

Fuquay Springs, N. C., Feb. 2, 1933.

To the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Fuquay Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M.;

We, your committee, appointed to draft a suitable resolution, the purpose of which is to bring about a reduction in the initiation fee chargeable for the first three degrees in Masonry by subordinate lodges in this Jurisdiction, wish to report, viz.:

Whereas, any proposed changes in the existing code must be offered at a regular Grand Lodge communication, be referred to and lay over with the Jurisprudence Committee, until the next regular communication, and,

Whereas, we find recorded on pages 123 to 128 in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, communication of 1932, the introduction of proposed amendments to Chapter XVII,

Section 124, as amended, of the 1924 code, and,

Whereas, we deem it for the best interest of the Craft and Masonry, and especially for the benefit of the smaller lodges, in view of the present depressed economic conditions, that the minimum initiation fee be reduced, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we instruct our representative or representatives to the Grand Lodge communication to be held in Asheville, N. C., beginning at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, April 18th, 1933, to vote for and use his or their best efforts to obtain the enactment of the proposed amendment, which we quote as follows:

Fees for Degrees—The amount chargeable by "Section 124. the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$20.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to case shall the fees be remitted. the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary."

AND FURTHER, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, requesting that he place it with the Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, and that a copy be sent, for publication, to The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal at Oxford, N. C., with the request that our sister lodges promptly adopt same and instruct their delegates to vote for its enactment, and also a copy to be retained as a permanent record of this lodge. Each copy to bear the seal of the lodge.

We move the adoption of this resolution.

Fraternally,

J. C. WILLIAMS, L. G. DEW,

J. W. DALE,

Committee.

By a unanimous vote by all members present, in regular communication, the above resolution was adopted, this the 7th day of February, 1933.

W. J. BALLENTINE, Secretary, Fuquay Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M. I move you that the following resolution be adopted and a

copy thereof be sent to the Grand Lodge:

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge be petitioned to reduce the minimum amount allowed to be charged by member lodges as an initiation fee to an amount commensurate with the present economic condition prevailing in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

(Signed) H. E. Cox.

Adopted by Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208.

That Chapter XVII, Section 124 of the Code, as amended January 20, 1932, be amended so as to make said Section read as follows:

Section 124. Fee for Degrees—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$35.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge, which shall be APPLIED TO THE PAYMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS BY THE GRAND LODGE TO MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. ANY EXCESS RE-CEIVED OVER AND ABOVE THE AMOUNT OF SAID AP-PROPRIATIONS IN ANY ONE YEAR shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of the State of North Carolina:

RESOLVED:

That Regulation 141 be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Provided that the North Carolina Lodge of Research, No. 666, is authorized to meet in regular or special communication at any place within the State, provided always, however, that all regular communications of said lodge shall be held at such time and place as the By-Laws of the said lodge shall specify.

Fraternally submitted,

J. RAY SHUTE, II.

Amended and adopted.

The following resolution was offered and adopted: WHEREAS:

Boykin Lodge, of our sister Jurisdiction of Virginia, which has among its membership brethren now residing in Severn, Northampton County, N. C., has recently suffered the loss of its lodge building by fire, and desires to hold a general public gathering, in the free school auditorium of Severn, which has been tendered them by the proper public officials, and have no intention or purpose to encroach upon our Masonic Jurisdiction,

RESOLVED, That we extend to our brethren of Boykin Lodge a most cordial fraternal invitation to hold such meeting within our

Grand Jurisdiction.

On motion of Brother J. Edward Allen, our Foreign Correspondent, the following Grand Lodges were recognized and an exchange of Representatives requested: The Grand Lodges of Bulgaria, Valle de Mexico, Poland, and the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Nicaragua.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 2:00 o'clock,

p. m., Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Asheville, N. C., April 19, 1933.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., in the Masonic Temple, by M.'.W.'.Herbert C. Alexander, Grand Master, presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Bro. B. E. Stanfield.

The following resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances:

A RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has for many years ordered the frequent instruction of the subordinate lodges in the work of North Carolina Masonry, by Grand Lecturers appointed by authority of the Grand Lodge, in order that the work of the subordinate lodges be as nearly perfect as possible, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That, in order that the ritual of the Grand Lodge be also as nearly perfect as possible, an Assistant Grand Lecturer shall each year, before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, instruct the Grand Lodge officers in the proper form of opening and closing the Grand Lodge, the expenses for such instruction to be borne by the Grand Lodge.

NECROLOGY REPORT

The Committee on Necrology submitted the following report which was adopted:

JUDGE WALTER E. MOORE

Judge Walter E. Moore, the 51st of the 78 Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and oldest in line of the living Past Grand Masters at the time of his death, was born in Buncombe County, Oct. 14, 1856, and died at Asheville, N. C., January 23, 1933. Strange as it may seem there is no record on file in the archives of the Grand Lodge as to when and where he received his degrees.

Judge Moore was educated at Sand Hill Academy, an institution which played a large role in the educational life of Western North Carolina a half century ago. He studied law at the private law school of Judges Dick and Dillard at Greensboro, and was admitted to the practice of law at Webster, Jackson County, where he lived and practiced his profession until he moved to Sylva. Becoming interested in civic matters, he was elected to represent Jackson County in the lower house of

the General Assembly and later was honored by being elected Speaker of the House of Representatives which office he filled with honor to himself and credit to his county and state.

He then retired to private life and resumed the practice of law until 1926 when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the 20th judicial district which position he occupied at the

time of his death.

Most men would have been handicapped by his limited opportunities for education, but Judge Moore had poise and common sense and good judgment. He meted out justice impartially and his fellow citizens recognized that the judicial ermine was worthily worn. We who knew him best can rightly speak of him as one who has "done his work and held his peace and had no fear to die."

He knew the art of living in the lives of other folks. He talked sound sense, which is a gift that only God and Nature can impart. Wise in human wisdom, which had long looked upon life with seeing eyes, and modest and wise, Walter Moore was a true

man, a brave man, a friendly man, an openminded man.

While dates are lacking in his Masonic chronology, the Proceedings of 1898 and 1899 portray him as an efficient and constructive Grand Master of Masons. Because of his love for the orphans and his desire to bring the fraternity into closer touch with the work being done for them the 111th annual communication was held at Oxford, Jan. 11, 12 and 13, 1898, and the Proceedings of that year carry a cut of the Masonic Hall at the Home where so many of us have met and mingled on St. John's Day in June each year.

On that occasion Grand Master Moore said this of the work at Oxford:—

"That this home for the fatherless and motherless is now and must become, as time rolls on, the greatest monument to Masonry there is no question, for it was born of sympathy founded in love, and lives in the hearts and prayers of the good and true. The widow in her lonely home will breathe a silent prayer for Heaven's blessings to rest upon the Craft who have made it possible by care and foresight to give a home to her orphan child without which it might have been a castaway and an object of charity. Our craftsmen throughout this Grand Jurisdiction as they toil day by day for an honest living for themselves and their families, and annually contribute to the support and maintenance of this Institution, can do so with the assurance, that should their offspring become orphans, the doors of this home will be open to take care of them and bring them up to be useful men and women."

On account of local interest it will be pleasant to recall that on Dec. 22, 1897, Grand Master Moore presided at a special session of the Grand Lodge held in the city of Asheville, to do honor to the memory of Bro. Z. B. Vance by laying the cornerstone of the Vance

Monument in Pack Square. The gavel used on that occasion was presented by Bro. Locke Craig on behalf of the brethren of Biltmore and Mt. Hermon Lodges and was made from a piece of chestnut wood taken from the house in which Governor Vance was born.

At the close of his second term of office in Jan. 1899, Grand Master Moore was presented with his Past Grand Master's jewel by that rare necromancer of words, Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston, just then installed as Senior Grand Deacon. The record says: "Past Grand Master Moore feelingly responded in a most eloquent and touching manner, during which there was scarcely a dry eye in the hall, and the moisture of the eye indicated the fulness of the heart and the strong ties of brotherly love which throbbed in the breasts of all present."

I close this memorial to Judge Moore with a quotation from the jewel presentation by Judge Winston:—

"Our worthy brother stands before us a fit representative of all that is best in the teachings and practices of Masonry. As a lawyer, he has firmly stood by the constitutions and ancient landmarks of the Order. As a father he has led his children in kindness and he has given to the helpless at Oxford his paternal care and custody.

"As a man he has stood four square to all the winds that blew—meeting every difficulty with a firm stand, and solving great problems with a due regard for all concerned.

"His courtly bearing has made him admired of all; and his genial disposition has softened us until today he sits in our hearts as the familiar and loved form of a brother and kinsman. No single breath has snapped the cord that has bound him to us, and in this parting the cords tighten and we love him more dearly. God bless and keep you, most excellent Past Grand Master."

Many others in this grand jurisdiction who were just as worthy and well-qualified in their respective spheres as those who wore the purple of the fraternity, have also been called from arduous labor to merited refreshment.

We note their passing and bid them hail and farewell. It is in such losses that tragedy consists—the tragedies that tear at the heart and prostrate the soul. But we remember it is through such losses that the heart is made more tender and sympathetic. Loss of these friends inspires us who remain to try to be more worthy of present and future friendships. Each year our losses give the world a new claim on our hearts and we go forth to more self-forgetful service. We know that all these broken friendships are like jeweled bits of broken loveliness that are kept from wasting by the All-Seeing One till that day when we shall gather them anew to our hearts and the broken bits shall become a beautiful whole again.

Many of us are facing the sunset of life. May I as one of these say a parting word to us?

Somebody, I know not who, once wrote a prayer for the aged, that is full of counsel and comfort. With slight changes in phraseology it becomes a beautiful Masonic Prayer. It will strengthen and direct when the labor of the day begins; it will tranquilize the restfulness of the eventide; and soothe and satisfy during the shelter of the night. I present it as my own confession of faith and commend it to the consideration of my aged brethren.—

O God, our Heavenly Father, whose gift is length of days, help us to make the noblest use of mind and body in our advancing years.

According to our strength apportion Thou our work.

As Thou hast pardoned our transgressions, sift the ingatherings of our memory, that evil may grow dim and good shine forth clearly.

We bless Thee for the love of friends in Heaven and on earth.

Grant us new ties of friendship, new opportunities of service, joy in the growth and happiness of children, and sympathy with those who bear the burdens of the world; give us also, dear Lord, clear thought and quiet faith.

Teach us to bear infirmities with cheerful patience.

Keep us from narrow pride in outgrown ways, blind eyes that will not see the good of change, impatient judgments of the methods and experiments of others.

Let Thy peace rule our spirits through all the trials of our wan-

ing powers.

Take from us all fear of death and all despair or undue love of life, that with glad hearts at rest in Thee, we may await Thy will concerning us until each shall be admitted into that Temple, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

So mote it be. Amen.

JOHN THOMAS ALDERMAN

The Volume of the Sacred Law reveals to us the all important fact that he whose philosophy of life is well grounded, correct and strong, will leave behind him among his fellow men that which will remain in men's lives forever; that he whose endeavors are centered around the amassing of wealth, the gratification of thirst for pleasure, the quest for glory, has chosen that which will be forgotten. It is a wise man who has a proper sense of proportion, who understands the true principles of relative values, who knows how to pick the things which stand out in measurements of eternal importance, and to brush aside those which glitter for the moment but fade away in the light of eternity and sink to insignificance in the examination of the relentless ages. It is a still wiser man who, armed with such knowledge, so orders his life that all the world may know how he has chosen, and what the plan of his life's work is.

To be a statesman is to be able to lead men in paths which they know not, to strive for that the end whereof is good, rather than

that which is today expedient, tomorrow disintegrating. Granted an enlightened citizenry, Democracy depends upon a wise, disinterested, far-seeing statesmanship, which can subdue demagoguery and crush greed, corruption and dishonesty. When statesmanship fails, Democracy has failed. When selfish interests rule the land, tyranny results. When greed is in the saddle, the road leads to the destruction of salutary human institutions.

Statesmanship is indissolubly linked with popular education as a preservative of good government. Ignorance cannot govern itself; blind prejudice cannot think things straight; superstition can only destroy the safeguards of human liberty. He who is a potent instrument in the general spread of universal education, is a statesman; he administers preventive medicine against diseases upon the body politic and prevents the processes of sane thought from becoming distorted by the exaggeration of the trivial.

Masonry is not a religion, but on the contrary the strength of Masonry must always depend upon the support of those whose religion is real and vital, a force of building and of strength. It was none other than our Brother George Washington, who having declined to permit himself to be elected as President of the young republic for a third term, delivered a farewell address to his people which will ever rank as a great document of statecraft. In it was this advice to all Americans:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. * * * * Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of the religious principle. It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government."

And finally, Masonry is a necessary force in the midst of the institutions of human liberty and human welfare. We have had in recent months a striking illustration of the fact that a nation which has lost confidence in its institutions, is on the brink of self-destruction. A century and a half of national progress have demonstrated to us the imperative necessity for such confidence. Faith is all important. Masonry gives a rational basis of faith. The Masonic philosophy of life urges the altruistic viewpoint, teaches that our brother is trustworthy, that three million Masons can make America and its institutions trustworthy. It is an antidote to the poison of cynicism which is being administered in a large doses to, and avidly swallowed by, many of our people.

A statesman, an educator, a Christian, a Mason—this is the man whose passing we are called upon to mourn. John Thomas Alderman, Past Grand Master, was born on June 26, 1853, at Salemburg, Sampson County, N. C., the son of Rev. A. B. and Penelope Eliza Howard Alderman. He attended Salemburg High School and was graduated from Wake Forest College in the class of 1880. On August 22, 1894, he was married to Miss Lillian Frances Watson of Warren County, who, with two children, Mrs.

Virginia Alderman Peace and Mr. John T. Alderman, Electrical Engineer, both of Henderson, survives him.

Brother Alderman taught for twenty years, and afterward was superintendent of schools in Davie county for eight years. Afterward he was superintendent of school at Reidsville for a short time, and from 1894 to 1895 was superintendent of school at Columbus, Georgia. In 1899 he organized the Henderson schools, and remained at the head of this system until he retired with failing health, after having been a school teacher and administrator for more than fifty years. In this time he had conducted teachers' institutes and done educational writing.

In 1925 and again in 1929 he was State Senator from the Vance-Warren district, and his wise counsel in that capacity was much sought for and highly valued.

Brother Alderman was a zealous member of the Baptist church, for many years a member of the Baptist Historical Commission, and was Moderator for several years of the Tar River Baptist Association. He was for many years a deacon in the Henderson Baptist Church and was largely responsible for the erection of the magnificent building which the church now uses.

He was for 16 years a director of the State School for the Blind, was the Alumni Orator at the Wake Forest Commencement of 1901, and in 1895 was elected president of Bethel College, Ga., but declined.

Some of his most constructive work was done for Masonry. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Chapter, Council and Commandery in Henderson, and in reorganizing Johnston-Casell Lodge, No. 10, at Warrenton, in 1902. He was the Chairman of the Code Commission of 1907 in the Grand Lodge. He was Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., in 1912, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., in 1913, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in 1914, besides having been President of the Anointed High Priesthood in 1908 and representative of Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at the Imperial Council at St. Paul, the same year.

Few men have served so freely, wrought so constructively, kept in mind so faithfully the welfare of society and the coming generation, as Brother John T. Alderman. The above catalogue does not attempt to recite all of the duties and responsibilities which he accepted and to which he measured up well—his was the active life, active because of a love for service. And as the sunset came at the end of the labors of life, here was the end of a real man and Mason, happy in the thought of a well spent life, and unafraid to meet beyond the veil the Grand Master Supreme.

One could wish to live and to die as this man. Well might the poet Henley have had in mind such a life as his, as he wrote—

MARGARITAE SORORI

(So Be My Passing)

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies: And from the west, Where the sun, his day's work ended, Lingers as in content, There falls on the old, gray city An influence luminous and serene, A shining peace.

The smoke ascends
In a rose-and-golden haze. The spires
Shine and are changed. In the valley
Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The sun
Closing his benediction,
Sinks, and the darkening air
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—
Night with her train of stars
And her great gift of sleep.

So be my passing!
My task accomplished and the long day done,
My wages taken, and in my heart
Some late lark singing,
Let me be gathered to the quiet west,
The sundown splendid and serene,
Death.

CHARLES NORMAN GOODNO

Charles Norman Goodno was born August 14, 1883, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in Raleigh, N. C., December 6, 1932.

Brother Goodno came to North Carolina in 1900, where he became one of the pioneers in the profession of Public Accounting, being granted Certificate No. 8 by the State Board of Accountancy which he helped to organize. He was the first President of the North Carolina Association of Public Accountants, and served as a member of the State Board.

On September 19, 1911, he was married to Miss Lillian Spencer, of Hyde County, N. C., and she, with one son, Charles Flavius Goodno, survises him.

Brother Goodno was made a Master Mason in Raleigh Lodge, No. 500, Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1916. He was also a member of Carl A. Woodruff Lodge of Perfection and John C. Drewry Chapter of Rose Croix, A. & A. S. R. He was appointed Grand Auditor in 1928, and in this office rendered splendid service to the Grand Lodge until the time of his death.

The Grand Lodge extends sincere sympathy to his bereaved family.

DANIEL MONROE JOLLY

Daniel Monroe Jolly of Kenansville, departed this life July 7, 1932, in his thirty-eighth year.

The deceased was born at Whiteville, November 27, 1894, the son of James and Trecinda (Bright) Jolly. He attended school at Whiteville and Chadbourn and Wake Forest College. He was admitted to the bar at Spring Term 1918 of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and served in the American Expeditionary Forces May 27, 1918, to August, 1919. Returning from the war he came to Kenansville late in year year 1919, where he began the practice of the law. He was married on November 4, 1920, to Miss Lucy I. Southerland, and from that time resided in Kenansville and practiced his profession. He was Mayor of Kenansville, and County Attorney of Duplin County, and was a member of the House of Representatives for Duplin County in the General Assembly, Session of 1931, which office he resigned to accept appointment as Judge of the General County Court of Duplin County in the Fall of 1931, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a Past Commander of the Charles R. Gavin post of the American Legion and a member of the 40 and 8.

Brother Jolly was initiated into Masonry March 9, 1917, passed April 14, 1917 and raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason April 11, 1918, by Lebanon Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M., of Whiteville, and was elected to membership by Warren Lodge, No. 101, at Kenansville, at its regular communication June 3, 1921, at which communication he was also elected Worshipful Master. He was from that time until his death an active Mason, filling all of the chairs in his lodge, attending the Grand Lodge sessions from time to time and at the time of his death he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Wilmington Consistory of the Scottish Rite. He was an active member of the Kenansville Baptist Church.

During the years of his life he always found time for service. As a citizen he was ever true to the highest ideals of his country. As a churchman he was active and true in its service. As a Mason he was loyal to the Fraternity and faithful to its teachings, and as a man—

Again a prince has fallen in the fight, The valorous champion of the truth and right; Determined, honest, levelheaded, just, Who broke no promise nor betrayed a trust. His genial face with courtly kindness beamed By friends beloved, by all the world esteemed.

Worshipful Brother Albert Reid, the Representative of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of New York, was introduced and spoke briefly.

The following regulation was introduced and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee: (Adopted. See report).

It is an offense against the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for any Mason within its jurisdiction to write, print, paint, typewrite. mimeograph, multigraph, prepare, edit, compile or in any way or manner publish or exhibit, or to have in his possession any paper. pamphlet, manuscript, monograph, book, volume or any other writing, printing or typewriting, not authorized by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina through its proper officer or officers, setting forth or purporting to set forth, the forms, rites, ceremonies, or secrets of Freemasonry or any part or portion thereof or extracts therefrom, or for such Mason, having same in his possession, to fail or refuse, upon not less than five days' written notice or oral demand of the Grand Master, to deliver same up to the Grand Master or to his duly authorized representative. Of such offenses the Grand Lodge shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, but the Grand Lodge may, in its discretion, remand the trial of the offending Mason to the lodge of which he is a member, or to the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offense occurred. Upon conviction of such offense the offending Mason shall be expelled.

REPORT OF GRAND HISTORIAN

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Grand Wardens, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

In submitting my first report, as Historian of the Grand Lodge, I extend my sincere and cordial fraternal and personal thanks to our Most Worshipful Grand Master for the high honor he has done me, in my appointment to this very important duty. I enter upon the important work with high hopes that I am to have the valuable assistance of my brethren in every Lodge in our Grand Jurisdiction. Historical, Masonic incidents and facts cannot be invented by this Historian. They must be sought and found out. I must rely largely on the local Lodges and Brethren to "rummage the attics" and find the almost forgotten incidents and real story of Masonic life throughout the State.

I feel that I am indeed fortunate in the time of my appointment. We have just passed through a year of revival in the study of the life of America's foremost Mason. I assume that every lodge in America has, within the past year, busily studied the life and character of our brother, George Washington. He never forgot that he was a Mason. I sincerely hope that in our Grand Jurisdiction, especially, these celebrations have revived the study of Masonry, with its great historic past. I feel that I am entering a field rich in local history, and traditions, and that, with the assistance of my brethren, most valuable and interesting Masonic history and data will be brought to light, of the planting of our

great Institution in this State, and of its guiding hand in the life of our citizenship.

With that end in view, and more, the certainty of securing such local study and help, I feel that official sanction and dignity should be given this local work. I therefore recommend that the office of Lodge Historian be created in each Subordinate Lodge, and that the duties of such office shall require cooperation with the Grand Lodge Historian in the collection of such historic matter.

There should be a complete History, written and preserved, of every lodge ever organized in North Carolina. The local Historian should be required to submit an annual written report and to send the Grand Lodge a copy of same.

Time and space do not permit a more extended recital of plans and efforts that may bring a rich reward from a diligent search for such material. I suggest that the Grand Secretary be authorized to set apart space in the "Masonic Temple" in which objects of Masonic value and interest may be preserved, and exhibited.

At the suggestion of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have devoted considerable time to collecting the names of our North Carolina officers in the Revolution. I believe that the list is an I am hopeful, at an early date, of being able to accurate one. locate those officers and enlisted men who were Masons and the lodges to which they belonged. A number of these Masons were members of lodges operating prior to the Revolutionary War, and under authority of Colonial Grand Masters named by the Grand Master of England. As is well known, the present organization of English Freemasonry dates from the year 1717, and Colonial Lodges under such Grand Masters as referred to above were organized throughout America, especially in North Carolina and Massachusetts. I have been recently informed on reliable authority that the lodges forming a Grand Lodge in Fayetteville prior to the Revolution, were operating under such English authority for such organization at that time, Joseph Montfort being the last Provincial Grand Master in this state prior to the Revolutionary movement. Of course there could have been no American authority for such organization at that period.

I shall communicate with the Grand Lodge of England, whose records no doubt are complete, and seek to ascertain what those records show in relation to such lodges in North Carolina.

My correspondence during the past year has been quite varied and extensive. I wish to return to my Brethren throughout the State my sincere and grateful thanks for the many valuable suggestions in connection with Masonic history for this Grand Lodge, and for North Carolina in pre-Revolutionary days.

Fraternally submitted,

E. W. SPIRES, Historian.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, First, That there shall be appointed by the Master of each subordinate lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction some suitable member to act as Lodge Historian, who shall hold his office during

the will and pleasure of the Master of said Lodge.

Second, That the said Lodge Historian shall act under the supervision and direction of the Historian of this Grand Lodge, and shall collect and preserve in suitable narrative the history of his lodge; and shall also collect and preserve Masonic literature and relics of interest.

Third, That it shall be the duty of each member of said lodge to render aid and assistance in said work to the Lodge Historian.

Fourth, That such appointment shall be made at the first lodge meeting in June, 1933.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

Resolved, That the first Monday night in July of each year hereafter shall be designated as historical night in each subordinate lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, and that the Historian of each lodge, with the assistance of the Master, shall arrange such program, as well as assist in collecting data for a complete history of each lodge, and for collecting incidents and articles relating to Masonry within the county of said lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee. (Adopted. See report).

Resolved, That the necessary expenses incurred by the Historian of the Grand Lodge for postage and stenographer in the conduct of his office of Grand Lodge Historian be paid by the Grand Lodge Treasurer upon a warrant drawn upon him for said fund by the Grand Secretary; to whom said Historian of the Grand Lodge shall annually submit an itemized account of such expenses.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

MONUMENT TO JOHN H. MILLS

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren:

Your Commission on placing a Masonic monument to our worthy Brother John H. Mills on Capital Square in Raleigh beg leave to report that the Governor and Council of State have granted permission to place such a memorial on said square, but they have not as yet designated the exact spot where said memorial shall be erected. Your Commission is of the opinion that the most suit-

able spot for said memorial would be at the end of the plaza facing the monument of our late worthy brother, Hon. Charles B. Aycock, Governor. We recommend that permission be asked by said Commission in the name of the Grand Lodge, of said Governor and Council of State, to erect such monument on said spot.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,
FRANCIS D. WINSTON, Chairman.

Resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, That the most suitable spot on our Capital Square upon which to erect the monument to our Brother John H. Mills, is on the end of the open plaza in said square, facing the monument to our Brother the Honorable Charles B. Aycock, late Governor, and that we direct the Commission of the Grand Lodge on the Mills Memorial, in the name of the Grand Lodge, to convey to the Council of State and His Excellency the Governor, our request that such location be selected and the Grand Lodge be given permission to erect such memorial on said spot after the plans and all specifications therefor shall have been submitted to the Governor and Council of State and approved by him and them.

INSTRUCTION OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Finance Committee appeared before the Grand Lodge and made the following statement:

The Finance Committee hereby asks for instruction from the Grand Lodge as to its wishes and desires on the matter of Lecture Service.

We find the employing of four Grand Lecturers at \$25.00 per week for 48 weeks each, a total of 196 weeks, will cost the Grand Lodge \$4800.00 annually, a per capita tax of 16c on each Mason paid by the Grand Lodge.

In addition the expenses of the Lecturers for these 196 weeks at \$10.00 per week will cost the local lodges not less than \$2,000.00, a per capita of 7c on each Mason, paid direct by the local lodges. In addition there will be other expenses of administration.

We ask the Grand Lodge for instruction on this matter, whether it shall be included in the budget for 1933, as it involves directly and indirectly practically a tax of 25c on each Mason, and adds to the Grand Lodge pay roll of 1933 four additional paid employees.

On a roll call vote the Finance Committee was directed to include the item in the budget. (See committee report).

UNIFORM DUES CARDS

A resolution of the Secretaries' Guild was read and referred to the Finance Committee. (Action deferred. See committee report).

Whereas: The "Uniform Dues Card" provided by this Grand Lodge is intended to and should be used by each and every lodge—so that each and every member of a North Carolina Lodge shall, upon payment of his dues, be furnished with a card in every way similar to all other receipt cards issued for that year; and

Whereas, such cards are not in universal use in the lodges of the State, and the cost of such cards is of necessity somewhat

excessive in the case of the smaller lodges therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Grand Secretary shall have printed and issue to the several lodges at the expense of the Grand Lodge a sufficient supply of "Uniform Dues Cards", bearing, however, the name and number of the lodge as may be needed for the membership of each lodge as evidenced by its annual report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

The committee made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee. (Adopted. See committee report).

Your Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home commends and approves the conduct and management of that beneficent and necessary institution, and recommend that the sum of \$12,000.00 be appropriated by this Grand Lodge for its maintenance during this fiscal year.

LEON CASH, for the Committee.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

By Geo. R. Bennette, Superintendent

The ever increasing service and value of OUR HOME at Greensboro is probably best exemplified by the fact that our guests are contented, and at one time last year we had sixty-eight who were cared for in the best manner within our power, yet at an ever lowering cost.

We started 1932 with sixty-four guests in the Home and had sixty-six at the close. During the year we lost eight by death and two left to go on Home Aid while twelve new guests were received. All in all, our average daily enrollment was 65,388.

A significant change in the Home was made in March when the first floor of the Shrine wing was converted into an infirmary. Mr. S. H. Youngblood, of Greensboro, donated \$440.00 with which to furnish it with the most uptodate hospital furniture. Coupled with the increasing comforts and service of our Home has been a continually lowering per capita cost. For last year (1932) it was \$330.92, while in 1931 it was \$379.31, and in 1930 it was \$416.80. This is a reduction of more than 20% in two years. It is the natural result of lower salaries, wages, cost of commodities, etc., and in no particular does it represent a lowered standard of operation.

Operating expenses for 1932 were as follows:

Amount	Per Capita
Administrative expenses\$ 5,395.59	\$ 82.51
All Home Expenses 15,280.11	233.70
Supervision visits, transportation guests 66.87	1.02
Total operating expenses\$20,742.57	\$317.23
Property expense 895.18	
Total all expenses\$21,637.75	\$330.92

It is significant that only ten employees were necessary last year to care for our sixty-five guests, the farm and home. Five years ago we had thirteen employees who cared for fifty guests. We have not only reduced salaries and wages, but have increased the work of the employees. Last year we served more than sixty-five thousand meals at a cost of less than seven cents per meal, and they were good meals.

The entire staff, from matron to dishwasher, is to be commended for its loyalty to the institution and its whole-hearted cooperation in reducing expenses while at the same time giving the guests the very best of care.

The problems of the Home are many and varied. Each guest upon entering the Home has had to rearrange his way of living. When he comes to the Home the guest, to a great extent, loses his position in life and is separated from friends and loved ones. In short, he is required in his old age to change his entire mode of living. Naturally this is a difficult matter. It taxes one's mental capacity to the utmost to meet the situation and at the same time please the guest and keep peace and harmony in the household.

When a guest is admitted we know nothing of his mental complexes, his degree of intelligence, former habits, customs, and way of living. It takes time, study, and close observation to discover the temperament, virtues, and shortcomings of each. We can never lose sight of the fact that we have sixty-five persons of different temperaments; habits, desires, and attainments whose problems, brought on in their declining years, are to be met and solved if possible.

It is what a person learns that moves him for good or bad. In this connection, a good wholesome home environment has a great deal to do with one's general behavior, comfort, and happi-

ness. With this in view, we try to inculcate into our guests a respect for the management, a compliance with the rules and regulations of the Home, and we also try to permeate the surroundings with an atmosphere of comfort, contentment, and happiness.

Our main object is to make it a real home for the aged and infirm and with this in view it has been, and will continue to be, our aim and ambition to bring about as near a perfect solution of our problems as lies within our power.

ANNUAL REPORT

Masonic and Eastern Star Home of North Carolina, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.

April 18, 1933.

We submit detailed report of our operations for the year 1932, ending December 31st, 1932.

While we have been unable to accommodate all applications for admission, we were fortunate to maintain full capacity throughout the year. We should increase the rooms to meet the demands for accommodation, but this means more maintenance support from this Grand Body, and we realize the situation and will not request permission to erect and equip additional buildings.

The attached exhibits cover each department of our work and were compiled with a view of presenting full records of the year's activities:

Exhibit No. 1-"Receipts and Expenditures. Itemized."

Exhibit No. 2-"Enrollment of Guests."

Exhibit No. 3-"Securities."

Exhibits 4 and 5-"Real Estate, Buildings and Equipment."

Exhibit No. 6-"Inventories."

Exhibit No. 7-"Consolidated Balance Sheet."

Exhibit No. 8-"Budget for 1933."

HOME AID

In addition to caring for 66 persons in the Home buildings, we have contributed monthly allowances to the amount of \$2455.00 among 18 different guests as Home Aid in their own communities. Thus our grand total represents 84 guests receiving care and support from this branch of Masonic philanthropy.

We record our thanks to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for continued interest shown in this Home for our aged brethren and their dependent ones.

We respectfully request the usual appropriation of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) for current year's maintenance.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. PHOENIX, Secretary-Treasurer.

REVEN

Compa

Year

Exhibit No. 1

REVENUE	Anticipa- ted in Budget	Revenue Realized	Received More or Less Than Budget
FROM MASONIC SOURCES		l }	
Grand Lodge of North Carolina	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$
Subordinate Lodges		595.59	595.59
Grand Royal Arch Chapter of N. C.	300.00	300.00	
Subordinate Chapters, Royal Arch Masons		10.00	10.00
Grand Council Royal and Select Masters	75.00		* 75.00
Grand Convention Order of High Priests	40.00	40.00	
Grand Commandery, K. T., of N. C.	450.00		* 450.00
FROM EASTERN STAR SOURCES			
Grand Chapter O. E. S. Per Capita Tax	3,908.00	3,291.00	* 617.00
Subordinate Chapters O. E. S.—Pledges	3,500.00	3,272.93	* 227.07
FROM A. A. O. N. M. SHRINE			
Sudan Temple	300.00	300.00	
Oasis Temple	1,000.00	1,000.00	
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Income from Guests	i	2,152.98	2,152.98
Discounts Earned		123.90	123.90
TOTAL REVENUE	\$24,573.00	\$26,086.40	\$ 1,513.40
INTEREST EARNED	3,000.00	2,142.42	* 857.58
TOTALS	\$27,573.00	\$28,228.82	\$ 655.82
TOTAL EXPENSE	26,540.00	24,092.75	2,447.25
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	\$ 1,033.00	\$ 4,136.07	\$ 3,103.07

^{*} Less

EXPENSE

ıdget

1, 1932

EXPENSES	Authoriz- ed Appro- priation in Budget	Expendi- ture	tur or T	pendi- e more Less Than udget	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES					
Salaries	\$ 3,960.00	\$ 3,760.00	\$	200.00	
Office Expense	100.00	27.09		72.91	
Audit	100.00	80.00		20.00	
Publicity	50.00	82.48	†	32.48	
Director's Expense	175.00	120.85		54.1	
Insurance	400.00	773.67	†	373.6	
Litigation	150.00		1	150.0	
Postage	25.00	54.09	1	29.09	
Telephone and Telegraph	150.00	121.67		28.3	
Automobile Expense .	300.00	234.59	1	65.4	
Tax on Checks		2.26	1	2.2	
Depreciation of Automobile		138.89	†	138.8	
HOME EXPENSES	4 000 00	4 201 45		410 5	
Salaries and Wages	4,800.00	4,381.45		418.5	
Extra Labor	400.00	5 000 05		400.0	
Groceries and Provisions—Schedule 8	6,900.00	5,932.85		967.1	
Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoes	450.00	290.84		159.1	
Medical Attention	1,500.00	1,747.32	†	247.3	
Housekeeping Supplies	400.00	391.25		8.7	
Fuel	500.00	841.53	†	341.5	
Electric Lights	375.00	317.70		57.3	
Electric Power	375.00	384.17	†	9.1	
Laundry	950.00	846.64		103.3	
Burial and Cemetery Expense	450.00	83.26		366.7	
Miscellaneous	50.00	23.40	!	26.6	
Contingencies	130.00	00.70		130.0	
Water		39.70	†	39.7	
EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE Supervisor's Visits	50.00	42.60		7.4	
	50.00	24.27	1	25.7	
Transportation of Guests	30.00	24.21		23.1	
PROPERTY EXPENSE	1				
Repairs to Superintendent's Garage \$250.00		554.00			
Repairs General 500.00	750.00	574.61		175.3	
Upkeep of Grounds		320.57	†	320.5	
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$23,540.00	\$21,637.75	\$:	1,902.2	
HOME AID	3,000.00	2,455.00		545.0	
TOTALS	\$26,540.00	\$24,092.75	\$ 2	2,447.2	

ENROLLMENT AND DAYS OF CARE

Year Ended December 31, 1932

Exhibit No. 2

AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT			
TOTAL DAYS OF CARE FOR YEAR 1932			
Who Died and Were Transferred	1,731		
Total Days Included Above Not Used by Those			
Total Possible Days	25,663		
Total Possible for Census of January 1, 1932 Total Possible for Those Admitted During Year	23,300		
DAYS OF CARE	23,360		
ENROLLMENT DECEMBER 31, 1932		66	
Transferred to Home Aid 2	10		
Died During Year 8			
Total Cared For	76	Ī	
Admitted During Year	12		
Total Enrollment January 1, 1932	64		
ENROLLMENT			

SECURITIES

December 31, 1932

Exhibit No. 3

Schedule 1

TOTAL		 \$74,150.00
Winston-Salem Building and Loan Association 1 Share of Stock—Par Value	\$ 100.00	100.00
Masonic Temple Construction Company 4% Second Mortgage Bond 1 Bond—\$50.00 Denomination	\$ 50.00	50.0
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS 4½% 17 Bonds—\$ 1,000.00 Denomination	\$17,000.00	17,000.00
UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES 3% 1 Certificate—\$ 5,000.00 Denomination 1 Certificate—\$10,000.00 Denomination	\$ 5,000.00 10,000.00	15,000.00
UNITED STATES FIRST LIBERTY LOAN 41/4% BONDS 4 Bonds—\$ 500.00 Denomination 15 Bonds—\$ 1,000.00 Denomination 3 Bonds—\$ 5,000.00 Denomination 1 Bond—\$10,000.00 Denomination	\$ 2,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 10,000.00	\$42,000.00

BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Year Ended Dec. 31, 1932

Exhibit No. 3

Schedule 2

		AM	OUNT OF	NT OF PAYMENT			
PURCHASES	Par Value	Cost of Bonds	Accrued Interest	Commis- sion	Total		
U. S. FIRST LIBERTY 41/4%							
February 4	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 5,880.00	\$ 34.71	\$ 3.75	\$ 5,918.46		
February 19	10,000.00	9,962.50	76.74	6.25	10,045.49		
March 3	15,000.00	14,990.63	134.58	9.38	15,134.59		
March 19	14,000.00	14,035.00	153.71	8.75	14,197.46		
March 29	5,000.00	5,017.19	60.80	3.12	5,081.11		
April 18	4,000.00	4,013.75	53.36	2.50	4,069.61		
U. S. TREAS. CERTIF. 3%							
April 20	10,000.00	9,493.75	28.33	6.25	9,528.33		
May 4	5,000.00	4,600.00	20.83	6.25	4,627.08		
N. C. STATE HIGHWAY 41/2%			1				
October 1	9,000.00	8,730.90	101.25	1 1	8,832.15		
October 18	5,000.00	4,906.12	67.50		4,973.62		
November 3	3,000.00	2,901.39	47.25		2,948.64		
TOTAL PURCHASES	\$86,000.00	\$84,531.23	\$779.06	\$ 46.25	\$85,356.54		
,		AM	OUNT O	F RECEIP	T		
SALES	Par Value	Sold For	Accrued Interest	Commis- sion	Total		
U. S. FIRST LIBERTY 41/4%			İ				
April 2	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,003.43	\$ 12.80	\$	\$ 1,016.22		
April 14	1,000.00	1,010.58	14.21	*	1,024.79		
September 30	10,000.00	10,200.00	95.63	12.50	10,283.13		
TOTAL SALES	\$12,000.00	\$12,214.00	\$122.64	\$ 12.50	\$12,324.14		
BALANCE ON HAND							
Par Value	\$74,000.00						
Cost		 \$72,317.23					

LAND, BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES December 31, 1932 Exhibit No. 4

Exhibit No. 4	\$	Schedule 3
REAL ESTATE—HOME SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO HOME SITE Campus Drives, Walks and Steps \$11,908.2 Stone Wall and Arches 4,950.0 Grading and Shrubbery 123.1 Water Line, Hydrant, Sewer Line 663.7 Wire Fence 48.8	0 5 3	\$
TOTAL HOME SITE		 \$ 47,693.95
	-	<u> </u>
MAIN BUILDING Original Cost Shrine Wing Eastern Star Wing Heating Plant Cold Storage Elevator	\$22,680.00 24,500.00 26,480.00 2,400.00 2,500.00 2,250.00	
Additions: 1926 Plumbing and Weather Strips \$1,946.2 1928 Bath Rooms 1,066.1 1929 Laundry 1,634.8 1930 Plumbing 260.8 1931 Built in Cabinet, Post Office Hand Rails 59.8 1932 Hospital 601.1	6 9 7 5	
TOTAL MAIN BUILDING AND ADDITIONS		86,379.18
SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE		7,045.77
OUTBUILDINGS Pump House Rendering Plant (addition to Pump House) Meat House \$2,000.0 604.6		
TOTAL OUTBUILDINGS		2,622.80
FARM BUILDINGS Dairy Barn Feed Barn Hennery Piggery	\$ 2,100.00 250.00 385.00 175.00	
TOTAL FARM BUILDINGS		2,910.00
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES Home and Hospital Secretary's Office	\$14,664.39 19.53	
TOTAL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		14,683.92
TOTAL	,	\$161,335.62

REAL ESTATE—FARMS

December 31, 1932

Exhibit No. 5

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Date Acquired	DESCRIPTION	Book Value
Nov. 1925	Located in Granville County, N. C., Creedmoor 5½ Acres—two Houses Acquired from Miss Emma Lyon	\$ 1,500.00
Aug. 1927	Located in Sampson County, N. C. 80 Acres acquired from Dr. Herring Appraised Value \$500.00 Registration Fee 1.25	501.25
Dec. 1927	Located in Sampson County Acquired from Mrs. Hattie Robbins	500.00
Apr. 1932	Located in Granville County, N. C. 115 Acres acquired from W. M. Jones	1,000.00
TOTAL		\$ 3,501.25

INVENTORIES

Exhibit No. 6

Sche	Schedule 5	
\$	883.35	
(596.00	
	36.00	
- (732.00	
	49.00	
	25.40	
\$	2,321.75	
	\$	

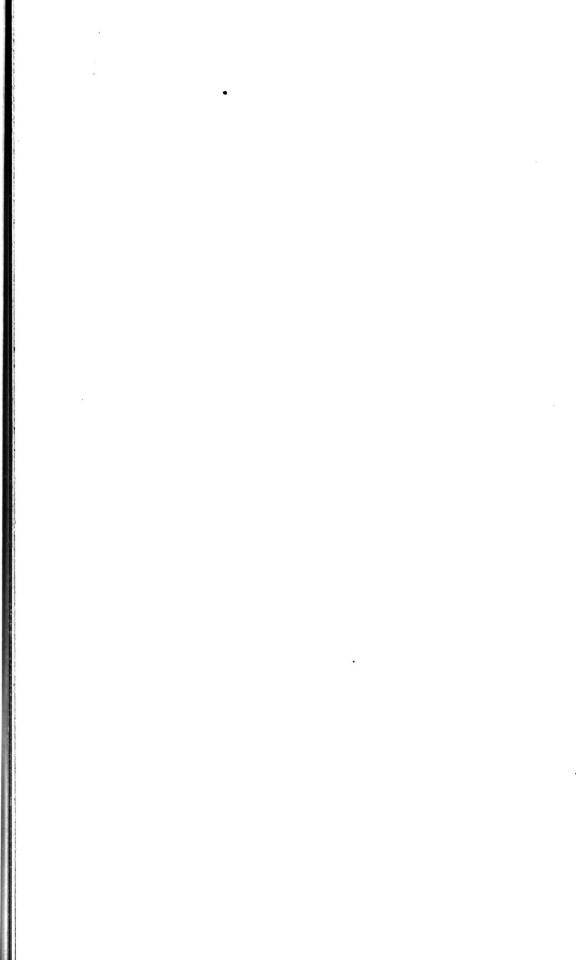


Exhibit No. 7

ASSETS			
CASH ON HAND OR IN BANK			
N. C. Bank and Trust Company Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Petty Cash Fund		\$ 591.38 634.14 50.00	\$ 1,275.52
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Grand Lodge of North Carolina Accrued Interest—North Carolina Bonds Due	Jan. 1st	\$10,000.00 315.00	10,315.00
NOTES RECEIVABLE			229.00
SECURITIES			
FED. AND STATE GOVERNMENT BONDS Add Premium Paid on Bonds	Schedule 1 Schedule 2	\$74,000.00 65.94 \$74,065.94	
Deduct Discounts on Purchases and Premiums on Sales of Bonds	Schedule 2	1,748.71	
Net Investment in Stocks and Bonds		\$72,317.23	_
Masonic Temple Construction Co. Bond	Schedule 1	50.00	
Building and Loan Stock	Schedule 1	100.00	72,467.23
MORTGAGE RECEIVABLE—Idol Farm			4,000.00
Premiums on Life Insurance Policies in which Home is Beneficiary			116.25
LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT			
Land—Home Site Improvements to Home Site Main Building Including Additions Superintendent's Residence Other Buildings Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment Truck Less Depreciation	Schedule 3 Schedule 3 Schedule 3 Schedule 3 Schedule 3 \$705.50 555.50	\$30,000.00 17,693.95 86,379.18 7,045.77 5,532.80 14,683.92	
Farm Equipment	215.00	Ī	
Less Depreciation	10.00	205.00	
Total Home Property Farms	Schedule 4		161,690.62 3,501.25
PREPAID EXPENSES	Schedule 5		2,321.75
TOTAL ASSETS		<u> </u> 	\$255,916.62

LIABILITIES		
Current Accounts Payable Note Payable on Idol Farm Trust Funds Held for Guests in Home		\$ 44.49 100.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		 \$ 182.15
NET WORTH Cash Reserved for Specific Purposes York Rite Library Fund \$38.03 O. E. S. Special Refrigerator Fund Cash Order of Eastern Star Endowment Fund Special Building Fund Schedule 6 Special Buildings and Equipment Investment Farms Received as Gifts—Appraised Value	\$ 419.10 8,730.14 53,205.90 161,690.62 3,501.25	
Total General Fund Surplus—Exhibit E	\$227,547.01 28,187.46	
TOTAL NET WORTH		 \$255,734.47

\$255,916.62

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

BUDGET FOR 1933

Exhibit No. 8

1	Wages: Matron, \$1350.00; three Nurses, \$1100.00; one Cook, \$324.00; three Maids, \$780.00; Janitor, \$200.00; extra help, \$50.00; Mr. Butler, \$60.00\$	1933 3,864.00	1932 \$ 4,800.00		
2	Groceries bought, \$4525.00; snuff and tobacco, \$175.00; from	6,200.00	6,500.00		
3	Housekeeping supplies	400.00	400.00		
4	Clothing and dry goods	300.00	450.00		
5	Electric lights	300.00	375.00		
6	Power other than laundry	375.00	375.00		
7	Cooking gas \$63.00: Coal. \$937.00	1,000.00	500.00		
8	Laundry: Wages, \$650.00; power, \$96.00; soap, \$54.00	800.00	950.00		
9	Repairs	500.00	500.00		
10	Salary of Home Physician	300.00	300.00		
11	Drugs, \$1100.00; hospital, \$150.00; dental work, \$50.00;	1 405 00	4 000 00		
	glasses and eyes, \$125.00	1,425.00	1,200.00		
12	Burial expense	200.00	450.00		
13	Cemetery expense	50.00	None		
14	Farm expense above receipts	None	250.00		
15	Upkeep of grounds	300.00	400.00		
	DIRECT HOME EXPENSES\$		\$17,450.00		
16	Salary of Superintendent, \$2520.00; Secretary-Treasurer, \$700.00; Attorney, \$100.00; Stenographer, \$50.00\$	3 370 00	\$ 3,960.00		
17	Fire and other insurance (except life insurance)	590.00	400.00		
18	Telephone	115.00	150.00		
19	Water and miscellaneous bills	50.00	50.00		
20	Secretary's expense	50.00	100.00		
21	Postage for Superintendent	25.00	25.00		
22	Superintendent's auto and traveling expenses	300.00	300.00		
23	Publicity	50.00	50.00		
24	Director's expense	150.00	175.00		
25	Supervision of visits	50.00	50.00		
26	Transportation of guests	25.00	50.00		
27	Extra litigation	150.00	150.00		
28	Annual audit	75.00	100.00		
29	Contingent	160.00	130.00		
	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE\$		\$ 5,690.00		
	TOTAL DIRECT AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE\$	21,174.00	\$23,140.00		
30	Idol Note	100.00	100.00		
31	Home Aid	2,500.00	3,000.00		
32	Life Insurance of Guests	75.00	35.00		
33	Improvements	1,000.00	1,160.00		
34	Furniture and Fixtures	250.00	1,000.00		
35	Livestock and Farming Implements	115.00	250.00		
36					
	IMPROVEMENTS, ETC\$	4 040 00	e 5 705 00		
	TOTAL LISTED ABOVE	4,040.00	\$ 5,795.00		
			23,140.00		
	GRAND TOTAL\$	25,214.00	\$28,935.00		

\$2563.65

JOHN C. DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY FUND

The Trustees made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Trustees of the John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund herewith transmit their annual report, showing an income of \$2,563.35, which, under the terms of the bequest, must be applied to the Grand Secretary's salary.

There is attached and made a part of this report a statement of the Custodian of the fund.

Custodian Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund:

Fraternally submitted,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, J. H. ANDERSON, H. C. ALEXANDER, J. J. PHOENIX.

Custodian Brewry Memorial Grand Secretar	y - ama.			
1932 PRINCIPAL				
Jan. 1—Balance last statement		_\$166	2.77	
RECEIPTS				
Sale 16 Masonic Temple Construction Co. Bonds	at 49	_ 784	4.00	
		\$244	$\frac{-}{6.77}$	
1932 DISBURSEMENTS				
	\$50 Bonds at \$49.00\$2450.00			
Less paid coupons	4.00	2440	6.00	
		\$.77	
1932 INCOME ACCOUNT				
Jan. 1—Balance last statement		_\$104	0.80	
1932 RECEIPTS				
Masonic Temple Construction Co\$	367.00			
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co	280.00			
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. B.	195.00			
A. C. L. Common	50.00			
American Tel. and Tel. Co	495.00			
Penn. R. R. Company	70.00			
Interest	65.85	1522	2.85	

DISBURSEMENTS

J. H. Anderson\$2563	2563.35	\$	
Tax on checks	.28	2563.63	
		\$.02

SECURITIES HELD

\$1000 Grand Lodge Note—6%, due December 1, 1932. \$9800 Masonic Temple Con. Co. 4% 2nd Mtg. Bonds.

40 Shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Pfd.

10 Shares American Woolen Co., Pfd.

25 Shares Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., Com.

55 Shares American Tel. and Tel. Co., Com.

65 Shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Com.

140 Shares Penn. R. R. Co., Com.

65 Shares Pennroad Corporation.

REPORT OF MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE

The Masonic Temple Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

The Masonic Temple Committee met Tuesday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock in the Masonic Temple at Asheville, with the following members present:

W. S. Liddell, J. LeGrand Everett, F. D. Winston, H. G. Etheridge, L. E. Green, J. S. McEachern, D. E. Bulluck, B. T. Hill, J. E. Shipman, J. W. Nichols and John H. Anderson.

On motion W. S. Liddell was elected Chairman and John H. Anderson, Secretary.

The Masonic Temple Committee beg leave to report as follows:

We received the report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Masonic Temple Construction Company, supported by the report of the Auditor and found the financial condition of the Temple to be in very good shape. The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That the Directors of the Masonic Temple Construction Company be empowered and directed to borrow such money as may be needed to pay the bonds due January 1, 1934, or to refund the indebtedness on such terms as may be necessary or advisable.

The following directors were elected: A. B. Andrews, R. C. Dunn, John H. Anderson, W. S. Liddell, E. W. Timberlake, J. B. Owen and John J. Phoenix.

W. S. LIDDELL, Chairman, J. H. Anderson, Secretary. (For the Committee).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS

The Committee on Appeals submitted the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee on Appeals, beg leave to report as follows:

There were no appeals filed for action of your Committee at this Session.

We have reviewed the transcripts of all lodge proceedings resulting in expulsion of members. Some of these show little knowledge of proper procedure under the Code, however, in our opinion in all cases the sentences imposed were justified.

HARRY T. PATERSON, Chairman, C. S. CHAMBERLAIN,

Committee.

TRUSTEES OF PERMANENT FUND

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund submitted the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

The reconciliation is as follows.

Attached hereto is a statement from the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company, Custodian for the North Carolina Masonic Foundation, showing receipts and disbursements of \$8,714.30 in the income account while the Grand Secretary's report shows \$8,042.71.

The reconciliation is as follows:	
Grand Secretary report\$	8,042.71
Accrued interest on Bonds bought, included in Receipts	
and Expenditures	671.53
Tax on checks	.04

al\$8,714.28	Total
on hand 02	Balance on

The certificate of Deposit for \$50,000.00 is pledged for a loan to Oxford Orphanage of \$36,250.00 which by direction of the Grand Master and agreed to by the Bank before the Bank holiday, will be paid as soon as the Bank reopens.

Fraternally submitted,

R. C. DUNN,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
J. H. ANDERSON,
J. LEGRAND EVERETT,
JOHN J. PHOENIX.

CUSTODIAN FOR NORTH CAROLINA MASONIC FOUNDATION

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

1932Receipts:		
Jan. 11—By Certificate of Deposit surrendered	\$50,000.00	\$
Jan. 11—By deposit in Principal account to cover o	ver-	
draft account purchase of Liberty Bonds	163.89	50,163.89
1000 Distance and a		
1932—Disbursements:	1/.01	
Jan. 11—To N. C. Corporation, \$50,000.00 Fourth 4 Liberty Bonds	40 656 25	
Jan. 11—To transfer to Income account to cover account	40,000.20	
interest on bonds purchased	507.64	50,163.89
interest on bonds parchased	001.01	00,100.00
INCOME ACCOUNT		
1932—Receipts:		
Jan. 11-By transfer from Principal account to cover	ac-	
crued interest on bonds purchased	507.64	
Feb. 5—By Masonic Temple Construction Company in	ter-	
est on notes to Jan. 1, 1932	832.33	
Apr. 15—By coupons \$50,000 Fourth Liberty Bonds		
Oct. 1—By interest on \$50,000 Certificate of Deposit		
Oct. 15—Coupons \$50,000 Fourth Liberty Bonds		
Dec. 28—Interest on Masonic Temple Construction		
pany notes to Jan. 1, 1933		0.714.00
Dec. 31—By interest on Certificate of Deposit—3 mor	ths 500.00	8,714.30
1932—Disbursements:		
Jan. 11—N. C. Corporation accrued interest on \$50	0.000	
Fourth Liberty Bonds		
April 25—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary, refund		
to cover premium on \$50,000 Liberty Bond purchase		
May 26-J. H. Anderson, Gr. Secretary, Dist. of inco		
Oct. 1-J. H. Anderson, Gr. Secretary, Dist. of inco	me_ 1,500.00	
Oct. 21-J. H. Anderson, Gr. Secretary Dist. of inco	me_ 1,062.50	
Nov. 1—Federal tax on checks	04	
1933—		
Jan. 3—J. H. Anderson, Gr. Secretary, Dist. of inc	oma 2740 97	8,714.28
our. o o. n. miderson, Gr. Secretary, Dist. of file	01116 3,148.21	0,114.20
SECURITIES HELD		.02

\$54,155.43 Notes, Masonic Temple Construction Company. \$50,000.00 U. S. Fourth 41/4% Liberty Bonds.

\$50,000.00 Certificate of Deposit.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on By-Laws begs leave to report as follows: Numerous amendments to lodge by-laws were submitted and as none were found contrary to the laws or usages of Masonry they were approved.

I would call the lodges' attention to the fact that all amendments must be submitted in duplicate and each copy must contain the statement that the proposed amendment was proposed at a stated communication (of a certain date) laid over to a subsequent communication (of a certain date) and adopted by at least a two-thirds vote of the lodge.

All by-laws must show the hour as well as the day of the meeting. Fraternally submitted,

J. H. ANDERSON, Chairman.

REPORT CHARITY COMMITTEE

The Charity Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of North Carolina:

The report of your Charity Committee for the year 1932 shows a total of 32 appeals for aid were received from subordinate bodies during the calendar year. Of this number 25 were approved and seven rejected. In each case investigation was made and the decision based on the recommendation of the Master of the subordinate body. The appeals approved were:

Moravian, No. 353, Pores Knob, N. C\$	33.00	
Phoenix, No. 8, Fayetteville, N. C	50.00	
Wendell, No. 565, Wendell, N. C	50.00	
Meadow Branch, No. 578, Wingate, N. C	25.00	
Marietta, No. 444, Ramseur, N. C	50.00	
Sonoma, No. 472, Canton, N. C.	50.00	
Greensboro, No. 76, Greensboro, N. C	50.00	
Salem, No. 289, Winston-Salem, N. C	100.00	
Royal Hart, No. 497, Littleton, N. C.	50.00	
Waynesville, No. 259, Waynesville, N. C	100.00	
Bald Creek, No. 397, Swiss, N. C.	25.00	
Vesper, No. 554, Spruce Pine, N. C	50.00	
Glenville, No. 551, Cashiers, N. C.	100.00	
Phoenix, No. 8, Fayetteville, N. C.	100.00	
Lebanon, No. 207, Whiteville, N. C	25.00	
Phoenix, No. 8, Fayetteville, N. C	50.00	
Phoenix, No. 8, Fayetteville, N. C	100.00	
Perquimans, No. 106, Hertford, N. C.	25.00	
Randleman, No. 209, Randleman, N. C.	25.00	
Harmony, No. 340, Pikeville, N. C	50.00	
H. F. Grainger, No. 412, Henderson, N. C.	25.00	
Relief, No. 431, Benson, N. C.	25.00	
Sharon, No. 78, Greenville, N. C	50.00	
Richland, No. 638, Aurora, N. C.	50.00	
Moravian, No. 353, Pores Knob, N. C.		

Total disbursed _____\$1,308.00

Disbursed	for	office	letterheads\$	6.68
			• • •	

\$1,314.68

Appeals that were disapproved or that are being held for further information were:

Mrs. Flora McMillan	Disapproved
Knap of Reeds, No. 158	Disapproved
Clyde, No. 453	Disapproved
Pleasant Hill, No. 304	Disapproved
Matthews, No. 461	Pending
Masonic Relief Association, Norfolk, Va	Pending
Perquimans, No. 106	

In conclusion we wish to express our appreciation to Grand Secretary John Anderson and to the Masters and officers of the subordinate lodges for the cooperation given this office in investigating these appeals.

Respectfully submitted,
O. A. Alford, Chairman Charity Com.

LECTURE SERVICE

The report of the Committee on Lecture Service was read and referred to the Finance Committee. (Adopted). To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Lecture Service recommends that the Grand Master's suggestion with respect to this matter be approved in toto.

H. M. POTEAT, Chairman, J. W. WINBORNE,

W. L. HOGAN.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented his report and it was ordered printed as an appendix to the Proceedings.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The Representative to the Geo. Washington Memorial made his report, which was adopted:

Since the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, the George Washington Masonic National Memorial was formally dedicated; and also, the annual meeting of 1933 has been held.

The dedication was planned for May 12, 1932. Plans were made for the most outstanding Masonic event of the decade; tens of thousands of Masons were present from every state. Magnificent preparations were made to hold the exercises out of doors, and a parade without parallel was scheduled.

The day came, and with it the crowds, the dignitaries and all that—but also the rain! The terse comment of President Watres on the event was, in his annual address of 1933, "It was a baptism." Outdoor plans were abandoned, except for the parade, which was duly executed amid the torrents. High hats by the hundreds were soaked in water: longtailed coats innumerable dripped rain from their skirts: many a Grand Lodge had to get a new Grand Master's apron because the official square of lambskin had been ruined by the downpour.

But it was worth it—even the wettest said so. Even the brethren who had all their clothes wet, weren't any worse off than those visitors to the inauguration of President Roosevelt who on starting home found that all banks were closed and they without funds. It was a really inspiring occasion—that baptism! Seldom in one's lifetime does he hear a better Masonic address than that of Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson. The exercises were held in the new Auditorium of the Memorial, which had been completed. Present were President and Mrs. Hoover, and distinguished persons, Masons and non-Masons.

It is unnecessary in this report to give the history of the progress of this Memorial, but a synopsis of this matter may be found in the Masonic Reviews of North Carolina, 1933, title, "Wisconsin." The more we study the Memorial and its setting, the more it grows upon us. It dominates the sum total of its environment; reflects associations of George Washington and his day. Moreover, it is a force for unity. It is the only project in which all of the Masonry of the United States of America can be said to have set up a solid front. It is to be a safe repository for priceless Washingtonia, which are not now safe from fire or theft, and which already cry aloud for space therein. And it affords a place of meeting which shall be open to Masonry throughout the land, and which shall forever be a source of inspiration to him who visits it. Scarcely a week passes that meetings of importance are not held there, even though it is yet unfinished.

By reference to the tables associated with the N. C. Fraternal Reviews one may see that the total contributions amount to \$3,953,868.52; and the total of disbursements for the year were \$294,335.89. It is necessary to admit that contributions from North Carolina sources have practically dried up for the present, for obvious reasons.

At the Annual Meeting held February 21, 1933, the attendance was of course smaller than at the past few when anticipation and construction were being eagerly utilized to maintain interest. Progress is satisfactory, and funds are still coming in. One by one, the several apartments and halls will be completed; work is at present being pushed on Memorial Hall, the most conspicuous point in the great structure, the repository of the heroic statue of Washington, facing the great main entrance.

Member of the Board of Directors from North Carolina is Raymond C. Dunn, who was called upon to deliver an address at the meeting of last February, and who responded in that style in which he is so well known to surpass—in which few equal him and none surpass him.

The Association figures that with contributions of \$1.70 per member throughout the United States, the memorial can be finished and a start made on the necessary maintenance endowment. It is gratifying to us to note that North Carolina at this time stands exactly at this figure. To be perfectly frank about the matter, and not claim what does not really belong to us, it must be admitted that our fortunate position in the one hundred per cent class comes not from noble and valorous work on our part in the past two years to raise our per capita contributions, but rather from the decrease in membership which has made what we have already given, amount to more per capita without being more in the gross. At any rate, we are over top and hoping that such an increase in membership may soon come to us that we do not stay so.

J. EDWARD ALLEN.

REPORT OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE

The Oxford Orphanage Committee made the following report, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

We, your committee on Oxford Orphanage, beg leave to report that we have examined the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Oxford Orphanage. We view with appreciation the economic and efficient manner in which the Orphanage has been administered during the past year.

We would recommend that Masons of North Carolina maintain their interest in the Institution by continuing their free will offerings as has been done in former years because during the past year the offerings have materially decreased.

We commend the work of Supt. Rev. C. K. Proctor in reducing the per capita cost to the amount of \$60.00 per head from 1930 and 1931, now \$361.75 per year or less than \$1.00 per day.

The total expenditure for last year was \$143,610.75 of which the Grand Lodge paid \$37,500.00.

We note with approval the payments to Oxford Orphanage by the Grand Secretary has been so timely it was not necessary to borrow money for the maintenance.

We note the school is a part of the town and State system and recommend the continuance of this plan as long as it does not jeopardize the interest of the Grand Lodge.

We recommend Lodges having children in the graduating class this year cooperate with the Superintendent in placing the children in some vocation so as to make room for others.

We note the population of the Orphanage now is 377. There are 15 on the waiting list, 3 of whom are of non-Masonic affiliation. The Masonic population now is 34 percent and we commend this move on the part of the Orphanage authorities.

We recommend the appropriations as recommended by the Grand Master \$45,000.00 for maintenance, \$2,175.00 interest on Building Fund Note, \$3,500.00 annually to be applied to the curtailment of the note. We note and further recommend that as over \$8,000.00 was collected on pledges to the Building Fund last year that all funds received from unpaid pledges be applied to reduce the principal note.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY PAGE, A. G. KLINGLER, H. W. PICKETT.

Brother Albert Reid, Grand Representative of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of New York, was recognized and made a few happy remarks and presented the following letter:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., State of North Carolina:

MY DEAR BROTHER:

Through Right Worshipful Brother Albert Reid I am happy to send you the fraternal greeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

I rejoice in the splendid accomplishment of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and wish for you a most happy and successful Annual Communication, and that in these troublesome days you may be enabled to meet all the great responsibilities which are now placed on the Fraternity.

With high regard, I am

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES H. JOHNSON, Grand Secretary.

Brother J. Hugo Tatsch was introduced and made a short address.

Dr. J. D. Henderson, President of the Masonic Relief Association, was presented to the Grand Lodge and made a short address on the matter of Masonic Relief.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 o'clock, p. m.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION

Asheville, N. C., April 19, 1933.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., in the Masonic Temple, by M. W. Herbert C. Alexander, Grand Master, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Bro. B. E. Stanfield. The minutes of the afternoon session were read.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

The Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Sesqui-Centennial Celebration begs to

report:

1. That it is the sense of the Committee that the celebration be held on the date of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge, to wit: December 11, 1937.

2. That it is the sense of the Committee that the celebration be held in the town of Tarboro, the place in which the Grand Lodge was formed, if adequate accommodations may be provided.

3. That it is the sense of the Committee that the celebration should be at a Special Communication and should be confined to

one day.

4. That the Committee has in contemplation the preparation of suitable historical data relating to the formation and growth of

the Grand Lodge for presentation on the occasion.

5. That the Committee will continue its efforts in the preparation of the details of the program and report its progress to the Grand Lodge from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WALLACE WINBORNE, E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR., LEON CASH, ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, J. EDWARD ALLEN, FRANCIS D. WINSTON, E. W. SPIRES,

Committee.

REPORT ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES The Committee made its report which was adopted. To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Propositions and Grievances do not have any special report to make since there was not anything referred to us for consideration, except the resolution in regard to the lecturing of the Grand Lodge officers and we recommend that this be left to the Grand Master for action.

B. E. STANFIELD, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

The Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, have examined the books and records of Lovelady Lodge, U. D., and recommend that a charter be granted.

We have considered the petition of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, requesting a change in the number of this Lodge from No. 71 to No. 19. We have examined the records of the Grand Lodge and find that No. 19 was originally assigned to Eagle Lodge at Hillsboro and since this Lodge surrendered its charter in 1799 the number 19 has not been assigned to any other Lodge. We find also that at least eight of the charter members of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, were members of the original Eagle Lodge, No. 19. We therefore recommend that their request be granted.

We have considered the request of Norlina Lodge, No. 630, that the name of this Lodge be changed from Norlina Lodge, No. 630, to Francis S. Packard Lodge, No. 630. Inasmuch as the brethren of this Lodge wish to honor a charter member of their Lodge, who has passed into the great beyond, in thus changing its name, we recommend that their request be granted.

We have considered the request of Oxford Lodge, No. 396, that the name and number of Oxford Lodge, No. 396, be changed to Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122. As no Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction now has the number 122, and as the evidence presented by Oxford Lodge, No. 396, appears to be proof that it was in effect a reorganization of Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122, we recommend that their request be granted.

WATSON N. SHERROD, K. W. PARHAM.

The Grand Master announced the hour of election had arrived and appointed the following tellers: R. K. McNeely, H. Kaufman, F. K. Fleagle, R. T. Allen.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Grand Master, P. T. WILSON.

Deputy Grand Master, R. F. EBBS.

Senior Grand Warden, C. B. NEWCOMB.

Junior Grand Warden, J. GILES HUDSON.

Grand Treasurer, J. J. PHOENIX.

Grand Secretary, J. H. ANDERSON.

Brother J. W. Winborne was elected a Director of the Oxford Orphanage for a term of five years.

Brothers J. J. Phoenix and W. P. Henley were elected Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for a term of five years.

Brother J. J. Phoenix was elected a Director of the North Carolina Masonic Foundation for a term of five years.

Brother J. Edward Allen was elected as Representative to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

- M. W. Jas. C. Padgett, Grand Master of Virginia, was introduced and addressed the Grand Lodge in a few well chosen words.
- M. W. Jas. B. Templeton, Grand Master of Tennessee, also addressed the Grand Lodge in a happy vein which was enjoyed by all.

REPORT BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

The attention of the Grand Lodge is called to the fact that the Oxford Orphanage celebrated its sixtieth birthday in 1932. More than 5000 boys and girls have received the sheltering care and benefits of this splendid home and these sixty years of unselfish service is a proud monument to Masonic charity and service in North Carolina. The Oxford Orphanage has been the object of interest, love, and devoted service, not only of the Grand Lodge, but of a noble group of unselfish leaders who through the years have made up its Board of Directors.

The detailed report of the Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage is presented and every interested Mason is urged to study it carefully. By so doing they will inform themselves as to many of the details of this home and of its purpose and of its needs. During the trying months of 1932 the Orphanage has made those adjustments that were necessary and was able to close the year in good shape.

Among these adjustments a few are outstanding. The diminished income of the Orphanage was met by a decrease in the number of workers and some of the departments of the Orphanage work were abandoned. In addition to this, salaries were reduced and the cost of food and clothes considerably diminished. More foodstuff was produced and the cost of the operation of the school was curtailed. The Executive Committee has held its meetings regularly each month and examined carefully each month the financial reports of the Superintendent and has directed him in the expenditure of funds and in the various enterprises and undertakings at the Orphanage. No expenditure out of the ordinary was made without being referred to this Committee and reported to the Board of Directors. The Orphanage operated in 1932 well within its income and did not borrow a single dollar during the year. This accomplishment alone is worthy of favorable comment.

It is also to be noted that the average daily enrollment for 1932 is 377.505 at a cost of \$315.27 per capita. This is a reduction of \$7.14 from the cost of the year before; the average daily cost for any child at the Oxford Orphanage during 1932, therefore, is about 86 cents. It is feared that further reductions in the cost and care of the children would jeopardize their safety and well being.

Of the 377 children in the Oxford Orphanage it is noted that 127 are children of Masonic parentage. This represents an increase from 22 per cent Masonic children five years ago to 34 percent Masonic children today. This is in accordance with the desire for a larger guarantee for the care of destitute children of our brethren by their own Institution. It is also the answer to the cutting down of the amount of the appropriation from the State of North Carolina, which appropriation at the present time is sufficient only to take care of less than 100 children with the burden of the responsibility resting upon the Masons.

The Orphanage school for the second year has operated as a part of the State system and over 60 children of the town of Oxford are in attendance in the Orphanage school. The Orphanage teachers are paid on the basis of the State schedule and receive six months' pay as other teachers. The extended term of nine or nine and one-half months is the supplement of the Orphanage, and teachers and departments in excess of the absolute minimum requirements of the State are likewise cared for by the Orphanage. The State appropriated nothing this year for fuel, supplies or janitor service. The plan is highly successful—our interests are secure and the plan appears perfectly safe.

The Orphanage continues its interest in athletics and all the boys and girls are given full opportunity for play and for a program of athletic activities under supervision. It is the idea of the Superintendent that every boy shall take part in some form of athletics in season; and the girls likewise are given opportunity to engage in such athletic activities as finances will permit. The swimming

pool during the summer months is the chief interest in the way of athletics for the Orphanage family and this splendid investment of the Shriners still pays large dividends in the happiness and health of our children. Over 50 of the pupils of the Orphanage received the Red Cross certificates and badges in life saving.

Let us also remember that there is an increasing number of workers of the Orphanage who have received the benefits of college training. Practically every cottage mother has attended college and nearly all the workers in other departments have had similar training. This guarantees a better equipped staff and, as most of the workers received their training in order to teach, it guarantees the Orphanage a better understanding in child care and training. It also enables the Superintendent to maintain a higher standard of proficient service in all departments. These workers are encouraged to live normal lives socially and together with the pupils have encouraged the children in the making of right adjustments within the social group.

The health of the children has been unusually good. The program of health is planned by Dr. Daniel and the Superintendent and is a model for an institution of this kind. There has been no serious illness even though the Orphanage passed through an epidemic of influenza when more than 150 of the children were stricken.

The feeding of the children is under the direction of a trained dietitian and the quality and type of food is supervised and planned with the aim of proper nourishment and healthy living. Improvements have been made in our kitchen and dining rooms during the year, enabling this department to receive an A grade rating from the State Department of Health. The smaller children have been separated in the dining rooms according to ages and special care and attention is given to their feeding. The little tots under six years of age at the Baby Cottage are under the care of a special dietitian and their diet is planned and prepared under the scientific methods.

The graduating class last year numbered 19. Four of these entered A grade colleges, three entered business

colleges, five of the girls entered training to become nurses and the rest found their way into various trades and enterprises. The standard of the school is still high and the Oxford Orphanage High School is the only Orphanage high school in the State that is a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

The Singing Class continues its annual tour, having visited in 1932 ninety of the one hundred counties of the State and having given nearly 200 concerts. The income from the Class is gradually diminishing, but the influence of this class in keeping the people of North Carolina orphanage-minded cannot be over-estimated.

The Superintendent and workers have taken the children more and more into their confidence and have been able to solicit the aid of the pupils in programs of economy and also in an effort to take care of the property and the grounds of the Orphanage. Sunday School is conducted on the campus for the small children, while the larger ones attend Sunday School, unaccompanied by chaperones, in the various churches of Oxford. All the children attend church in Oxford and even the small ones attend in groups, guided only by the larger boys and girls. Pupils of high school age are permitted to attend the various young people's societies in the town churches and receive, therefore, a more normal religious and moral development and are quite proud of the fact that they are treated as other children. A troop of Boy Scouts at the Oxford Orphanage continues its high standing and many merit badges are secured by these boys. Their special room in the basement of the school building is filled with trophies and relics which they have gathered.

The Orphanage still maintains trade schools for training in shoe making and repairing, printing and all of its various departments, dairying and farming, and vocational training in electricity, to which a radio course has been added this year. In addition to this the girls are given the benefits of training in domestic arts, laundering, sewing and in the kitchen. It is planned that a pupil, after two years of service in any of these departments mentioned, shall receive a certificate of proficiency, which

may give assistance to the pupils in later life in securing work.

The number of disciplinary cases at the Orphanage is gradually growing less and, while discipline is under the direction of the Superintendent, matrons and workers take care of many of their own cases. All workers are required to make a weekly written report to the Superintendent of all cases of discipline. Children of the Orphanage are responding splendidly to the gradual increase of their responsibility and contacts with the outside world and to the increased trust and confidence being placed in them. Many of the incorrigible problem cases of the Orphanage have been eliminated and more and more the Orphanage is being conducted as a happy home and those pupils belonging to reformatories and the like are being kept out.

It is remarkable that during 1932, with its depression and problems, \$8,638.39 was paid on the pledges to the Building Fund made a few years ago. These pledges now stand as security for the outstanding loan of \$36,-250.00, on which the Orphanage must pay interest. It is hoped that with the return of prosperity there may be a splendid showing of payments upon these past due pledges. This is the only debt upon the Orphanage and we are looking forward to the day when this can be eliminated.

Case work at the Oxford Orphanage has been quite effective during the year. The Case Worker has investigated scores of applications for admission into the Orphanage. She has also made scores of visits into the homes of relatives of children now in the Orphanage, as well as having paid many visits to boys and girls who have gone out from the institution. This three-fold type of service has produced an improved type of case-work service.

It is important to keep out of the Institution those who should not enter. It is also important to keep the relatives in touch with their children and the children in touch with the relatives and, when home conditions become favorable, to return the children in order that less fortunate ones may have the benefit of the Orphanage. It is exceedingly important that those who are sent out of the Orphanage shall remain under its observation, at least until they are able to make all the necessary adjustments to fit themselves to the life outside.

Your attention is called again to the Superintendent's report in this pamphlet, to the report of the Auditor and to the detailed financial reports which are herewith presented.

In concluding the summary of the report of the Orphanage we wish to express appreciation of the efficient and devoted service of Superintendent C. K. Proctor. To him and his co-laborers is due the thanks and gratitude of all who are interested in the care and training of our fatherless and motherless children.

H. C. ALEXANDER, Grand Master, Ex officio, Chairman.

A. B. ANDREWS,

R. C. DUNN, Executive Committee.

R. L. FLOWERS,

LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.

S. N. BOYCE.

J. LEGRAND EVERETT.

THOMAS J. HARKINS.

J. WALLACE WINBORNE.

P. T. WILSON, D. G. M., Ex officio.

Roy F. Ebbs, S. G. W., Ex officio.

C. B. NEWBOMB, J. G. W., Ex officio.

Board of Directors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.

INTRODUCTION

I am submitting herewith the annual report of the Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage for the year 1932. It is impossible to transfer to writing the events of this year. All that has happened in the world outside has reflected itself in the life of our large family and not a single phase of its activity has escaped. We closed the year with great thanksgiving and with the feeling that we had not been standing still, but that in great measure we had been able to make such adjustments as the time and circumstances required. The Oxford Orphanage is not a fixed something whose life and policy is unbending. but, although we are 60 years old as an orphanage, we have kept young. We have striven to keep pace with changed ideas, and to be flexible enough to make changes without breaking. As I submit this report I can, therefore, only touch on some of the high places and give to the reader, to the Board of Directors and to the Grand Lodge the accomplishments of the year.

In the very outset, it is fitting that tribute be paid to those pioneers of sixty years ago who visaged a sheltering refuge for children of our beloved State and laid well the foundation for a home that has endured. It is likewise fitting that tribute be paid to those leaders in Masonry who have wrought well in their plans for an orphan's home and who have slipped beyond this vale of

tears to where there is eternal peace.

Tribute must also be paid to the present leadership in the Board of Directors; to that group of men charged with the task of directing in this present day, who unselfishly give of their time, their wisdom and their energy in holding high the torch that has been passed to them.

The Executive Committee has met regularly each month and no detail has been overlooked in directing

even the small things of the home. They have studied the monthly reports, have counselled with the Superintendent and directed cautiously and well.

The service rendered by the local Advisory Board has also been of inestimable value. They have always met at the call of the Superintendent for the transaction of such business as has been regularly referred to them.

Tribute must likewise be paid to the Oxford Orphanage committees in the various lodges of North Carolina who have kept alive in their respective groups the interest in their children's home and to that noble band of faithful Masons throughout our Grand Jurisdiction who have stood by us through the months, who have paid and worked, and made possible the continued existence of the Orphanage.

We must also pay tribute to the State of North Carolina, its Governor and others who are charged with responsibility for the part that it has had in assistance given to an Orphanage that does not limit its population to the offspring of those who sponsor it; but cares for a larger percent of those whose fathers were not Masons.

We are not at all unmindful of those who have left bequests, established endowments and made special gifts because of their love for dependent children. We remember well the contributions of Masonic bodies, other than the Grand Lodge for these, too, with the Order of the Eastern Star have helped graciously with our task.

I would be almost remiss if I failed to pay tribute to the staff of workers at the Oxford Orphanage, who without fail, have been loyal in the face of reduced salaries and enlarged tasks. A large part of the harmony and success of the year is due them.

And last, but by no means least, let me give a hand to the children of the home who have felt something of the pinch of the depression, who have sensed something of the uneasiness of the year, but who have played and laughed and worked and helped as the weeks and the months have passed. I sincerely hope that as these pages are read a keener loyalty to our cause and a greater love for children may result. We have made mistakes,

but we hope they are few and not so serious. If you have criticism to offer in a friendly, brotherly and constructive way we shall be ready to hear.

The following order will be observed in the report for the year and wherever possible the head of a department in his or her own way will tell of the department's operations:

A—The care of the children.

- 1-Physical training.
- 2—Recreation and athletics.
- 3—Social life.
- 4—Health.
- 5-Moral and spiritual training.
 - (a) Bibles and cottage devotions.

 - (b) Sunday School.(c) Church services.
 - (d) Young people's religious organizations.
 - (e) Vespers.
 - (f) Boy Scouts.

B—Buildings, Equipment and Grounds.

C—School.

- 1-Library.
- 2—Music.
- 3-Clubs and Societies.
- 4-Graduating Class and Commencement,

D—Vocational Training.

- 1-Printing department.
- 2-Shoemaking department.
- 3-Electric department.
- 4—Dairying and farming.
- 5-Domestic arts and homemaking.

E—Singing Class.

F—Alumni Association.

G—Case Work.

H—Training of Workers.

I —Miscellaneous.

J-Building Fund.

K-Financial Report.

A-The Care of the Children.

As you will notice in the outline above, this includes a great many items. In fact the entire operation of the Orphanage could be very properly classed under this heading.

Our care of the children is done on the basis of the cottage system. Our children are grouped in 11 cottages, varying from 28 to 48 to the cottage. Only one cottage has the last number. The cottage life involves not simply the keeping house, but also affords opportunity for training the boys and girls in many of the important tasks of home making. Practically all of our cottage matrons have had experience in teaching, and, therefore, have college training. The large boys are grouped together with two young men workers as counsellors, giving part of their time to cottage work and the remainder to athletics and instruction.

No sewing or mending or cooking is done in the cottages. The life is a blending of home and dormitory life in a boarding school. The daily regulations are simple, but necessary and there is an ever increasing effort to remember that each pupil is different and the cottage life must, therefore, be flexible. More attention is paid to proper guidance in the observance of right living, than to the punishment of those who break over. The importance of the care of the children in the matter of physical training is stressed. Setting-up exercises in the morning during the spring and summer is required of all pupils, under the guidance of the athletic director. A regrouping of the children in the dining rooms affords opportunity for special diet for small children and those who are undernourished. Frequent baths, necessary clean clothes, plenty of fresh air, and abundance of wholesome food, milk and fruit are insisted upon at all times.

Many forms of athletics are engaged in and our teams have won distinction in football and basketball especially. These teams have taken part in various tournaments and have been a source of pride to us. Emphasis is placed upon fair play, team work and self control rather than the spirit of win at any cost. The swimming pool, built by the North Carolina Shriners more than 10 years ago, is the chief mode of recreation and athletics during the summer weeks. Everybody goes in every day and, under the direction of those in charge of athletics, a large number annually secure their Red Cross life saving badges and emblems. We do not forget the wholesome social recreation especially for our teen age boys and girls. They are allowed to mingle at stated times on the campus and socials are arranged for from time to time.

We have noticed a decided improvement in the relation between the sexes. We are anxious that our boys and girls will go out and adjust themselves to social conditions and that they may be natural, normal and unhandicapped. Our workers have abundant opportunity for clubs and group meetings of a social kind and we have tried to select men and women who are normal in these respects and who are not too old to "forsake the assemling of themselves together for social" and recreational purposes. Children and workers are urged to mix and thus give the pupils opportunities for adult contacts and an opportunity for discussion of their personal problems.

In the matter of health, our record is unusual. With the admission of children who are physically normal; under a routine of regular habits and plain food, the background for a healthy family is thus established. We have gone even further, however, and provided for vaccination against smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria at stated intervals. A clinic for the removal of tonsils and adenoids is held annually and individual attention is given to the correction of problems of vision. Reference is made to our physician of unusual cases as discovered by the workers in any line of physical failure. I quote the complete report of our physician, Dr. N. C. Daniel, whose personal interest and untiring work, whose splendid work at our hospital and in the keeping of records has made of our program a model:

"The health conditions at the Oxford Orphanage during the year 1932 have been well above the average, although we had two epidemics of influenza, one in March and April at which time we had 75 mild cases which required only a short period of hospitalization with no complications. We had during the month of December 1932, 164 cases of influenza of a more severe type, but we were able to get through without any serious sickness and without employing extra trained nurses. With these two exceptions, we had no epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases.

"As is our usual custom, all of our children were immunized against typhoid fever, smallpox and diphtheria. During the year we had a few accidents and a few fractured bones, one of which was a collies fracture of both arms, the only case I have ever seen. I am glad to say that none of these accidents or injuries resulted in permanent disability.

"During August our good friend, Dr. B. W. Fassett of Durham, did 24 tonsil operations for our children and again would accept no fee for his services. The Institution is indeed under many obligations to this good man.

"Sanitary inspection of our dairy, dining rooms, kitchens and dormitories indicate that the institution is kept in a healthy and sanitary condition.

"I want especially to direct your attention to the efficient and wholehearted work of the larger girls in the institution during the epidemic of influenza in December. I feel absolutely sure that without their cooperation during this period it would have been necessary for the institution to have employed several trained nurses.

"I am glad to report to you that we have been able to operate our hospital well within our budget due to the cooperation of our hospital help.

"Very truly yours,

"N. C. DANIEL. M. D."

Our hospital contains 72 beds with adequate equipment for all our needs. Two ladies are employed full time, one a practical nurse who looks after the cases of illness and the other a housekeeper who looks after the housekeeping. In the event of an epidemic both of these take over the task of nursing with the assistance of the large girls. The Auditor's report shows that the cost of the care of health was \$13.08 per capita for 1932. The physician is employed to give as much of his time

as is necessary for the care of our health and makes daily visits to the Orphanage.

In this same line a dentist is employed who gives from one to three days per week for the care of the children's teeth as the needs may require. I quote his report below:

"At the beginning of the last fiscal year, the prospects for the students being free from any serious dental troubles was good. The end of the year revealed that such was the case. No very urgent cases and only a few teeth with extensive restorations were present in the institution. At the close of the year, there were no urgent cases and fewer teeth with extensive restorations were present than in the first of the year.

"Eight hundred and seventy-seven of the two thousand and seventy-one dental operations were definite examinations. Much to my satisfaction only eleven of the two hundred and forty seven cavities were of the class two type or what may be termed complex cavities. Again we were so fortunate as to have a minimum number of extractions of permanent teeth. Out of eleven permanent teeth extracted during the year, eight were for esthetic reasons and the other five were as the result of accidents and diagnosis made when the individual presented for the first time.

"During the past year an effort was made to give more specific instruction to the students through individual attention at the dental chair rather than mass instruction. However, in an institution like the Oxford Orphanage, I believe it inadvisable to eliminate all mass instruction in regard to dental care.

"The future presents a very interesting picture for the Orphanage dentist. Speaking broadly, the dental aim is to prevent the loss of all tooth structure possible. Except possibly for accidents, there will be less missing tooth structures in the mouths of our students this year when they leave than there was last year. Again I come to the fact that the earlier dental care is rendered an individual in life and the more regularly it is rendered, that individual is most apt to typify the practical goal of the dental profession.

"R. S. Jones, D. D. S."

Since August 1, 1928, there has been only one death among our pupils, and only one serious accident, which resulted in the loss of a boy's arm.

We have striven to place large emphasis upon the moral and spiritual training of our pupils, realizing at this age of their lives that the impressions made are most important. We, therefore, have selected no worker who is not a Christian and a member of some church. We encourage our workers to, and insist that they take, an active and normal part in the activities in the religious denominations as found here in Oxford. The moral and spiritual character of our workers is of the highest and of an exemplary type.

Each pupil in the Orphanage has his own Bible and as these Bibles are not very expensive I would suggest to some individual or some lodge that a very tender service could be performed by sending to the Oxford Orphanage approximately \$15.00 per year to supply us with Bibles. Bible reading is encouraged and each cottage, at the closing of the day, gathers its family together for evening devotion. A Sunday School has been maintained on the campus for all these years and all our pupils have been required to attend. A year ago our Sunday School was completely reorganized and departmentalized and all pupils who are in the Young People's Department now attend Sunday School in town at the various churches and go to Sunday School in the same manner as children from normal homes. The other departments have places of meeting here on the campus and conduct their work here. Promotion day and all phases of Sunday School activity are observed and the children's collections, amounting to from \$8.00 to \$9.00 per month, are sent to the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children at Greenville, South Carolina, for the purchase of especially constructed shoes for boys and girls in that hospital. Pictures are sent and letters are written from the hospital to our children and this service is greatly enioved.

All children attend church services, attending the church of their parents. Boys and girls who are in High School attend church without chaperones, but the others attend by marching down in groups with church captains selected from among the pupils. There is no special adult direction. Our young people in the various denominations attend the young people's societies in their

churches and on Sunday evenings a large number go down to Epworth League, B. Y. P. U., Christian Endeavor, etc. Our boys and girls take active part in these socials and enjoy the fellowship in the churches with the young people of the town. All of this will assist our pupils in being able to fit in naturally with their churches when they leave us and go out into the world. During the summer time and often in the winter the Superintendent gathers the children about him on the lawn on Sunday afternoons for short talks along practical lines of right living.

Under the direction of Professor Strange, there is a splendid troop of Boy Scouts on the campus which functions regularly as other Scouts, and a special room has been set aside for them. On various public occasions these Scouts have been of valuable service. Many among them have merit badges and this summer will see some of them promoted to higher ranks of scouting.

We are not satisfied with these things as an end in themselves, but in the hope that they may be used as a means to an end. The natural and normal development of boys and girls into those common every-day virtues of life, is our aim.

Pupils are led to make right adjustments in each day's living and be thereby the better enabled to continue the making of right adjustments when they have gone out into the world.

B-Buildings, Equipment and Grounds.

The Masons of North Carolina and their friends have made considerable investment in property value here at the Oxford Orphanage. With 300 acres of land and nearly \$1,000,000.00 in buildings and equipment, I feel that we would be remiss in our duty if we failed to keep this valuable property in splendid condition. First of all, our property is well insured against fire, while, at the same time, we are taking every precaution with fire escapes, fire extinguishers, hose and reel, to take care of our property. In our organization now, we have a su-

perintendent of buildings, equipment and grounds, whose task it is, with the help of a carpenter and painter and the spare time of a colored fireman and the help of some of our larger boys, to see that everything is kept in good repair. Broken windows, broken locks, decayed timber and floors, motors, machinery and equipment both on the farm and elsewhere are kept in the best of condition. A daily report is made from each cottage and their necessary needs are attended to every day. Sometimes necessity demands the replacement of worn out material and equipment and rearrangement and remodeling to keep up with changing needs.

The entire basement of the dining room has been renovated and it was discovered that there were not sufficient supports for the weight above and this was remedied. The entire children's dining room has been renovated and the Grand Lodge hall above was condemned for any large gatherings, and after consultation with an architect this has been remedied with adequate supports. Floors in the dining rooms and kitchens were worn out and decayed in places and could not meet the sanitary requirements. These have been replaced with "tiletex" in the dining rooms and halls and with "quarrytile" in the kitchen and dishwashing room.

A new hot water system was installed; the kitchen has been moved, dark pantries have been torn out and replaced with new and airy ones and a general improvement has been made in our whole food department. We have been graded in Class A for this type of equipment and work. Repairs and renovation have been necessary in several rooms in the cottages. Repainting and repapering had to be done. We are able to report that the physical property of the Oxford Orphanage, as far as we have gone, is in good shape.

There is still much outside painting that needs to be done before our task is completed. We have not forgotten the beautiful grove on the campus and are giving this the necessary attention. We have improved our drives and walks and our drainage system. We have improved the lighting system on the campus until at

night our 40 campus lights afford us splendid protection against prowlers from the outside and a sense of security and safety for those who dwell here.

Adequate bath and toilet facilities have been provided for both workers and pupils. Each child has a single bed. Additional farm equipment was necessary as much of it has been in use for a long number of years and the farm activities were constantly handicapped by the breaking down of equipment. The metal roofs on the cottages which had been without paint for several years were rusting through. These have been given a new coat of paint and if we can secure sufficient funds for 1933 we want to go forward with taking care of what has been placed here as a home for these children.

C—School.

We have again enjoyed the benefits of our school as a part of the town and state system. We, therefore, are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Schools of Oxford. More than 60 town pupils attend the Orphanage school. This affords additional outside contact for our children and, of course, as a part of the State system, the salaries of our teachers are based on the State schedule. Our work measures up to state requirements and the system represents a saving in expenses. We have eliminated certain departments from our school activities, such as the commercial, music and domestic science. Our high school publishes a splendid paper every two weeks as a part of their English work and also maintains two literary societies for training along that line. Practically all of the teachers have A grade certificates in their departments and have been educated at our leading institutions. Our high school is a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges and our primary grades are approved by the State.

The Library on the ground floor of the school building is splendidly equipped and its needs are taken care of by an annual appropriation by the Grand Comman-

dery, Grand Chapter and Grand Council of North Carolina to provide money to purchase books and magazines. This is known as the Carson York Rite Library Fund. Magazines and newspapers for all cottages are provided by this same fund. Our Library is likewise approved and the Librarian has had special training and long years of experience and is especially qualified for this type of work. Classes are conducted in the use of the Library and with the increasing number of splendid reference books our Library has grown to a point where its value and its service can not be estimated.

Our graduating class in 1932 numbered 20 and all but two of these have found places out in the life of the State and have left the campus. Our commencement occasion is one of great interest and beauty. I have felt that these boys and girls deserved and should have as splendid a commencement as our means could afford. We secured prominent speakers for the commencement sermon and address, suitable class day exercises were arranged and on graduation day we were honored with the presence of Grand Master Herbert C. Alexander, who distributed the Bibles and diplomas to the graduates with appropriate exercises. We hope to make this feature of our commencement an annual event. fine service could be rendered by some individual or lodge by providing Bibles for the graduating class inscribed with the name of the lodge or individual as the donor.

We require our pupils to attend study hall each night in the cottages and a brief summer school is arranged in order that some who fail to pass on only a few subjects may have a chance to make them up and go on with his or her class the following year. The report of the Principal of the school is given here as an item of interest that the reader may know more of the details of the work:

"During the past year the school has done exceptional work, despite the fact that it has been called upon to contribute its share in the economy program which has for some time been in progress at the Orphanage.

"The present year has been marked by a decided increase in the number of town pupils who are attending our school. This increase runs from a total of approximately twenty-five in 1931-1932 to sixty-one so far in 1932-33. Of the town pupils thirty-eight are enrolled in the elementary grades and twenty-three in high school. This increase has aided considerably in increasing the enrollment to the highest point in the history of the school; has greatly increased attendance; and will make it possible for our school to have one additional teacher paid by the State next year. A comparison of the total enrollment and average daily attendance for 1931-32 and for the first five months of 1932-33 is given here.

Enrollment	1931-32	1932-33
Elementary School	273	281
High School	124	146
Total	397	427
Average Daily Attendance		
Elementary School	247	261
High School	118	141
Total	365	402

"Another striking thing about the school this year is the fact that our graduating class is by far the largest in the history of the school. The class last year set a new record of twenty; but this year there are thirty-four in the Senior class, of which thirty-three are Orphanage children. There is quite an unusual division of boys and girls in the class, the boys holding a majority of eighteen to sixteen.

"Since the beginning of February the County Sanitary Inspector has been making regular weekly trips of inspection over the school plant. At this writing he has given only two ratings: the first, 92.0%; and the second, 95.5%. This rating compares very favorably with other schools of the County and State. The sanitary condition of the school has recently received high commendation in the columns of the local paper.

"This year the annual testing program has been postponed until Spring. This change has been made principally so that the results of the test may better be used as a criterion for promotion.

"The Grade-Age distribution of pupils enrolled in the school, especially in the elementary grades, comes nearer being normal this year than ever before. The Seventh Grade is the only grade in the elementary school to exceed the normal range by more than two months. We can hardly expect ever to have an entirely nor-

mal range because of the number of over-age pupils who enter the Orphanage. One boy, eleven years of age, who has recently entered the Orphanage, had to be placed in the Second Grade.

"The High School continues to maintain its high standard of work, this year continuing its membership in the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. Since 1925, when our high school was first accredited by the Association, it has never been warned of a single point. This is a remarkable record. The February, 1933, issue of *The High School Journal* carried an article, "Where They Go to College", by Dr. J. Henry Highsmith. I quote from this article. 'Five graduates of the Oxford Orphanage High School entered five of the leading institutions in the State. This is the only high school run in connection with an orphanage, which is a member of the Southern Educational Association'.

"The percentage of promotions ran higher than usual last year. This percentage was:

Elementary SchoolHigh School	$93.1 \\ 97.4$
Total	95.3

"This high percentage of promotions has been partially offset by a number of demotions which I have found it necessary to make during the first semester; but with all demotions figured as failures, the percentage would still be above 90, which compares very favorably with the figures for the State at large.

"It has been gratifying to me to observe the professional ambition of the school teachers this year. Even though the Legislature in 1931 provided that the certificates of teachers might be kept in force for a period of two years without renewal, our teachers have seen fit to keep up with the times by taking courses which will enable them to do a better grade of work. During September, 1932, Dr. W. J. McKee, of the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina, came to Oxford to organize an extension class. I am happy to state that the members of our teaching staff have, without exception, made use of this opportunity for professional advancement. The two courses offered: 'Child Study and Development' and 'Social Policy and Education', have measured up to the greatest expectations of the teachers.

"The Library this year has been put to maximum use. Each of the first seven grades is given two library periods each week. This work is done in connection with the Reading course, and aims at the development of desirable reading tastes through other channels than the formal Reading texts. The Library is also open on Monday and Tuesday evenings for reference work of high school pupils.

"The Masonic High Spotlight continues to serve as an inducement to voluntary composition among our pupils. This little pe-

riodical ranks among the first of its kind in the entire nation. The field of service of *The Spotlight* has recently been broadened in its adoption as the official organ of the Orphanage alumni.

"In the graduating class last year there were ten boys and ten girls. Of the boys, five entered college last fall, one each at Carolina, N. C. State, Wake Forest, Davidson, and Duke. Reports of the work of these boys show that they are doing satisfactory work. Of the five boys who did not enter college, three have positions in printing offices and electrical shops throughout the State; and two are still at the Orphanage, one awaiting placement in an electrical shop and the other working and taking additional school work. Of the ten girls, six entered hospitals to take the nurses' training course, three entered business schools, and one returned to her relatives. We have received good reports from all of these girls.

"The work so far this year has been satisfactory.

"Fraternally yours,
"D. S. Johnson, Principal."

D—Vocational Training.

We have not been satisfied with the limitation of our services to the mere tasks of feeding and clothing. When we have cared for these children until they are grown and turned them back into the life of the State they should be independent and capable of earning a living. To do otherwise would only increase the dependent population. The per capita cost of the Oxford Orphanage is higher than of some similar institutions, but the high cost is not simply in care but also in the training of the children for the future. We have sought to employ men of high character, long experience and with teaching ability to direct the various departments with the end in view that the pupil when finishing will be proficient in some department and thereby be better enabled to earn his or her living when leaving us.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

The printing department of the Oxford Orphanage has been in existence for a long number of years and its pupils are scattered today over the face of the earth and engaged in all branches of printing. A large percent of them make good. Our printing department publishes *The Orphans' Friend*, of which Mr. F. M. Pinnix, manager of the printing department, is the editor. It has a wide circulation. It is the organ for the Grand Lodge, and does a general job printing business also, and, while ordinarily is self sustaining, during the year 1932 was able to operate with only a small deficit. I am quoting Mr. Pinnix's report:

"The year closing December 31, 1932, disclosed conditions at the printing department in keeping with those generally prevailing. The revenues of the job department fall somewhat below those of the year previous and *The Orphans' Friend* has experienced some losses of temporary nature.

"The printing department has been embarrassed by the practice of many small shops over the State which have been taking in work at prices below the cost of production. Your manager has been told by several patrons within the past year that they have temporarily given their work to cheap bidders and will be back with us when industry improves.

"Willingness to cooperate with the plan of *The Orphans'* Friend has been gradually increasing and during the past year the deepening of interest was of the most gratifying nature. This is good augury for the future.

"For financial and statistical information, please let me refer you to the report of the Auditor.

"At the close of high school in June, 1932, four of our graduates were printing office boys, and all but one have been advantageously placed: John Leathers, with Storr Engraving Co., Raleigh, where his work has been of such nature as to receive repeated commendation from Mr. Storr; Welch Bostic, at Duke University, Durham, where he has established good scholarship and athletic records; Ira Barbee, with Christian Printing Co., Durham, where he is said by his employers to be making good in every sense of the term; Leonard Thorne, linotype operator, for whom no job has as yet been located. Leonard's name and address are kept on file and as soon as something can be found for him, he will be notified.

"There are at present twenty (20) boys in training with us. "We are, at the printing office, appreciative of the cooperation and courteous consideration constantly experienced.

"Very sincerely,
"F. M. PINNIX, Manager Printing Department."

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT

This is one of the oldest departments on the campus and successfully makes all the everyday shoes for the children and many of those worn on Sunday. General repair business is done and it takes care of the children's shoes as well as a commercial business from the outside. The manager of this department is a former Orphanage boy and for many years has trained young men in this art, and they are scattered over the country. There is always a demand for boys trained in this department. I am including the report of the manager of the shoe department:

"During the past year the shoe department has been moved from over the printing office to make room for the printing office force. The former sewing room building has been rearranged so as to make it a first class shoeshop. This move is a great improvement over the old shop. It gives us more room and especially more ventilation and light, and makes it a more healthful place for the children in which to work; for all of which the boys and I are thankful and appreciate our new quarters.

"The usual number of boys are working in this department as heretofore. Two are finishing high school this year and will be prepared to take jobs as experienced shoe repairmen in any

shop.

"The financial expenses of this department have been less this year in three different ways: first reduction in labor; second, reduction in price of material; and third, in reduction of wear and tear of shoes. The latter is a lesson that is being brought before the children not only for the good of the institution, but for the 'soul good' of the child in future years.

"Fraternally submitted,
"M. F. HILL, Manager."

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

This department has been in existence for a great many years and affords training in electrical work for which our boys receive a unit of credit in school and, at the same time, they become proficient in the art of rewinding motors and generators, general wiring and upkeep of electrical apparatus. During the year a radio course has been added and in a short while we will be able to offer to the public boys who are trained as radio service men. This department takes care of all electrical work on the campus and is almost self-sustaining. The report of the manager of this department follows:

"During the past year the electrical department has been able to take care of all electrical repairs on the campus and do all outside work brought to us without solicitation. However, with our equipment more outside work could have been handled, had we been able to obtain it.

"To our regular elementary electrical course we have added a radio course. The boys are showing great interest in this course. Our aim is to train repairmen and operators. Within another year we expect to build our own transmitter and receiver and get on the air as a licensed amateur radio station.

"Although we have not been able to place the one boy who graduated last spring we have aided two former students of the department who were out of jobs to secure employment.

"Very truly yours,
"D. T. REYNOLDS, Manager."

DAIRYING AND FARMING

This department is no longer looked upon as a drudge or a place where boys are simply sent to work. We are fast elevating it to the stage of a trade school where the boys are given, in a practical way, an education in dairying, truck farming and general farming, under the guidance of successful men. Our farms produce all the feedstuffs, with the exception of a small amount purchased for fattening hogs and a small amount given the cows each day as a conditioning ration. We buy no hay nor grain. The dairy furnishes all the milk for our family, and our herd is accredited, and our dairy receives a class A rating. A considerable quantity of beef is also raised and hundreds of loads of stable fertilizer are placed back upon the land. The truck farm provides green vegetables in season, fruit of many varieties, potatoes and a winter garden and under the direction of the dietitian, with the help of the girls in the cooking department the

surplus of vegetables is canned. We expect to give certificates of proficiency to those high school boys who spend as much as two years in this department as a testimonial to assist them in securing employment upon leaving us. The following is a brief report from our farmers:

"The general farm is operated for the purpose of raising feed stuff for cattle, and corn in sufficient quantity for mules, cattle and hogs, and produce meal for children. We will not have to buy rough feed or corn. The land cultivated for general farm crops is as follows: 40 acres in field corn, 20 acres in ensilage corn, 35 acres in alfalfa hay, 35 acres in soy bean hay, 20 acres in oats.

"The work of growing and harvesting of the above crops is done by boys and two day laborers who are used for heavy work on the farm.

"On our truck farm we have about 50 acres which are used for growing various kinds of vegetables and fruit in quantities sufficient to supply the needs of our kitchens with summer and winter vegetables. The work is done chiefly by our boys.

"We milk on an average of 30 cows daily which produce an average of 3½ gallons per day per cow. This milk was produced from feed grown on our farm at a very low cost. This department also produced enough meat and lard for the institution. All work done in this department is by our boys. The total number of pounds of milk 273,896 or 1141 gallons per cow. Our milk runs 3.85 percent of butter fat, of which the children get one quart for each child each day."

DOMESTIC ARTS AND HOME MAKING

While the boys are engaged in their various enterprises, our girls are also receiving training in the old fashioned art of home making. We are old fashioned and feel that the success of home life and family life depends upon the character, intelligence and training of those who are entrusted with the management of the home. The work in our cottages of housekeeping is referred to as a part of this program. Under the direction of the dietitian, who is also matron and director of the dining rooms and kitchen work, with an adult assistant, over fifty of our girls are receiving practical training in

the preparation of the cooking and serving of food; the general care of dining rooms and the serving of meals. They are learning by seeing and doing.

In addition to the dining room, the industrial building for girls is also utilized for various tasks in this line, connected with making, mending and laundering of clothes. Matrons are in charge of this, and as an outline of that work and its purposes, I am giving a report below. It is our expectation to provide the high school girls, who spend as much as two years in either sewing room or laundry, with a certificate of proficiency which will assist them in securing employment when they leave us. The report follows:

"At the Industrial Building one finds clothing in the making, mending as well as the laundry. It's here adjustments are made as to outgrown or worn clothes, and new ones are issued. The idea that happy boys and girls need well fitted and wisely chosen clothing is our motto. These promote right attitudes.

"Children are sent to this department for new clothes or to have garments given them by friends or relatives, made to fit. When in need of anything that is clothing, the child comes to us with the right requisition and he or she is allowed to select either the garment or the material for making it.

"If it is a boy's suit, he is taken to the rack of suits his size, and he has the pleasure of making his own choice as to color and material. If it be a shirt, his size is determined, then he selects his shirt. Of course his choice is directed as to color harmony and type for his figure. The same is true of ties and socks. Special emphasis is placed on proper sizes of undergarments and pants, so as to develop right moral habits.

"Girls have even more choice. If the garment needed is already made, the girl selects from those of her size. This article is properly altered and fitted. If it is a new garment the girl selects the material and the pattern she likes and the trimming. This is all taken to the sewing room by the girl herself, along with a requisition from the clothing matron. She explains what she would like to have and how she wishes it to be made. Thus girls are taught life's problems of choosing suitable styles and materials for their figures, as well as telling another what they wish. The joy of having what one likes and being comfortable has quite a psychological effect on behavior and attitude toward life in general.

"It's in the sewing room that girls make garments of all sizes, kinds, and of all materials. When there are several garments to be made exactly alike the matron cuts two or three, then she lets the girls cut the others. Each garment is marked for the child as it is made. It is in this room that girls learn to really sew as well as to cut. They are explained quality and the economical advantage of making a dress instead of buying a dress of the cheaper variety, yet costing the same money.

"The mending room bears in mind that 'a stich in time saves nine.' A boy may find his pants have two seats or he has two elbows, but think of the satisfaction of being able to work or play without being embarrassed.

"'Cleanliness is next to Godliness' is the motto of the laundry. Health is promoted through wearing clean clothes on clean bodies is the ideal we try to instill into each member of our group. Clean, nicely pressed clothes give any boy or girl a personal pride and creates correct attitudes toward personal appearance. Much pride is displayed in fixing just right the suit or dress of sister, brother, or boy friend. The joy of making each other look nice promotes character training."

E—Singing Class.

The Singing Class of the Oxford Orphanage has become an institution in North Carolina. It has continued its concert tours for 50 years and still has a welcomed place in the hearts of people throughout the State. The purpose of the Singing Class is not simply to raise money for the Oxford Orphanage, but the visit of the class is an occasion for Masonic rally in each community. Often weak lodges have revived their interest in Masonry by the presence of the little group of boys and girls from the Oxford Orphanage. They have carried the message of orphanage work over the State and have been evangels for the cause of dependent children as undertaken by state, fraternity and church. This whole cause owes a debt of gratitude to the Singing Class of the Oxford Orphanage. I am quoting the annual report of the manager of the Singing Class that you may gather something of the extent and purpose of this work.

"Before writing at length this report relative to the Singing Class work for 1932 permit me to express to you my personal thanks and sincere appreciation for so many kind and personal courtesies extended to me and the class during the year. We were reassured by the feeling that whatever problem might arise we had a strong backing in you and your wise and helpful counsel.

"In every section of the State there was much said about the depression and the poor economic condition. It is to be hoped that kind of psychological atmosphere and talk will have worn itself out before the new year. In spite of all the notes of unrest it was inspiring to see, in many instances, sacrificial offerings that spoke louder than words in expressing a true Masonic spirit. We found in every section of the State Masons and other friends who were ready and glad to assist in the work for the destitute children through the Oxford Orphanage. There seemed to be a feeling of regret at every point visited because of the lack of means to render greater material assistance at the time the class Without exception, the hope was expressed that it was there. would be possible to do more and make a better showing next year. The feeling was fine and the children were most cordially received into the community and the homes.

"The class of 1932 really had a wonderful trip into the different sections of the State. They seemed to enjoy it immensely. In making these trips they have opportunity to see the good and they also have opportunity to see a touch of the bad. They meet with some temptations. Safeguarded as far as possible these experiences will doubtless strengthen them and make them somewhat better prepared to fit themselves into society when they go out.

"Concerts were given in ninety-two of the one hundred counties of our State. The bus was used again this year. It has proved to be a great convenience for the class in making the tours. The class traveled 2328 miles on the first trip, the second 2359 and the third trip 2502, making a total mileage of 7189 for the class trips of 1932.

Total receipts from 196 concerts_____\$12,956.93 Total expenditures for class and trips______7,348.07

Balance net _____\$ 5,608.86

"The gross average concert receipts were \$66.10. This was about \$20.00 less per concert than that of 1931.

"Respectfully submitted,

"L. W. ALDERMAN, Manager."

F—Alumni.

The Alumni of the Oxford Orphanage in the last few years have become interested in such activities as they could perform in the interest of their childhood home. The annual meeting of the Charlotte chapter is an en-

couraging and inspiring event. St. John's Day affords an opportunity to former children of the Orphanage now scattered over the four corners of the earth to reassemble 'neath the oaks where they spent their childhood days. Many useful and splendid things have been done and are still contemplated by this group. The beautiful memorial gateway erected in memory of the first superintendent. John H. Mills, is a contribution of the Alumni Association. It affords the campus a beautiful and artistic entrance, as well as perpetuating the love and appreciation of the children of the home for the sacrifice that an other has made in their behalf. Shrubbery has been planted about the gate and it is expected to be made even more beautiful with the passing years. I suggest frequent return of former boys and girls on special occasions and that ivy and trees be planted on the campus and about the buildings, as special shrines about which they may gather when they return. The officers of the Association for the present year are:

President, Mr. Frank Folsom, Newport News, Va. Vice-President, Mr. M. F. Hill, Oxford, N. C.

Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Frances Harmon, High Point, N. C.

The Case Worker at the Orphanage, who is constantly in touch with former boys and girls, has cheerfully rendered an important service in connection with the Alumni Association.

G-Case Work.

The importance of this department can not be over estimated. Successful social service work is dependent upon proper case work and a successful administration of the life-training and future of our children is dependent upon this work and up-to-date case records. Our case worker is not only a college graduate, but has done special study in the New York School for Social Service. Her three fold task is described in her report which I quote below. To adequately investigate all applications for admission, to accumulate the family histories of all

these, to keep relatives and children in touch with each other and interested in each other and to supervise in some measure the life and adjustment of those who go out from our institution, is no small task. We do not desire that our children lose all touch with home and loved ones, nor do we desire that the relatives lose all sense of duty and responsibility to their children. We are likewise certain that it is just as important to keep out of the Orphanage those who should not come as it is to receive those who need and are entitled to its benefits. We also are not willing to take our children to the gate and bid them goodbye and forget that they are ours, but through the Case Worker we throw about them our watchful care and commend them to lodges and churches that they may receive every benefit in the making of proper adjustments into the life into which they may go. The report of the Case Worker follows, along with an itemization of her activities and a list of the children grouped according to the counties from which they came.

"This brings my third year at Oxford Orphanage to a close, and I may add that this has been my happiest year's work. Outwardly it has been no different from the preceding years, but I have been lead to a keener appreciation of the meaning of my task by the experience of the years that have gone ahead.

"During the past year I have had more understanding of the pleasure my visits to the homes of the children have brought to the relatives, and more also of what the contacts with the parents have meant to the children on my return to the campus. I believe I have given more time and thought to these little contacts than before, and I have been repaid by the pleasure these visits have brought both to the parents at home and the children here.

"My work continues three-fold: investigating the applications for admission, keeping touch with the families back home and touch with the children who have gone out from the institution. I have been in nearly all of the homes that are represented on the campus, and have tried to glean facts that would help in sympathetic understanding of the children here.

	cations were received from 25
families. Number of applications approved	during the year 39
Number of applications disapproved	ved during the year 28
Number of applications withdraw	on during the year 22
Number of applications carried o	ver to 1933 10
Number of applications received	during 1932 67
Number of applications brought of	over from 1931 25
Possible reasons for withdray	vals:
Number of children placed elsev	where 7
Withdrawn at parent's request	
Withdrawn at Lodge's request	
Not within age limit for admiss	10n 9
Report on investigations:	
Number of applications investigation	
Number of visits in reference to	investigations825
NAMES OF	CHILDREN
In Oxford Orphanage During the	Year Ending December 31, 1932,
and Counties from V	
ALAMANCE—3	BUNCOMBE—5
Macomson, Floyd	Ballard, Lois
Macomson, Bertha Macomson, Virginia	Ballard, Frank
Macomson, Virginia	Ballard, Carl Duke, Clifton
ALEXANDER—2	Yarborough, Julia
Shook, Ruby	BURKE—2
Shook, James	Spencer, Joe
ANSON—4	Spencer, Mary
	CABARRUS—5
Clark, Joe Battle Sedberry, Edna	Dorton, Edna
Sedberry, Edna Sedberry, John	Dorton, Eldren
Sedberry, Eugene	Dorton, Thelma
ASHE—5	Dorton, Thelma Smith, Robert Smith, Eugene
•	
Roark, Emmett	CALDWELL—1
Roark, Joseph Roark, Patton	Kelly, Holland
Saults, Howard	CARTERET—5
Saults, Martha	Colenda, Frank
BEAUFORT—1	Colenda, Allen
Rogers, Leo	Colenda, Joseph
	Moore, Rosalie
BERTIE-2	Moore, Belle
Bazemore, Nellie	CASWELL—4
Bazemore, William	Satterfield, Thelma
	Satterfield, Scott

Satterfield, Levi Satterfield, B. C.

CHEROKEE—3

Davis, June Davis, Robert Davis, James

CHATHAM-1

Miles, Mabel

CHOWAN-1

Wilson, Rachel

CLEVELAND-4

Jones, Charles Jones, Richard Jones, Stella Maude Jones, William E.

CLAY—2

Platt, Pauline Platt, Ruth

COLUMBUS—2

Liverman, Virginia Sellers, David

CRAVEN-3

Dixon, Basil Sammons, Wilson Sammons, Harold

CUMBERLAND—6

Baggett, J. O. Jr., Baggett, Archie Williams, Edgar Williams, Lena Williams, Raymond Williams, Thomas B.

DARE-1

Peterson, John

DAVIDSON—3

Curry, Frank Curry, Mary Jo Curry, Sarah

DAVIE—2

Spry, Ruby Spry, Hazel

DURHAM—23

Adams, Weldon
Autry, Lizzie
Autry, Philip
Barbee, Ira
Blalock, Harold
Clarke, Mollie
Clarke, Eleanor
Clarke, Jewel
Clarke, Margaret
Colclough, Wesley
Colclough, Vernon
Daniel, Doris
Edwards, Herman
Edwards, Elizabeth
Gupton, Cheatham
Gupton, Pauline
Sanford, Helen
Sanford, Sarah
Sanford, Reid
Sanford, Lee
Smith, Inez
Veasey, Vera
Veasey, Irene

DUPLIN-6

Groves, George Groves, Perry Groves, Earle Groves, Alton Knowles, J. C. Knowles, Ruby Lee

EDGECOMBE-6

Collins, Virginia Collins, P. M. Collins, Archie Davis, Grady Davis, Joseph Davis, Josephine

FRANKLIN-18

Davis, Ida
Davis, Lacy
Davis, Zeb
Davis, Margaret
Johnson, Alberta
Johnson, Louise
Lumpkin, George
Pearce, Grafton
Pearce, William
Oakley, Eppie
Strickland, Alford
Strickland, Earle

Strickland, Mary Anne Strickland, Elizabeth Vaughan, Pattie Charles Vaughan, Vernelle Vaughan, Janet Vaughan, Fannie Mae

FORSYTH-6

Farrow, Henry Carter, David Carter, James Carter, Nellie Spaul, Frances Spaul, Ruth

GRANVILLE—13

Beck, Raymond
Beck, Paul
Beck, Lucy Belle
Beck, Irene
Carel, Millie
Cutts, William
Cutts, Lucille
Comer, Eugene
Comer, Elizabeth
Comer, Ernest
Hurst, Dawn
Hurst, Miriam
Hurst, Lawrence

GREENE-3

Hargrave, Betty Hargrave, William Joyner, Margaret

GUILFORD-17

Beasley, Bess Kent
Beasley, Mary Frances
Beasley, Sherrill
Beasley, Ernest
Campen, Inez
Campen, Elender
Coble, Novella
Coble, Virginia
Foust, Mary
Foust, Theodore
Foust, Ruby
Folsom, David
Folsom, Henry
Harris, Beatrice
Warren, Jule
Warren, Joy
Warren, Hallie May

HALIFAX—4 Shearin, William Shearin, Daisy Shearin, John Shearin, Clifton

HARNETT—4
Sawyer, Mildred
Sawyer, Aline

Sawyer, Aline Sawyer, Thelma Sawyer, Myrtle

HAYWOOD-5

Deaver, Tulen Deaver, Inez Deaver, Ethel Hawkins, Bruce Schenk, Joe Sam

HERTFORD-3

Newsome, Dorothy Newsome, Glover Newsome, Donald

HYDE—3 Gibbs, Edna

Liverman, Johnny Liverman, Joseph

IREDELL-9

Fortner, Elizabeth
Fortner, James
Hewitt, Gene
Hewitt, William
Hewitt, Vernon
Wadkins, Juanita
Wadkins, Della Mae
Wadkins, Rachel
Wadkins, Ruby

JOHNSTON—9

Blalock, Minnie
Eason, John
Eason, Victoria
Fields, Laura
Holly, Valton
Massengill, Wayland
Pate, Vernon
Pate, Velmer
Young, Ed

JACKSON-4

Buchanan, Betty Buchanan, Ruth Buchanan, Thomas Gibbs, Floyd

LENOIR-11

Booth, Floyd
Booth, Edith
Booth, William
Fordham, Clara Mae
Hardy, Churchill
Jackson, Rufus
Singleton, Daniel
Singleton, Bessie
Tyndall, Elizabeth
Tyndall, Dalton
Tyndall, Thomas

MADISON-7

Chandley, Diana Chandley, Lagette Chandley, Lavern Randall, Oliver Randall, Jonas Ramsey, Boyd Ramsey, Harvey

MARTIN-8

Briley, Hattie Briley, Elda Brown, Maggie Brown, Nellie Brown, Gladys Brown, Russell Ward, Mary Ward, Ruby

McDOWELL-3

Burgin, Straley Burgin, Dysart McCurry, Walter

MECKLENBURG—18

Crenshaw, Frank
Crenshaw, Billie
Frazier, James
Frazier, Earl
Frazier, Carl
Humphrey, Elizabeth
Humphrey, James
Hinson, Rebecca
Look, May Alice
Norwood, Margaret
Oaks, Myrtle
Oaks, Doyle
Rochester, Nicholas
Rochester, Charles
Summerlin, Madeline

Summerlin, Ray Summerlin, Virginia Thornburg, Nora

MITCHELL-5

Hall, Viola Hall, Lucille Young, Jeter Young, Lloyd Young, Dorothy

MONTGOMERY-5

Klass, Lillian Nelson, Verna Dan Nelson, Bobby Nelson, Ellen Nelson, Boyce

NASH-7

Adams, James
Adams, Margaret
Adams, Annie
McGee, Dixie
McGee, June
Lindsay, Annie Laurie
Lindsay, Max

NEW HANOVER-10

Benson, Vivian
Benson, Charles
Benson, Carson
Garrell, Elvalee
Garrell, Everett
Garrell, Flora Belle
Mears, Roena
Mears, Fennel
Mears, Janie
Nevil, Christian

NORTHAMPTON-6

Davis, Durwood Davis, Randolph Little, Mollie Little, Josephine Little, West Little, Bernice

ONSLOW-2

Basden, James Basden, Milton

ORANGE—11

Kimbrough, Hulen Kimbrough, Cooper Kimbrough, Evelyn Allred, Fannie Lee Allred, Bernice Allred, Charles Allred, James Graham, Jackie Graham, Sarah Graham, Ella Louise Graham, Ella Louise

PAMLICO-5

James, Robert James, Grady James, Edmund James, William James, Ina

PERSON—1

Bowman, Robert Lee

PENDER-5

Herring, Nelle Herring, Ina Faye Herring, Frank Long, James Long, Herbert

PERQUIMANS—5

Baker, Elizabeth Baker, Glenwood Hendricks, Lloyd Umphlette, Myra Umphlette, Minnie

PITT-19

Brock, Jasper
Brock, Lee
Brock, Frank
Buck, Eliza
Buck, Olivia
Buck, Olive
Jackson, J. B.
Jones, Sudie
Jones, Louise
Jones, Pearl
Keel, Robert
Thorne, Leonard
Todd, Billie
Todd, Edward
Tugwell, Ronald
Tugwell, Ray
Wiggins, Elizabeth
Wainwright, Elizabeth
Wainwright, Lizzie

RICHMOND-5

Harte, James Johns, Themis Johns, Melese Meacham, Howard Meacham, Alvin

RANDOLPH-1

Langley, Elsie

ROCKINGHAM-6

Carter, Evelyn Carter, Lois Carter, Clyde Carter, Marian Childrey, Lewis Childrey, Charlie

ROWAN-2

McCulloh, Ernest Purser, Roscoe

SAMPSON-2

Register, Leona Register, Edith

SCOTLAND-4

Bostick, Welch Gibson, Mary Gibson, Ruth Gibson, Wilbur

STANLY—4

Holt, Frances McSwain, Clyde Swaggerty, Zola Swaggerty, Faye

STOKES—1

Neal, Woodrow

SURREY—1

Forrest, Robert

UNION-3

Holmes, Dorothy Holmes, David Holmes, Richard

VANCE-9

Ball, Martha Furguson, Robert Furguson, Elmo Gregory, Pauline Poythress, Elizabeth Poythress, Lucy Poythress, Lewis Poythress, Clara Poythress, George

WAKE-26

Best, Marguerite
Finch, Mildred
Finch, James
Leathers, Johnny
Leathers, Carleen
Leathers, Harry
Gatlin, Earldon
Garner, Martha
Garner, Helen
Garner, Frances
Harrison, LaRose
Hayes, Belle
Hayes, Mary Louise
Keith, Tessie
Keith, Zella
Keith, Sallie Frances
Keith, Kenneth
Lassiter, Huel
Lassiter, Russell
McGee, Louise
McGee, Alton
Parrish, Viola
Parrish, Lela
Parrish, Elsie
Richardson, Astor
Poole, Josephine

WAYNE-13

Blackwell, Raymond Blackwell, Earl Ellis, Nina
Ellis, Esther
Ellis, Phoebe
Lewis, Paul
Lewis, George
Snipes, Dorothy
Snipes, Elizabeth
Warrick, Frederick
Webb, Cora
Webb, Carrie
Webb, Robert

WASHINGTON-4

Allen, Mary Allen, Una Goodman, Louise Goodman, Herman

WARREN-3

Cross, Howard Cross, James Varker, Marie

WATAUGA-1

Harmon, Rachel

WILKES-2

Joines, Nancy Joines, Ruby

WILSON-6

Bunn, Dorothy Shipp, Virginia Shipp, Gladys Shipp, Jackie Taylor, Gerald Taylor, Helen

H-Training of Workers.

The Superintendent has encouraged the efforts for the training of Orphanage workers. We realize that ours is the program of training and requires a higher type of worker in every respect, especially men and women with a will to learn. We need those who have proven by their lives that they can make successful adjustments and can inspire boys and girls into habits of right living. Matrons' meetings are held every two weeks, at which time problems common to cottage life are discus-

sed and frequent studies and lectures are undertaken. Staff meetings for all workers are held each month. Matters pertaining to all phases of orphanage life are discussed and lectures delivered on child training and workers are urged to continue to read books and magazines which have to do with education and the psychology of We maintain our membership in the North Carolina Orphan Association and in the Tri-State Orphanage Association which includes North Carolina. South Carolina and Georgia. A workers' library is constantly added to with books and periodicals. We are not content to continue the use of outworn methods but are adjusting the policies of the Orphanage to the changing ideals in child care and training. We are, therefore, training and utilizing a new type of worker who will consider his or her task as one of careful study and analysis of each child and whose work is not complete until each child is led into a natural and normal functioning in all phases of its life with the highest ideals of service and self control. We can no longer employ or tolerate a worker who is out of sympathy with childhood or who is ignorant and unwilling to become informed and prepare for a scientific approach to the task and realize that the task of caring for and training children is the biggest and most important in the world.

I-Miscellaneous.

Under this item we would like to make reference to some special items of interest.

The A. B. Andrews Fund, provided by Mr. A. B. Andrews, P. G. M., of the Grand Lodge, Raleigh, N. C., and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Oxford Orphanage, has afforded opportunity for many boys and girls who have desired further training and education upon leaving the Orphanage. In addition to this, it provides the Superintendent with funds to use in emergencies, for those who have gone out in matters, both personal and otherwise, where just a little help was needed in some important matter.

The York Rite Educational Loan Fund provided by the Grand York Rite groups over a year ago was placed in the custody of the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Orphanage. This fund now has outstanding some \$13,000.00 in loans to former students. Collections on interest and principal on these notes are exceedingly slow during these times and only a few received the benefits from this fund in 1932. However, scores have been helped to secure an education and training through use of this special fund in the past and it is believed that there will always be a wide need for use of this fund.

The Orphanage has curtailed its activities during these times and the staff of workers has been decreased and those who are here have taken on additional duties.

As an encouragement to thrift and as aid to our boys and girls to provide their own spending money without trickery and theft, various jobs have been provided for which small pay is given in return. A visible decline has been noticed in the depredations of small boys and a spirit of independence is evident, as they find out that by work they can secure small sums for the purchase of things they want. This also provides them with money for Sunday School and for the payment of their dues to the various churches. Many children have small bank accounts and are allowed to draw out money only upon order of the Superintendent. This affords useful and practical training.

A better understanding between the pupils and workers has been developed until there is a feeling on the campus that there is not a gulf between them. By that we who are workers are the friends of the children and a spirit of helpful cooperation is resulting. Discipline becomes easier and our boys and girls have a sense of pride in good behavior. Runaways have almost disappeared. We are gradually extending privileges to our boys and girls—they make mistakes to be sure, but we have a chance to correct them while under our care and believe that they will not be as a prey to evil and destructive influences when they leave us.

More attention is given to vocational guidance and greater care exercised in the selection of pupils to be trained in the various departments. The pupil is allowed considerable choice in this and as a result there is greater satisfaction and pride in their work. Various plans for athletics, play and campus activities on Saturdays and Sundays have kept our group better satisfied and have kept our boys out of the woods and out of mischief. The children attend picture shows in town only upon permission of the Superintendent and then to see only certain approved pictures. Wholesome entertainment is provided in our chapel and often our neighboring Masonic lodges and friends provide concerts and other forms of entertainment. Owing to the lack of funds birthday dinners have been discontinued.

Children and workers are given each month information in regard to finances, the trend of the times and of conditions in the State at large. They are likewise urged to cooperate in a program of saving and I believe all have enjoyed doing this. A spirit of confidence and good will have therefore resulted and considerable waste has been eliminated. Boys and girls seem anxious to perform even extra tasks when they feel that it will save.

J—Building Fund.

It is most gratifying to observe that during the year 1932, in spite of all its conditions, over \$8,000.00 was collected in pledges to the Building Fund. There is a balance of approximately \$72,000.00 of unpaid pledges, some of which will some day be paid and we would call this constantly to the attention of those who made the pledges, with no desire to harass but in the realization that the Orphanage has borrowed in anticipation of the payment of these. The Orphanage spends considerable in interest on this borrowed money. At the present time we owe \$36,250.00 in notes and the item of interest is therefore included in our budget. This, however, is our only indebtedness and we anticipate a gradual diminishing of this. Many of these pledges were made in good

times and in good faith and we believe will be paid. Many of the pledges have been repudiated, many of those who made them are dead and none is in splendid financial condition. We are aware of all this, but are still hoping.

See report Building Fund.

K-Financial.

The story here is the same as could be written in the financial statement of any other institution or enterprise during these days. We have not escaped the conditions which have prevailed about us. The demand for our service has been increased with the growing number of dependents with increased suffering; while, on the other hand, our financial ability to perform this service has been diminished by the incapacity of our supporters to pay. The State of North Carolina cut its appropriation by \$9,000.00 in the year. At the close of the year the Grand Lodge owed us balance on its pledge for 1932 sup-The income from the Duke Endowment was less while the income from trust funds and other endowments also diminished. The receipts from the Singing Class were considerably lessened and the collection for Thanksgiving and Christmas were not up to former years. Legacies and bequests when received were found in most cases to be of little value and should the donors have been living they would have felt a keen disappointment that the basis for their unselfish desire to help these children had dwindled and many of their securities depreciated to a very low value. Our income was off more than \$20,-000.00.

On the other hand the Orphanage set out to make necessary adjustments. The number of workers was decreased, salaries were reduced and many activities of former days were closed. We went about producing more of our food and buying less. We cut down on the quality and quantity of clothing and eliminated many other things until now we have reached the point where further curtailment would so lower the quality of our work and service as reason would declare to be unwise economy. We are indebted to Mr. F. L. Seely, of Asheville,

and the Biltmore Homespun Industries for the large amount of homespun cloth donated to us; which is of untold value in assisting us in properly clothing our boys and girls. Our Asheville friends were likewise of great assistance in cooperating in the matter of this gift.

But we will allow the figures to speak for themselves. There follows, therefore, certain detailed financial statements as prepared by our Auditor. One may analyze these and study them and this report closes with the Auditor's report.

We solicit your careful study of this report both financial and otherwise and crave your constructive cri-The year 1932 was a hard year. It was a hard year on the Directors, the Executive Committee. Superintendent has borne the load as lightly as he could. but is often weighted down by problems which the Grand Lodge and the State has placed upon his shoulders. has been a happy year—there is much of which we are proud and we feel that we have really accomplished something. I have ridden 30,000 miles in 1932, going into all parts of the State, speaking to all sorts of groups and gatherings on all sorts of occasions, but in the heart of it all there has been the appeal for the cause of dependent children and to men and women and to brethren of our Fraternity, in particular, to make large investments in childhood and youth. From this investment one may gather the dividend of joy and satisfaction in the assurance that one has served others. We enjoy meeting our friends and, therefore, urge upon you to read these pages and to visit us and the children of the Oxford Orphanage.

> Respectfully submitted, C. K. Proctor, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE For Year Ending December 31, 1932

To C. K. PROCTOR, Superintendent:

"As financial conditions seem to demand, all the workers, and the children of the Orphanage as well, have given themselves more and more to the practice of economy, and, as the Auditor's report shows, have been able to reduce expenses in proportion to reductions in income, so that we have been able to live, during the year, without going in debt for operating expenses.

"For some time there has been a steady decline in receipts from voluntary contributions. However, I do not think this is because of any waning in interest on the part of the Masons or the public in the work being done here, but because of financial conditions.

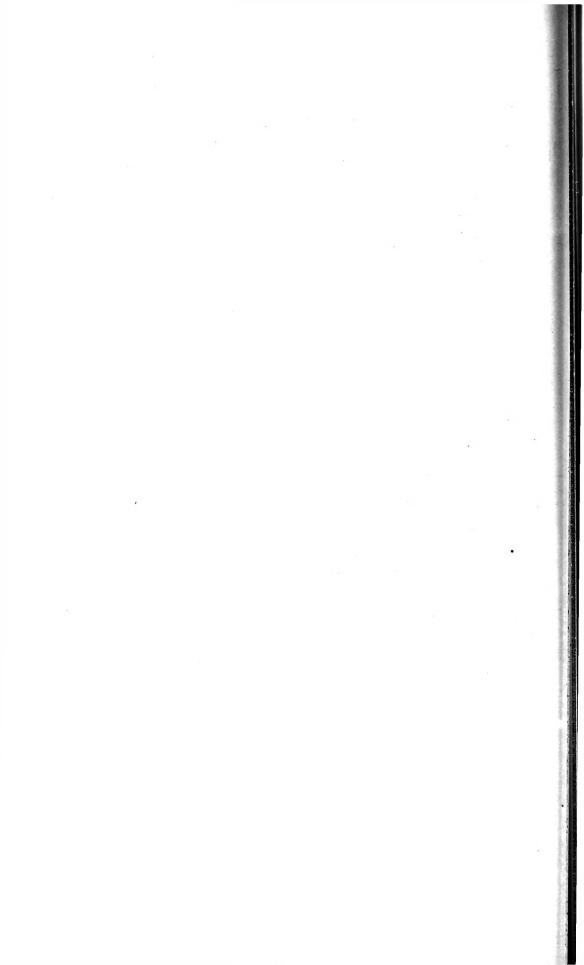
"You will note from the audit that the total receipts for current expenses for the past year were \$20,497.13 less than for the previous year. At the same time expenditures were reduced \$23,416.74. The proposed expenditures for this year are still further reduced and we think, without serious harm to the work. But this cannot be pressed much further without either reducing the number of children or so hampering the management that it will not be able to give the children here the care and opportunities they should have.

"I feel that the fraternity and the friends of the Institution will not allow this if they are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and requirements and believe that in some way the facts of the situation should be impressed on them.

"Legacies, like other funds, have fallen off for the year. I have been notified of only one and that, so far, is more of a liability than an asset. This feature has been kept before the public as an opportunity and we will in time be getting results from it.

"We are grateful that we have been able to get along so well and are trying to render faithful stewardship of the funds committed to us. Respectfully,

"I. ALLEN, Treasurer."



AUDITOR'S REPORT

Oxford Orphanage

ENROLLMENT AND DAYS OF CARE

Year Ended December 31, 1932

Exhibit A ENROLLMENT Total Enrollment December 31, 1931 378 Admitted During Period 42 420 Total Cared For Dismissed During Period ENROLLMENT DECEMBER 31, 1932 373 DAYS OF CARE Total Possible for Census of January 1, 1932 Total Possible for Children Admitted 138,348 1,918 140,266 Total Total Days Included Above not used by Children Dismissed 2,099 TOTAL DAYS OF CARE FOR YEAR 1932 138,167 AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT-1932 377.505

PER CAPIT Year E

Duke Endowment			
	\$ 9,975.35	\$	26.42
State of North Carolina	22,125.00		58.61
John Neal Trust	43,502.41		115.24
A. B. Andrews Fund	419.53		1.11
Grand Lodge of North Carolina	50,000.00		132.45
Donations from Masonic Sources	6,476.03		17.15
Donations from General Public	1,671.22		4.43
Donated Commodities	3,173.14		8.40
Singing Class Net Income	5,608.86		14.86
Other Small Items	659.21		1.75
INCOME	P149 C10 F5	ф.	380.42
	A. B. Andrews Fund Grand Lodge of North Carolina Donations from Masonic Sources Donations from General Public Donated Commodities Singing Class Net Income	A. B. Andrews Fund Grand Lodge of North Carolina Donations from Masonic Sources Donations from General Public Donated Commodities Singing Class Net Income Other Small Items 419.53 50,000.00 6,476.03 1,671.22 3,173.14 5,608.86	A. B. Andrews Fund Grand Lodge of North Carolina Donations from Masonic Sources Donations from General Public Donated Commodities Singing Class Net Income Other Small Items 419.53 50,000.00 6,476.03 1,671.22 3,173.14 5,608.86 659.21

Average Daily Enrollment 1932 was 377.505. See Exhibit A.

AND EXPENSE

, 1932

		Ex	chibit B	
EXPENSE	AMOUNT	PER CAPITA		
Administrative and Gen. Expense_\$16,457.59 Less Property Expense—Ins 1,764.10	\$ 14,693.49	\$	38.92	
CARE OF CHILDREN				
Household Food Clothing, Shoes and Toilet Articles General	35,408.30 10,579.30 27,349.10		$93.80 \\ 28.02 \\ 72.45$	
Health	4,939.47		13.08	
Education	13,318.00		35.28	
Plant Operation and Maintenance Fuel, Light, Water and Ice Property Expense—See Below \$15,599.26	10,565.59		27.99	
Extra Institutional Service	2,163.33		5.73	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	\$119,016.58	\$	315.27	
PROPERTY EXPENSE	17,363.36		46.00	
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$136,379.94	\$	361.27	
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE	7,230.81		19.15	
TOTAL	\$143,610.75	\$	380.42	

GENERAL PURE

Year I

INCOME			
PER CAPITA PAYMENTS:			
Duke Endowment	1		\$ 9,975.35
NET INCOME FROM SINGING CLASS			5,608.86
CONTRIBUTIONS: LUMP SUM GIFTS			
Fraternal Orders GR. LODGE OF N. C.—Paid \$37,500.00 Unpaid Bal. Appropriation 12,500.00 Masonic Lodges Grand Convention, Order High Priests Royal Arch Chapters Knights Templar Commanderies Oasis Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. Order of Eastern Star Chapters Order of DeMolay Chapters Total Fraternal Orders STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA General Public		$\begin{array}{c} 50,000.00 \\ 5,160.23 \\ 40.00 \\ 50.01 \\ 25.00 \\ 1,000.00 \\ 190.79 \\ 10.00 \\ \hline \\ 56,476.03 \\ 22,125.00 \\ 1,671.22 \\ \end{array}$	80,272,25
DONATED COMMODITIES		1,011	00,21
Food Clothing and Toilet Articles Other Donated Commodities	\$	265.84 2,766.45 140.85	3,173.14
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS			
From Endowments and Special Funds John Neal Trust for General Purposes A. B. Andrews Fund for Rest'ted Purposes	\$	43,502.41 419.53	43,921.9
OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Bad Debts Recovered Athletic Games Interest Earned Discounts Earned Recoveries from Audit of Freight Bills Sundry Small Expense Refunds	\$	10.00 108.70 126.86 386.31 15.34 12.00	659.2
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME			\$143,610.7

E AND EXPENSE

1932	Exhibit C
EXPENSE	
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSE	\$ 16,457.59
INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF CHILDREN HOUSEHOLD	73,336.70
HEALTH	4,939.47
EDUCATION	13,318.00
PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	26,164.85
EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE Case Investigation and Post Orphanage Care	2,163.33
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$136,379.94
INCOME IN EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE When the Grand Lodge of North Carolina Pays Balance of \$12,500.00—1932 Appropriation	7,230.81
TOTAL	\$143,610.75

SPECIAL PURPO

Year

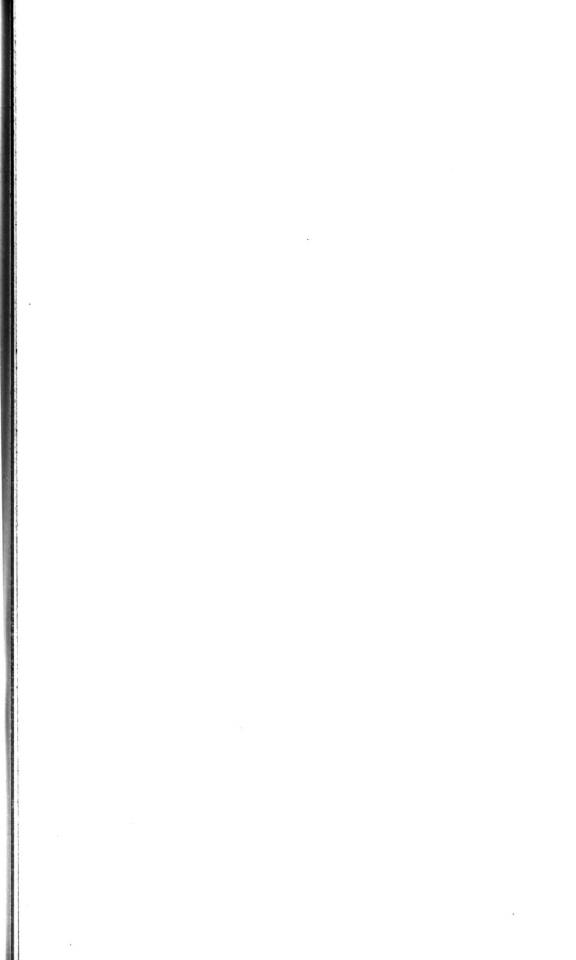
INCOME			
INCOME FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
RESTRICTED GIFTS			, q
Books Donated to Library Cash for Purchase of Books for Library		\$	22.00 45.00
UNRESTRICTED LEGACIES AND GIFTS			
Appropriations: From B. F. Moore Legacy From Sam Shermer Legacy Total Legacies	\$ 375.00 205.03		580.0
ENDOWMENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Appropriations:			- 1
From York Rite Library Fund	\$ 384.25		
From Permanent Improvement Fund	2,736.10		
From A. B. Andrews Fund	 8.61	} {	3,128.9
		1	- 9
TOTAL INCOME FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		\$ 5	 },775.9
		\$ 5	3,775.9
EXPENDITURE GIFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL		\$ 5	3,775.9
EXPENDITURE GIFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—NON ESSENTIALS	\$ 1.00 23.00	\$ 5	3,775.9 24.0
EXPENDITURE GIFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—NON ESSENTIALS NON ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES Toys and Other Articles for Hospital	\$ 		
GIFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—NON ESSENTIALS NON ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES Toys and Other Articles for Hospital Toys and Other Articles—General CASH FOR NON ESSENTIALS For Birthday Dinners For Parties and Special Dinners	\$ 		
GIFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—NON ESSENTIALS NON ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES Toys and Other Articles for Hospital Toys and Other Articles—General CASH FOR NON ESSENTIALS For Birthday Dinners	\$ 23.00 35.50		

EXPENDITURE		
XPENDITURE OF CAPITAL INCOME		
RESTRICTED GIFTS		
Books Donated to Library Books for Library		\$ 22.00 45.00
UNRESTRICTED LEGACIES AND GIFTS		
Applied to Reimburse General Fund for Land Purchased in 1931 Legacies		580.03
ENDOWMENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS		
Applied to Purchase of Books York Rite Library Fund	\$ 384.25	
Applied to Reimburse General Fund For Land Purchased in 1931 \$2,304.30		
Applied to Payment of Paving Assessment 431.80		
Permanent Improvement Fund	2,736.10	
Applied in Payment of Cost of Framing Pictures	8.61	3,128.96
OTAL EXPENDITURE OF INCOME FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		\$ 3,775.99
IFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—NON ESSENTIALS		
NON ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES		
Toys and Other Articles for Hospital Toys and Other Articles—General	\$ 1.00 23.00	\$ 24.00
CASH FOR NON ESSENTIALS		,
Birthday Dinners Parties and Special Dinners Papers and Magazine Subscriptions	\$ 35.50 35.00 335.69	 406.19
OTAL	 	\$ 4,206.18

SPECIAL BUILDING FUND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Exhibit E

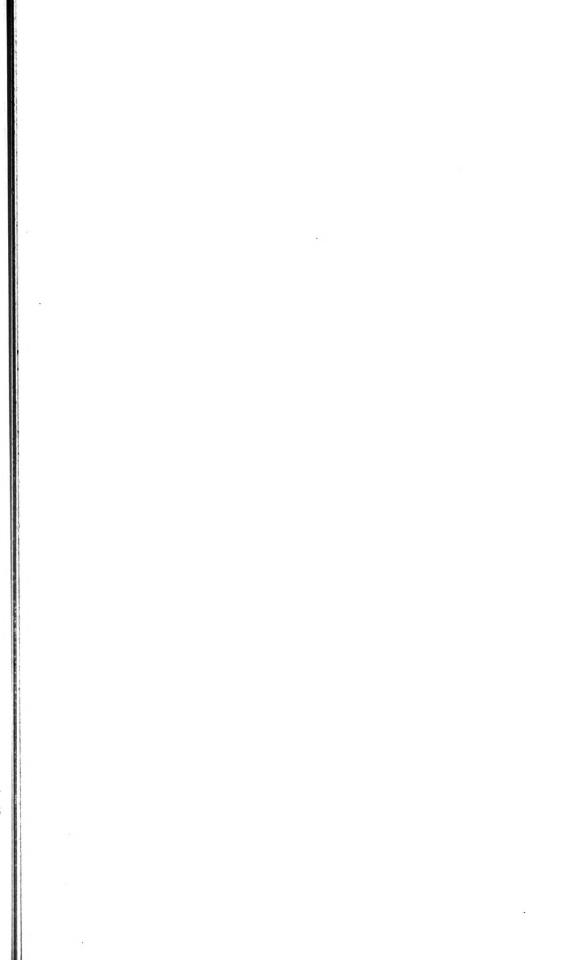
ASSETS	Dec. 31, 1931:	Dec. 31, 1932	1	NCREASE	D	ECREASE
Cash in Bank		\$ 1,132.51	\$	339.09	\$	
Unpaid Pledges	81,636.56			4 50		8,638.39
Unpaid Checks	80.00	84.50		4.50		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$82,509.98	\$74,215.18	\$	343.59	\$	8,638.39
LIABILITIES			D	ECREASE	11	NCREASE
Notes Payable to N. C. Bank & Trust Co. Endorsed by Gr. Lodge of N.C.	\$42,000.00	\$36,250.00	\$	5,750.00	\$	
Accounts Payable	44.11			44.11		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$42,044.11	 \$36,250.00	\$	5,794.11		
Total Increase of Assets Plus Decrease of Liabilities Total Decrease of Assets			\$	6,137.70		*
Plus Increase of Liabilities					\$	8,638.39
FUND BALANCE	40,465.87	37,965.18		2,500.69	Ψ	0,000.00
TOTALS	\$82,509.98	\$74,215.18	\$	8,638.39	\$	8,638.39
NOTE: Fund Balance Add—Accruals—Interest					Ι.	40,465.87 34.01 40,499.88
Interest on Notes Pa	vable		\$	2,186.25	1	
Federal Tax on Che	•			.20		
Stationery and Prin	ting			48.25		
Postage				250.00		
Pledges Charged Of	f as Uncol	llectible	_	50.00		2,531.70
Fund Balance December	31, 1932				\$3	37,965.18



SPECIAL BUILDING FUND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Exhibit E

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 1931:	Dec. 31, 1932	IN	CREASE	DI	ECREASE
Cash in Bank		\$ 1,132.51	٠.	339.09		
Unpaid Pledges	81,636.56	,				8,638.39
Unpaid Checks	80.00	84.50		4.50		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$82,509.98	\$74,215.18	\$	343.59	\$	8,638.39
LIABILITIES			DI	ECREASE	IN	NCREASE
Notes Payable to N. C. Bank & Trust Co. Endorsed by Gr. Lodge of N.C.	\$42,000.00	\$36,250.00	\$	5,750.00	\$	
Accounts Payable	44.11			44.11		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 \$42,044.11	 \$36,250.00	\$	5,794.11		
Total Increase of Assets Plus Decrease of Liabilities Total Decrease of Assets	٠		\$	6,137.70		
Plus Increase of Liabilities					\$	8,638.39
FUND BALANCE	40,465.87	37,965.18		2,500.69		
TOTALS	\$82,509.98	\$74,215.18	\$	8,638.39	\$	8,638.39
NOTE: Fund Balance Add—Accruals—Inter						40,465.87 34.03 40,499.88
Deduct Expenses	blo		e	2,186.25	1	
Interest on Notes Pa Federal Tax on Che	•		Ψ	.20	1	
				48.25		
Stationery and Prin	mig			250.00		
Postage Pledges Charged Of	f as Unco	llectible	_	50.00		2,531.70
Fund Balance December	31, 1932		-		\$	37,965.18



FUNDS HEL

RECEIP

Year

	_	
RECEIPTS		A. B. Andrews Fund
Income from Investments Income from Trust Funds Donations Refund from York Rite Educational Loan Fund Appropriations: From Grand Royal Arch Chapter Interest on Loans Payments on Loans	\$	398.75 — 135.18 — 7.90 9.10
TOTAL RECEIPTS CASH BALANCE OR OVERDRAFT JANUARY 1, 1932	 \$ 	550.93 1,087.14
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCES	\$	1,638.07
DISBURSEMENTS		
Gifts to Students Loans to Students Federal Tax on Checks Expense of Setting Up Trust Fund at N. C. Bank & Trust Co. —Refund to A. B. Andrews Fund Appropriations for Framing Pictures Library Books Newspaper and Magazine Subscriptions Book Labels Appropriated for Street Paving Assessment Appropriated to General Fund to Apply on Purchase Price of Real Estate Acquired in 1931 Appropriations as Specified in Gifts	\$ 	419.5
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS CASH BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1932	\$	419. 1,218.
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCE	\$	1,638.
		1460

FIC PURPOSES

1932

Exhibit F

B. Andrews Picture Fund	Trustee For Peterson Children	Restricted Donations	York Rite Educational Loan Fund	M'l J. Carson York Rite Library Fund	Permanent Imp'vem't Fund
= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ — — — — —	\$ <u>—</u> 146.50 — — —	\$ — — — 200.00 203.90 182.50	\$ <u>—</u> 810.00 — — —	\$ 277.50 1,769.49 — — — — —
8.61	\$ <u>-</u> 25.75	\$ 146.50 128.72	 \$ 586.40 44.84	 \$ 810.00 276.77*	 \$ 2,046.99 689.11
8.61	\$ 25.75	 \$ 275.22 	 \$ 631.24	 \$ 533.23 	 \$ 2,736.10
8.61 — — — — — — —	\$ — — — — — — — —	\$ — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	\$ — 215.00	\$ — — — — — 424.50 335.69 4.75 — — — —	\$ — — — — — — 431.80 2,304.30
8.61	\$ \$ 25.75	\$ 146.50 128.72	\$ 350.26 280.98	\$ 764.94 231.71*	\$ 2,736.10 —
	\$ 25.75 	\$ 275.22	\$ 631.24	 \$	\$ 2,736.10

^{*} Indicates Overdraft.

AUDITOR'S LETTER

To The Board Of Directors Of Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:

"Report of audit of the books and financial records of the Oxford Orphanage for the year ended December 31, 1932, is presented herewith. It is my opinion that the statements accompanying this report clearly show the result of operations for the year.

"It will be noted that the average daily enrollment for the year was 377.505 as shown in Exhibit A, and that the per capita of institutional expense for the 12 months period was \$315.27, or a per capita per day cost of \$.8614 as against \$.8809 per day for the previous period of 14 months, a reduction of \$7.14 per capita for the 366 day period covered by this report. When compared with the 12 months period ended October 31, 1930, there is a reduction in per capita cost for the year of 366 days over the year of 365 days of \$60.02 per capita for institutional expense. A comparison of income for the same period shows a reduction of \$51.06 per capita.

"The amount shown as an asset due from the Merle J. Carson York Rite Library Fund, \$231.71, represents the amount by which expenditures from this fund exceeded the receipts. This was spent in anticipation of receipt of appropriations made by the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery in 1932, none of which had been received December 31, 1932.

"Exhibit C shows the result of operations for the year, income and expense. It will be noted that the total amount of the appropriation of the Grand Lodge has been as income for the period, though \$12,500.00 was still unpaid at December 31, 1932. When this is paid the operating account will show that expenses have been kept well within income.

"A comparative balance sheet of the Special Building Fund is shown in Exhibit G. Unpaid pledges were reduced by \$8,638.39 during the year. The net expense of the fund, less interest on bank balances, for the year was \$2,500.69.

"Exhibit F accounts for the use of income derived from the special fund placed at the disposal of the Orphanage for directed purposes. Respectfully submitted,

"K. W. PARHAM,
"Certified Public Accountant."

REPORT OF JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

The Jurisprudence Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Committee on Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE APPROVED

The following amendments to the Code and certain resolutions were submitted to the 1932 Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge (Proceedings, pages 179, et. esq.). The same having remained in the hands of the Jurisprudence Committee as provided in Chapter XXX, we recommend their adoption as follows:

Amend Section 115, by striking out the words "in Raleigh, N. C.", in the fifth line and inserting in lieu thereof, the following words, "at the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge".

Amend Section 47 on page 28 of the Code by striking out the word "October" in the third line on page 28 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "January", and by striking out the word "September" in the fourth line on page 28, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "December."

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(2)

Amend Section 124 so as to make said Section read as follows:

Sec. 124. Fees For Degrees.—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$25.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary.

We recommend that the proposed amendment to Section 94 of the Code, be amended, and as amended that it be adopted, as follows:

Amend Section 94 so as to make said Section read as follows:

Sec. 94. Dual Membership.—No brother shall be affiliated with more than one lodge at the same time; provided, however, that any Master Mason in good and regular standing may also become a member of North Carolina Lodge of Research, No. 666, so long as said lodge shall refrain from receiving petitions or conferring degrees; but if said lodge shall at any time receive a pe-

tition or confer a degree, or attempt to do so, then the privilege hereby granted shall at once cease and determine and the said North Carolina Lodge of Research, No. 666, shall not thereafter receive the application of any brother already a member of any other lodge, and the names of the Master Masons who have become members of said Lodge of Research by virtue of the provisions of this section shall be stricken from the membership roll of said North Carolina Lodge of Research, No. 666; and provided further, that the said North Carolina Lodge of Research, No. 666, shall not entertain an application for membership from any applicant holding membership in a lodge under a Grand Jurisdiction which does not permit dual membership.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE NOT APPROVED

The following proposed amendments to the Code have been carefully considered by the committee and we disapprove each of them and recommend that they be not adopted:

- 1. To amend Section 98, page 54 of the Code, relative to a reduction in the per capita tax from \$2.50 to \$1.50.
- 2. To amend Section 124, page 70, of the Code, relative to a reduction in the minimum fees for degrees, from \$35.00 to \$20.00 and a reduction of the fee for the Grand Lodge Charity Fund. We disapprove this proposed amendment, in view of the fact that the committee has, in this report, approved an amendment to Section 124, reducing the minimum fees for the degrees from \$35.00 to \$25.00.
- 3. To amend Section 60, page 32, of the Code relative to establishing lodges under dispensation.
- 4. To repeal Section 61, page 33, of the Code, relating to the consent of city lodges in establishing lodges under dispensation.
- 5. We disapprove the resolution of Youngsville Lodge, No. 377, proposing amendments to the Code, relating to reduction in the minimum fees for the degrees and also a reduction in the per capita tax.
- 6. We also disapprove the resolutions of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 359, and Vanceboro Lodge, No. 433, proposing amendments to the Code, relating to a reduction in the minimum fees for the degrees and also a reduction in the per capita tax. That portion of the resolutions of Youngsville Lodge, No. 377, Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 359, and Vanceboro Lodge, No. 433, relating to the minimum fees for the degrees having been disposed of by the committee recommendation in this report, amending Section 124 of the Code, reducing the minimum fees for the degrees to \$25.00.
- 7. We disapprove the proposed amendments to Chapter II, Section 8, page 8, of the Code, relative to election of Grand Officers. With reference to this proposed amendment the committee has authorized a comprehensive study of all of Chapter II and a

full report will be made at the 1934 Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

RESOLUTION APPROVED

We approve and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, which was referred to the committee and has been carefully considered by us:

BE IT RESOLVED: The Grand Master, together with the Grand Secretary, shall have the power and authority to sell any property of a subordinate lodge which shall revert to the Grand Lodge by reason of the arrest or surrender of the charter of such subordinate lodge and they shall have the authority to execute a quit claim deed for such property, in the name of the Grand Lodge.

PETITION APPROVED

We approve and recommend that the petition of Warren Lodge, No. 101, be granted, and that the original charter, books and records of that lodge be returned to it.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION APPROVED

A proposed amendment to Regulation 141 was referred to this committee for its action. After hearing the proposer and with his consent, the committee recommends that the proposed amendment be amended, and that Regulation 141, be amended so as to make it read as follows:

Reg. 141. A lodge may move its meeting place to some other hall within the same town or city by a majority vote of the members present at any stated communication. But if it be proposed to move to some place that would invade the jurisdiction of other lodges, the consent of every lodge whose jurisdiction would be affected by such removal as well as the consent of the Grand Master, is necessary; and the fact of such consent and removal shall be indorsed on the charter of such lodge, such endorsement to be made only after approval of such consent of the Grand Master by the Grand Lodge; provided however, that the North Carolina Lodge of Research No. 666, is authorized to meet in regular or special communication at any place within the State, but only upon invitation or with the consent of the subordinate lodge in whose jurisdiction such meeting is to be held and for educational or inspirational purposes only, but not for the purpose of receiving petitions, conferring degrees or transacting any other business, provided always, however, that all regular communications of said lodge shall be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said lodge shall specify.

DISPENSATIONS

We approve all dispensations granted by the Grand Master as reported in his address.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS

We approve all ten of the decisions made by the Grand Master as reported by him.

Your committee has carefully considered the recommendation of the Grand Master relating to proficiency in the third degree, and we are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge has previously taken such action as would be proper to obtain the desired results as to such proficiency, and that no action is necessary at this time. (See Proceedings 1928, page 155).

We further recommend that, as Regulation 269, page 18, of the Code, provides that the Grand Secretary shall be ex-officio Grand Lodge Librarian, no change be made in this Regulation.

The Grand Master has recommended the creation of a Board of General Activities. It is the opinion of your committee that the excellent program and administration of the Grand Master during his term of office indicates that there is no actual need for a Board of General Activities in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Referring to the request of the Grand Master for an expression by the Grand Lodge relating to the Masonic Educational Fund and the North Carolina Masonic Foundation, Inc., we suggest that to give these questions the proper consideration it would require such detailed information that the committee can not, at this meeting, make a full and proper report thereon. Having conferred with the Grand Master, it has been decided to appoint a sub-committee of the Jurisprudence Committee to prepare a detailed report on those questions, to be presented to the 1934 Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE, NEW

The following amendments to the Code have been proposed and they will lie over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, as provided in Chapter XXX.

Amend Section 90, paragraph 8, page 47, so as to read:

(8) After each election he shall immediately report to the Grand Secretary the names of the officers elected and appointed.

That Chapter XVII., Sec. 124 of the Code, as amended January 20, 1932, be amended so as to make said section read as follows:

Section 124. Fee for Degrees. The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$35.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the Lodge, which shall be applied to the payment of appropriations by the Grand Lodge to miscellaneous charities, and charitable institutions, any excess received

over and above the amount of said appropriations in any one year shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary."

I move you that the following resolution be adopted and a copy thereof be sent to the Grand Lodge:

Be it Resolved, That the Grand Lodge be petitioned to reduce the minimum amount allowed to be charged by member lodges as an initiation fee to an amount commensurate with the present economic condition prevailing in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge."

H. E. Cox.

Adopted by Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208.

Section 124. Fee for Degrees.—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$20.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the Lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary."

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

That, any subordinate lodge may make any member who has rendered distinguished and meritorious service to Masonry an honorary life member thereof provided he has been a member of the Order in good standing for thirty years or more, and shall have attained the age of 70 years; provided, however, that by special dispensation from the Grand Master all said limitations may be waived. Any subordinate lodge which has granted honorary life memberships to any brother shall within thirty days certify such fact to the Grand Secretary, who shall, upon payment of the fee of \$1.00, issue to said brother an honorary life membership certificate bearing the name of the brother and the lodge of which he is a member. Subordinate lodges shall be exempt from all Grand Lodge dues upon such life members.

MISCELLANEOUS

Your committee approves the action of the Grand Master in granting concurrent jurisdiction to Perseverance Lodge, No. 59, and Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, over the territory formerly served by Roper Lodge, No. 443.

We approve the suggestion of the Grand Master in his address relative to the Masonic Temple Construction Company, but

the committee, being of the opinion that it has no authority in the matter. we recommend that it be referred to the Masonic Temple Construction Company for its action.

We recommend that the question of fidelity bonds for Secretaries and Treasurers of subordinate lodges be left to the discretion of the subordinate lodges and recommend that they give careful consideration to the bonding of such officers, for the protection of the lodge.

We approve the recommendation of the Foreign Correspondent of this Grand Lodge, in his report, as to the recognition by this Grand Lodge of the following Grand Lodges and for the exchange of Grand Representatives with each of them:

The Grand Lodge of Poland.

The Grand Lodge of Bulgaria.

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

The Symbolic Grand Lodge of Nicaragua.

We congratulate the Grand Master upon his excellent work and cordially commend his efficient and valuable services in forwarding the cause of Masonry in our Jurisdiction. We also congratulate the Grand Lodge upon having had the fine services of so able a leader.

R. C. DUNN, P.G.M., Chairman,

F. D. WINSTON, P.G.M.,

E. W. TIMBERLAKE, P.G.M.,

J. W. WINBORNE, P.G.M.,

THOS. J. HARKINS.

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee made the following report which was adopted:

For the fifth consecutive year your committee have to report that they have overestimated the receipts of the Grand Lodge.

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary that his office has received the following amount, which he has turned over to the Grand Treasurer, and in a parallel column we place the estimate made by our committee at the Grand Lodge of 1932.

These statistics are as follows:

YEAR ENDING JULY 1932

RECEIPTS

	Actual		Estimated
For Prior Years			
Charity FeesS Per Capita Initiation Fees Fines	18,214.30 104.00		
		\$19,459.53	
For Current Year			
Charity Fees Initiations Per Capita Fines Drewry Fund Permanent Fund Miscellaneous Moore Legacy Interest Paid in Advance	298.00 36,822.79 57.50 2,563.35 8,042.71 433.34 435.00		\$ 4,720.00 472.00 88,362.50 2,200.00 4,000.00 500.00
Total		_\$72,062.22	\$103,903.50

From the Grand Treasurer's report we find that during the calendar year 1932 he handled the following:

RECEIPTS

D 1 T 4 4000	4 000 55
Balance January 1, 1932	
Interest Meredith Bonds	
Interest Bank Balances	
From Grand Secretary	72,062.22

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Vouchers No. 419 to 597 inclusive\$74, Net Balance December 31, 19321,	981.19 923.06
\$76,	904.25
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1933	
The Grand Secretary's report shows the following	
due the Grand Lodge on account of the six months po July 1, 1932 to January 1, 1933.	
Fines\$ 132.50 Charity 1,100.00	
Charity 1,100.00	
Initiations 110.00 Per Capita 42,010.00	
Per Capita 42,010.00	-14
Adjustment 11.00	
Total\$43,363.	50
There has been collected since January 1, as of Ap \$26,287.12 as follows:	ril 1, 1933
1932\$13,955.0	05
1933 12,332.0	07
\$26,287.	12
ACCOUNTS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1932	
Last year there was due from the various	
Lodges	\$29,411.53
Of this amount there has been collected\$18,609.53	
Lost by arrest of charters 613 00	
Lost by errors in returns 542.04	19,764.57
Leaving a balance still due for 1930 and	
1931 of	\$ 9,646.96
These amounts due may be summarized as follows:	
Due from 1932 returns\$44,811.96	
Due from six months as of Jan. 1, 1933 17,214.95	
Due for 1930 and 1931 9,646.96	
	\$71,673.87
Tare due has ladged whose shorters have been awasted	
Less due by lodges whose charters have been arrested	\$ 3,449.94
Balance	_\$68,223.93
It is interesting to compare the forecasted statis	stics, made

It is interesting to compare the forecasted statistics, made up by your committee one year ago, with the actual statistics compiled (as of July 1, 1932) by the Grand Secretary in December, 1932.

These work out as follows:

STATISTICS

STATISTIC	US		
St	Actual tatistics July 1, 1932	Forecast Jan. 20, 1	Forecast Over or 932 Under
Master Masons July 1, 1931 3	37,584	37,584	
Additions & Deductions due to Correction	215		
Corrected Number	37,369		
Gains Raised	526	472	— 54
Admitted	446	341	
Reinstated	101	44	57
Gross Gain	1,0	073	857 —216
Losses Died	543	611	+ 68
Died Dimitted		446	-70
Suspended	2,456	2,027	
Expelled	16	12	4
Gross Loss		531	3,096 —435
Net Loss		673	2,239 + 434
Membership July 1, 1932			35,345 + 434
This gives the total number of 1932, at 34,911, which is 434 less the committee a year ago, which is pla report.	an the f	orecast m	ade by your
JANUARY 1,	1933		
For the six months period endimittee did not make any forecast, as follows:	and the	actual s	tatistics are
Master Masons July 1, 1932Additions and corrections			34,911 90
Corrected Number			34,821
Gains 162 Admitted 159			
Reinstated 51 Gross Gain 51		2	
Losses Died 246 Dimitted 272			
Suspended			
Gross Loss	1,549		
Net Loss Membership January 1, 1933	1,17' $33,64'$		

UNPAID 1932 APPROPRIATIONS

The unpaid appropriations of 1932 are to be taken care of out of the 1932 and prior year dues, which are:

(1)	Oxford Orphanage\$	12,500.00
(2)	Masonic and Eastern Star Home	7,500.00
(3)	Drewry Fund	1,000.00
	Rent of Grand Secretary's office	

\$22,050.00

GRAND SECRETARY'S SALARY

As approximately \$2,200.00 is annually received from the Drewry Memorial, which has, under its terms and conditions, to be applied solely to the salary of the Grand Secretary, we bring forward the remaining \$1,400.00 as the salary paid out of Grand Lodge funds.

With regard to the appropriations and expenditures recommended by the Grand Master, we recognize that all are for the good, and intended for the best interests, of Freemasonry, the Grand Lodge and its members, and we wish we could recommend them, yet where is the money needed to be obtained? Only by a per capita tax on the membership.

However, we believe that it is now the sentiment of the Grand Lodge that expenditures should, where practicable, be further curtailed, and not increased, as would be the case with undertaking to carry out the same, and make appropriations therefor.

Furthermore, the expressed opinion of the Brethren is that there should be no additions to the salaried pay roll of officers or employees of the Grand Lodge, and that the number should not be increased, and that expenditures should be held to a minimum consistent with the efficient administration of the Grand Lodge and its charities.

Therefore, we cannot approve the Grand Master's recommendation for increased use of library, necessitating

Salary of librarian	\$2,100.00
Expenses of librarian	
Purchase of books annually	

Total_____\$4,000.00

In the same way the creation of a Board of General Activities, whose expenses in operation will require \$500.00 annual expenditure we cannot approve.

As the money is not in sight, we cannot approve the purchase of the books "Introduction to Freemasonry," necessitating an expenditure of an additional \$500.00 annually.

In the same way we recommend to the Grand Lodge that the proposed expenditure of \$630.00 to join the Masonic Service Association this year be deferred and referred to the Grand Master, with power to act.

For the same reason we cannot approve the expenditure of \$300.00 for the preparing and publishing of four lectures on Freemasonry.

BONDS FOR SUBORDINATE LODGES

We wish this could be done but the money is not in sight, and it will cost the Grand Lodge \$950.00 annually, and the same to the subordinate lodges, an expenditure of \$2.50 by each lodge irrespective of membership.

We approve the recommendation of the Grand Master that Grand Lodge balance on deposit in future in any one bank be limited to \$10.000.00.

We also approve and ratify the action of the Grand Master in arranging for the loan of \$36,250.000 to the Oxford Orphanage building fund which is endorsed by the Grand Lodge and secured by the certificates of deposit at the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company to be loaned direct to the Orphanage.

We approve the recommendations that the bookkeeping items of \$12,245.75 of a Grand Charity Fund, and \$3,200.00 of a Permanent Fund, neither of which exist in reality, be charged off.

The recommendation as to \$450.00 for writing the histories of the first nine lodges of North Carolina, in existence prior to 1787, which is a part of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration in 1937, we regret the Grand Lodge has not the money. However, we continue in the budget the \$250.00 item which we recommend be available for that purpose to be expended under the direction of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee.

We recommend the Grand Lodge, recognizing that the over 4,000 Masons, whose pledges aggregating \$72,000.00 to the building fund of the Oxford Orphanage, are now unable to meet these pledges, but will do so as soon as they are financially able, adopt the recommendation of the Grand Master that \$2175.00 for annual interest be appropriated, and further that \$3500.00 be appropriated to be applied in financing and reducing this outstanding obligation, which is endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

As to the Meredith College Bonds held by the Grand Treasurer, we recommend the Grand Lodge exchange them for the refunding bonds, as stated. This is a time in which all of our people must stand together, and if readjustment in these bonds be necessary the Grand Lodge should join in with other good citizens in doing so.

GRAND SECRETARY'S CLERICAL HELP

We have reduced the allowance for clerical help in Grand Secretary's office from \$2700.00 to \$1800.00, the same to be effective as of May 1st.

During the past year the Grand Master reports 83 joint lodge meetings held by the Grand Secretary for the Grand Master, which shows the need of competent clerical help, whenever the Grand Secretary has to be absent from his office on official business.

CREDIT ALLOWANCE

We recommend that a credit allowance of twenty-five cents per capita be given to each of the lodges on December 31st, 1933, dues, who on or before April 1st, 1934, having paid all dues for prior years, shall pay their current year's dues.

UNIFORM DUES CARDS

We recommend that the matter of uniform dues card be referred to a special committee of five to consider the matter, get prices, samples and other details and report to the Grand Lodge of 1934.

We suggest that preferably two of the Committee should be a District Deputy Grand Master and a Lodge Secretary.

GRAND HISTORIAN'S EXPENSES

We approve the resolution of Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston paying Grand Historian's expenses not exceeding \$100.00.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

We recommend that matter of joining Masonic Relief Association, when finances permit, be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act.

BUDGET

In preparing the budget we recognized that the appropriations in heading (A) Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education, (B) Outstanding Appropriations and (C) Annual Salaries are expected to be for the full amount, while the appropriations (D) Estimated Annual Expenses and (E) Annual Communications are authorizations to spend so much thereof as may be needed, and no more.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master authorize and direct when the several appropriations shall be paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary and, furthermore, that the Grand Master have authority when he deems it advisable for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, to suspend the allotment made to any committee, activity or agency.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master, when he deems it for the good of the Grand Lodge, be authorized, upon written application being made to him, to give written authorization for this budget to be exceeded, or for any department agency or office to incur any out of the ordinary expenses not herein provided for.

Furthermore, whenever the Grand Lodge finances will permit, we recommend the Grand Lodge authorize the anticipation of any outstanding notes or obligations by payment before maturity.

BORROWING OF MONEY

We recommend that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be authorized to execute such note or notes, including renewals or successor notes, to raise money to promptly meet the appropriations made by this Grand Lodge or preceding Grand Lodges, should they find the same necessary or advisable.

The forecast for January 1, 1934, can be worked, the same as heretofore, by taking the number of Master Masons as of January 1, 1933, and computing on them the percentage as shown by the trend of the statistics for the past one, two and three years, which works out as follows:

1	Year	2	Years	3	3 Years		Average	е
Forward33	,644	3	33,644	3	33,644	3	33,644	
Raised	359		326		359		348	
Affiliated	373		383		387		381	
Reinstated	114		78		93		95	
Gross Gain		846		787		839		824
Died	453		461		458		457	
Dimitted	486		481		450		472	
N. P. D 2	2,881		2,784		2,562		2,742	
Expelled	13		9		12		11	
Gross Loss		3,833		3,735		3,482		3,683
Net Loss	, .	2,987		2,948		2,643		2,859
Forecasted Members January 1, 1934		30,657		30,696	;	31,001		30,785

On the basis of the estimated and forecasted membership, we approximate the probable available income of the Grand Lodge for the calendar year 1933 as follows:

30,785 Masons @ \$2.50	\$76,962.50
348 Initiates @ \$1.00 for expenses	348.00
348 Initiates @\$10.00 for charity	3,480.00
Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund	2,200.00
Income from Permanent Fund	7,250.00
Meredith College bond interest	300.00
Miscellaneous	500.00

A-Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Ch	arity:	
Payment on debt	5,000.00	_\$50,675.00
2 Masonic and Eastern Star Home 3 Charity		12,000.00 2,000.00
		\$64,675.00
B—Salaries:		
Grand Secretary\$ Grand Treasurer\$ Grand Tyler Foreign Correspondent Clerical Help (Grand Secretary)	1,400.00 200.00 100.00 300.00 1,800.00	3,800.00
C—Sundry Expense:		0,000
Grand Master's expense\$ Grand Secretary traveling expense Printing Proceedings Sesqui-Centennial Rep. to Geo. Washington Memorial Bonds of Gr. Sec and Gr. Treas Auditing Grand Historian Grand Lecturers D—Expenses of Grand Secretary's office:	500.00 600.00 2,250.00 250.00 50.00 75.00 100.00 4,800.00	8,725.00
Rent\$	1,050.00	
Postage, Printing, Stationery, etc	600.00	
E—Annual Communication Expenses:		1,650.00
Expenses of Grand Officers\$ Expenses Past Grand Officers\$ Expenses D. D. G. Masters\$ Expenses Custodians, Lecturers\$ Expenses Others\$ Per diem of Credentials Committee\$ Reporting\$ P. G. M. Jewel	400.00 300.00 800.00 200.00 150.00 60.00 50.00 75.00	2,035.00

F—Summer Expenses:		
1 Grand Lodge\$ 2 Custodians and Lecturers	$100.00 \\ 200.00$	
3 D. D. G. M	500.00	800.00
G-Miscellaneous:		
1 Contingency\$	1,500.00	
2 Credit Allowance	7,696.25	$9,\!196.25$
SUMMARY		
A-Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home		
and Charity\$	64,675.00	
B—Salaries	3,800.00	
C—Sundry Expenses	8,725.00	
D-Expenses of Grand Secretary's office	1,650.00	
E-Annual Communication	2,035.00	
F—Summer Expenses	800.00	
G-Miscellaneous	9,196.25	
\$	90,881.25	
Balance	59.25	
\$	90.940.50	

The Grand Lodge, by a rising vote, thanked the Lodges and Brethren of Asheville for the many courtesies extended during the session.

The Minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 10 o'clock, a.m., Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION

Asheville, N. C., April 20, 1933.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the Masonic Temple, by M.:W.:Herbert C. Alexander, Grand Master, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Bro. J. E. Poovey.

The Minutes of last night's session were read.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

The Board made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina: Brethren:

The Board of Custodians and the Grand Lecturers held a summer meeting at Edgemont, N. C., upon the invitation and as guests, of Mrs. Donnie Patton, wife of our beloved Brother J. W. Patton. Present at that meeting: M. W. Herbert C. Alexander, Grand Master; W. R. F. Edwards, Grand Lecturer; Brothers S. N. Boyce, Leon Cash, P. G. M., J. L. Nelson, J. W. Patton and J. F. Marquette.

The annual meeting of the Board and the Grand Lecturers was held in Asheville, N. C., April 17-18-19, 1933, at which all members of the Board were present, also Brothers J. L. Nelson and J. F. Marquette.

The entire work of the three degrees was reviewed at both meetings. The Board takes this opportunity to record its appreciation for the hospitality and generosity of Mrs. Patton in making possible the summer meeting of 1932, due acknowledgment of which has been made to her.

Illness prevented the attendance of Brothers R. F. Edwards and J. W. Patton at the annual meeting.

At the annual meeting the three degrees were fully exemplified for the benefit of the Craft and we acknowledge with appreciation the valuable assistance of Brother S. A. Mattson, John Foreman, D. A. Cashion, A. G. Klingler and others, in the exemplification.

We appreciate the support of the Lecture Service by the Grand Master, and the action of the Grand Lodge on his recommendation for its improvement.

S. N. BOYCE, Chairman, LEON CASH, P. G. M., CHAS. B. NEWCOMB.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

The Jurisprudence Committee made the following supplementary report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Jurisprudence submits herewith a supplementary report:

We approve and recommend the adoption of the following Regulation, which was referred to the committee for its action:

Reg. 270. It is an offense against the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for any Mason within its jurisdiction to write, print, paint, typewrite, mimeograph, multigraph, prepare, edit, compile, or in any other way or manner publish or exhibit, or to have in his possession any paper, pamphlet, manuscript, monograph, book, volume or any other writing, printing or typewriting, not authorized by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina through its proper officer or officers, setting forth or purporting to set forth, the forms, rites, ceremonies, or secrets of Freemasonry or any part or portion thereof, or extracts therefrom, or for such Mason, having same in his possession, to fail or refuse, upon not less than five days' written notice or oral demand of the Grand Master, to deliver same up to the Grand Master or to his duly authorized represen-Of such offenses the Grand Lodge shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, but the Grand Lodge may, in its discretion, remand the trial of the offending Mason to the lodge of which he is a member, or to the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offense occurred. Upon conviction of such offense the offending Mason shall be expelled.

Annotate to Sec. 14 (1), page 10; Sec. 151 (9), page 95; Sec. 153, page 96; Sec. 221, page 120.

TRIAL BY COMMISSION

We have had before us the matter of trial by commission and having given the subject much consideration we believe that, the expense incident to that form of trial is not warranted at this time. We therefore recommend that no further action be taken on this subject.

THE LECTURE SERVICE

Your committee approves the recommendations of the Grand Master in his address, relative to the lecture service, and we recommend that the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and the Chairman of the Board of Custodians be authorized and empowered to provide the machinery and prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to make effective the recommendations of the

Grand Master and the action taken thereon by the Grand Lodge yesterday.

R. C. DUNN, P. G. M., Chairman, F. D. WINSTON, P. G. M., E. W. TIMBERLAKE, P. G. M., J. W. WINBORNE, P. G. M., THOS. J. HARKINS, CHAS. B. NEWCOMB. Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

We, the representatives of the Masons of the State of North Carolina in Grand Lodge assembled at Asheville, N. C., and in session April 18-19 and 20, 1933, do hereby re-assert and re-affirm our faith in the cardinal tenets of our profession of belief in God and the HOPE of immortality.

We re-affirm our belief in the ultimate goodness and kindness of men.

We re-affirm our belief in the moral and philosophical teachings of Masonry as contained in the charges of the several degrees, adjuring as they do integrity of thought and conduct of life.

We re-affirm our faith in the principles of our Republic, and honor the memory of its founders, the fathers who fought and died so honorably and nobly for our moral, economic, political, reli-

gious and philosophical establishment.

We re-affirm our faith in the principles that were written into our constitution by our Masonic forebears; of freedom of speech freedom of press, civil, political and religious liberty, the rights of men to free assemblage, the absolute justice to all men, and economy of appeal to our courts.

We re-affirm our faith in our PUBLIC SCHOOL system, deeming it the bulwark and salvation of our peoples, and we champion its extension to the highest and most useful purpose.

We re-affirm our loyalty to the orphans of all men in so far as our resources might permit; being especially mindful of those orphans of our deceased Masonic brethren, and we further assert that we will also continue our helpfulness to the aged and infirm among us.

In these sub-normal times we adjure our brethren of this and every state to be calm, studious, reflective and thoughtful.

We ask them to consider well the whole teachings of our order, that as in years gone by our devotees will be able to serve our country's highest good, minimize the evil potencies; and stabilize the thoughts of men.

Changes in our economic, industrial and political life and system are pending; the minds and hearts of all our citizens are troubled and in many cases sore afraid; we can best use our talents in

helping to shape the course of events by unselfishly considering and giving most serious reflection to the best that is in us of thought and action; regardless of party affiliation in forwarding those moral and economic principles that we deem sound and are found to be best calculated to accomplish the noblest ends, most useful

purpose, and the highest aims.

To the President of these United States, the Governor of this State and all others in authority we send our greetings and bestowal of confidence; assuring them of our help and loyalty in their perplexities, and of our thought and desire that the blessings of a beneficent PROVIDENCE will spare their lives, give them wisdom commensurate with their tasks, and guide them unfailingly in their unselfish working and constructive thinking for our greatest good.

I trust that this expression of the re-affirmation of our faith and hope will be accepted and spread upon the minutes of the Grand Lodge, believing as we now do and have always done in the great and potential good of our order and our worthwhile usefulness as men in the affairs of our great and glorious country.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT C. ALLEN, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118.

The following resolutions were presented and under the law will lie over until our next Annual Communication:

RESOLUTION

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

BE IT RESOLVED, that Chapter XI (Eleven) Section 98 of the Code be amended by adding the following:

Provided, that the Grand Secretary shall credit to each subordinate Lodge the sum of \$2.50 for every member who shall have been suspended for non-payment of dues, this credit to be applied against the oldest indebtedness of the subordinate Lodge to the Grand Lodge, provided further, that in case there is no delinquent amount due the Grand Lodge, the credit shall apply on the amount due the Grand Lodge for the year in which the suspension occurs.

Provided further, that the benefits of this amendment shall accrue to the subordinate Lodge for the Lodge year beginning Jan. 1, 1934.

April 20, 1933.

RESOLUTION

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Whereas, under the present law governing suspension for non-payment of dues, the subordinate lodge has no way of avoiding liability to the Grand Lodge for per capita tax on delinquent members who may be suspended after becoming twelve months in arrears, and

Whereas, this condition is working hardships on the subordinate lodges, therefore.

BE IT RESOLVED, that Chapter XII (Twelve) Section 101 of the Code be amended by changing the first line to read as follows:

"When a brother shall be in arrears for as much as eight months' dues".

April 20, 1933.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The Committee on Masonic Education presented the following report which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your committee on Masonic Education reports that on account of the total absence of provision of funds with which to provide materials or pay expenses, it has been unable to work out any program which could be called workable for the Lodges. It has attempted to hold two meetings during the year but has not had perfect attendance at either, on account of conditions which have limited the activities of each and all of us.

But your Committee would not have the Grand Lodge think that all the work in Masonic Education has been suspended. On the contrary, we have contacted many lodges which have been putting on definitely constructive programs of Masonic Education in a very useful way. The members of your committee have been frequently called upon to render assistance and furnish material for programs of Masonic Education, which has been freely done.

Your Committee has had referred to it several recommendations of the Grand Master. Your Committee heartily endorses his program of instruction of the candidates, and could wish that the Grand Lodge had felt willing to provide the means whereby to put all or a part thereof into effect; but your Committee notes that the Grand Lodge has definitely decided that it cannot at this time provide funds and materials for the execution of the program. Your Committee believes it to be wholly impossible to execute the Grand Master's proposed plan in the absence of such assistance.

Your Committee recommends that the several lodges which can provide necessary materials set up plans for instruction of candidates along the lines of the Grand Master's recommendations.

It recommends that all lodges appoint good Committees on Masonic Education, and that the lodges do not relent in their efforts in this direction.

Respectfully submitted,

J. EDWARD ALLEN,

J. H. ANDERSON,

E. B. GRAHAM, JR.,

J. G. HUDSON,

F. M. PINNIX.

On motion the Grand Secretary was excused from attendance at the Special Communication at Oxford on St. John's Day that he might attend the two hundredth celebration of Masonry in Massachusetts.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

Dr. Chas. C. WeaverGrand Chaplain
R. F. EDWARDSGrand Lecturer
Watson N. SherrodSenior Grand Deacon
HARRY T. PATERSONJunior Grand Deacon
J. EDWARD ALLENGrand Marshal
W. L. HoganGrand Steward
Thos. J. HarkinsGrand Steward
W. D. TerryGrand Tyler
E. W. SpiresGrand Historian
K. W. PARHAMGrand Auditor
REV. W. E. POOVEYGrand Orator
M
M.:.W.:.Leon Cashon Board of Custodians
JOHN F. MARQUETTEAssistant Grand Lecturer
Jeff L. NelsonAssistant Grand Lecturer
J. W. PattonAssistant Grand Lecturer

The Grand Lodge officers were then installed by Past Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat, M. .. W. .. Brother J. Wallace Winborne acting as Marshal.

Grand Master, Peter T. Wilson_____Winston-Salem Deputy Grand Master, Roy F. Ebbs_____Asheville Senior Grand Warden, Chas. B. Newcomb_Wilmington Junior Grand Warden, J. Giles Hudson____Salisbury Grand Treasurer, John J. Phoenix_____Greensboro Grand Secretary, J. H. Anderson_____Raleigh

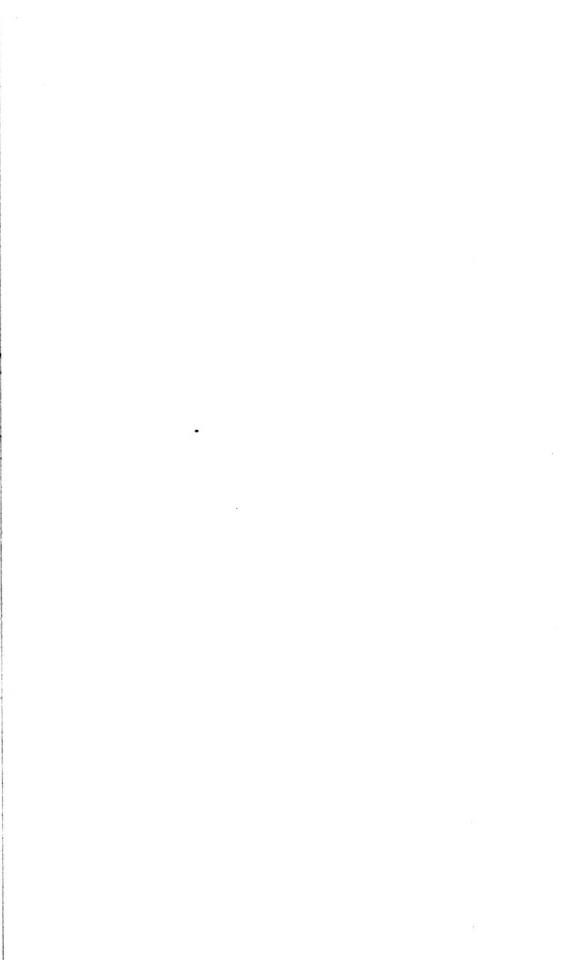
Senior Grand Deacon, WATSON N. SHERROD	Enfield
Junior Grand Deacon, HARRY T. PATERSON_W	ilmington
Grand Marshal, J. EDWARD ALLEN	Warrenton
Grand Steward, Walter L. Hogan	Charlotte
Grand Steward, Thomas J. Harkins	$_{-}$ Asheville
Grand Tiler, W. D. TERRY	Raleigh

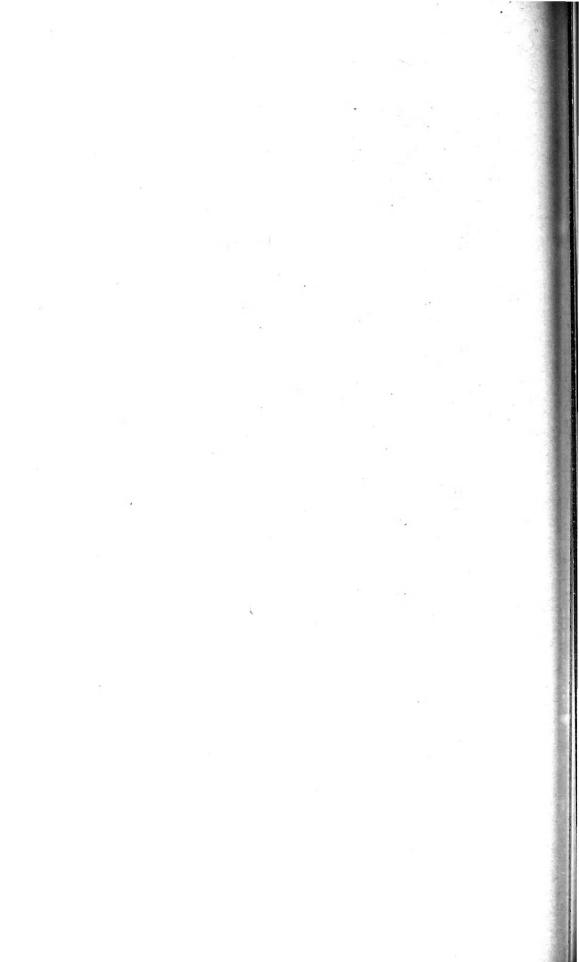
A Past Grand Master's Jewel was presented to M. . W. . Brother Herbert C. Alexander by Past Grand Master Leon Cash.

The Minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

> Wilson Grand Master

Grand Secretary





Special Communications

HENDERSON, N. C.

Henderson, N. C., April 13, 1932.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in Special Communication in the Masonic Hall, Henderson, N. C., at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., and was opened in ample form by M.'.W.'. Herbert C. Alexander, Grand Master, a constitutional number of lodges being represented.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:Herbert C. AlexanderGrand Master
R.: W.: A. B. Andrews (P. G. M.) asDeputy Grand Master
R. W. E. W. TIMBERLAKE, Jr., (P. G. M.) as Sr. Grand Warden
R.: W.: J. Bailey Owen (P. G. M.) asJunior Grand Warden
R. W. R. C. Dunn (P. G. M.) asGrand Treasurer
R.: W.: J. H. Anderson (P. G. M.) Grand Secretary
W. W. B. WHITE (D. D. G. M.) asGrand Chaplain
W. Geo. A. Lowery asSenior Grand Deacon
W. J. H. Lifsey asJunior Grand Deacon
W. G. E. CHEATHAM asGrand Marshal
W. J. EDWARD ALLENGrand Steward
W.J. C. Moore asGrand Steward
W. W. D. TERRYGrand Tiler

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

A. B. Andrews, R. C. Dunn, J. Bailey Owen, J. H. Anderson, E. W. Timberlake, Jr.

The Grand Master announced that this Special Communication was called for the purpose of conducting the funeral of Past Grand Master John T. Alderman.

.The following were appointed as pall-bearers:

K. L. Burton, S. T. Peace, R. B. Green, R. J. Corbitt, S. H. Allen, H. A. Newell, T. H. Crudup, R. S. McCoin, F. R. Harris, R. T. Upchurch.

At the conclusion of the ritualistic services the scroll was read, and ordered recorded in the minutes and filed in the Archives of the Grand Lodge:

Initiated	_ October	4, 1874
Passed	November	7, 1874
Raised	November	7, 1874
Place of Birth	_Salembur	g, N. C.
Date of Birth	June	26, 1853

Degrees conferred in Mingo Lodge, No. 206, from which he dimitted in 1896 to Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 304, Columbus, Georgia, and then dimitted to Henderson Lodge, No. 229, Jan. 16, 1900.

Served as Master of Henderson Lodge, No. 229, from December 18, 1900, to June, 1905.

Elected Grand Master January 14, 1914.

The Grand Marshal then formed the funeral procession which proceeded in a body to the First Baptist Church. After the church services the Grand Lodge took charge of the body which was conveyed to Elmwood cemetery, where it was buried with the usual rites.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the Lodge room The following were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next communication of the Grand Lodge:

J. EDWARD ALLEN E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.

The minutes were then read and approved. The Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

H. C. ALEXANDER, Grand Master.

Attest: JOHN H. ANDERSON, Grand Secretary.

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STRICT POSTOFFICE SECRETARY and ADDRESS MASTER and ADDRESS	O FORUMA	S. W. Shields, Calling, St. J. M. Harris, Rt. J. L. Jones, Asheb. M. A. Waddell, Fr. Sam White, C. J. F. Hilliard, Callineberger, J. D. Lineberger, J. D. Lineberger, M. E. T. Daniel, Welle W. I. White, Rt. J. Warren, R. W. E. Warren, R. H. Cox, Mt. Ol. David M. Ferree, Obavid M. Fe	Alton GGO. II. 184 GGO. II. 184 GGO. II. 184 GGO. II. 184 GGO. III. III. III. III. III. III. III.
SECRETARY and ADDRESS	R. P. Rawley, P. O. Box 1761 Winston-Salem	J. A. Lang, Carthage. C. C. Chisholm, Asheboro. J. L. Davis, Fair Bluff. W. Sanders, Clayton. H. H. Waddell, Cary. S. D. Knight, Weldon. T. W. Stewart, Rt. 1, Hunterville Alonzo Peters, R 6, Dunn. B. E. Fowler, Whiteville. Dr. R. A. Wilkins, Mt. Olive	E. W. Carlton, 910 Arnette Ave Durham J. F. Garner, Thomasville C. E. Cowan, Morganton C. T. McClenaghan Masonic Temple, Raleigh C. C. Holmes, Olin Jas. R. Stevenson, Henderson B. H. Gregory, Jr., Rocky Mt B. B. Turner, Rt. 1, McCullers J. W. Graham, La Grange J. G. Lane, Auburn B. A. Dickson, Marion B. A. Dickson, Marion B. A. Dickson, Marion B. A. Dickson, Grifton S. E. Harrell, Harrellsville S. E. Harrell, Harrellsville J. E. Stewart, Monroe
POSTOFFICE	Winston-Salem Weaverville Coleraine Jonesboro Apex, R. F. D. 3 Pollocksville Davidson	Carthage Hunts. Asheboro Fair Bluff Clayton Cary Shelby Huntersville Dunn, R. F. D. Whiteville Mount Olive	Thomasville———————————————————————————————————
NO., NAME and DISTRICT	167 Winston (30) 170 Blackmer (39) 171 Coleraine (2) 172 Buffalo (13) 174 Geo. Washington (13) 175 Pollocksville (8) 176 Mecklenburg (27)		n top postornanaron

J. R. Gaither, Newton James R. Hood, Southport E. L. Hedrick, Taylorsville C. C. Lindley, Kenly W. B. Farabow, Varina J. D. Balley, Kenly W. R. Farabow, Varina John D. Ezell, Waynesville E. S. Birkenwald, Charlotte J. B. Ashe, Lenoir J. L. Jordan, Dallas S. Wade Furches Rt. 2, Mocksville C. K. Osborne, Brevard C. C. Hammer, Gibsonville, B. F. Wilson, R. F. D., Mebane M. G. Barnes, Boone W. B. Gore, Marshville A. V. Council, Rt. I. Apex J. E. Tucker, Magnolia H. B. Jones, Wake Forest S. W. Freeze, China Grove F. L. Whitchurst, Greenville F. G. Rennigar, Winston-Salem c-o Realty Bond Co. J. H. Morgan, Stocksville F. G. Rennigar, Winston-Salem C. Realty Bond Co. J. H. Morgan, Stocksville H. E. Sprinkle, Jr., Marshall J. A. Cofield, Robersonville H. L. Jordan, Elm City H. C. Meyers, Jennings H. G. Ostrer, Pink Hill J. W. Hollis, Laurinburg T. D. Potter, Raeford James Weatherington, Troy W. L. Williamson, R. 3, Lucama J. W. Hollis, Laurinburg J. W. L. Williamson, R. 3, Lucama W. E. Graham, Lumber Bridge F. V. Jones, South Mills J. B. Griggs, Sr., Elizabeth City B. T. Hatch, Willmington C. A. C. L. R. R. C. A. C. L. R. R.	H. I. Diligiculti, Dellina
B. N. Hoyle, Newton B. J. Holden, Southport. G. F. Ingram, Taylorsville. W. O. Hackney, Saxapahaw. J. P. Hales, Kenly. W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Springs. L. E. Green, Waynesville. B. W. Barnett, Charlotte. J. F. Shell, Lenoir. J. F. Hoffman, Dallas. J. F. Johnson, Farmington. Henry R. Henderson, Brevard. Raymond L. Glenn, Sylva. J. F. Summers, Gibsonville. A. C. Thompson, Mebane. T. M. Greer, Boone. T. M. Greer, Boone. T. Ward, Rose Hill. E. W. Timberlake, Wake Forest. J. E. Correll, China Grove. Joseph Palmer, Greenville. H. E. Hubbard, Winston-Salem. P. O. Box 1375 Ralph Fisher, Marshall. Joseph Fisher, Marshall. S. R. Williams, Swan Quarter. A. L. Woolard, Stokes. A. L. Woolard, Stokes. D. E. Lewis, Aurora. John Small, Rt. 5, Kinston. John Small, Rt. 5, Kinston. John Small, Rt. 3, Balley. B. C. E. Muse, Laurinburg. G. E. Muse, Laurinburg. Edgar Hall, Raeford. Ronzo Dennis, Troy. B. Halstead, South Mills. J. C. Munden, Elizabeth City. T. Woodard, Salma. T. Woodard, Salma.	;
Southport. Southport. Saxapahaw. Kenly. Kenly. Kuquay Springs. Waynesville. Lenoir. Dallas. Farmington. Brevard. Sylva. Gibsonville. Marshville. Marshville. Marshville. Marshall. Wake Forest. China Grove. Greenville. Marshall. Stocksville. Swan Quarter. Robersonville. Bim City. Jennings. Aurora. Haysville. Elm City. Jennings. Aurora. Haysville. Lillington. Pink Hill. Laurinburg. Sims, Rt. 1 Lumber Bridge. South Mills. Elizabeth City.	Detition
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CAROLINA -
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I CAROLINA — Continued	MASTER and ADDRESS	O. H. Herring, 102 Gloria Ave, Winston-Salem	F. P. Edwards, Weaverville	G. W. Barker, Coleraine	P. G. Farror, Rt. 4, Durham	S. J. Harrison, Pollocksville	Dr. J. R. Bell, Davidson S. W. Shields Carthege	J. M. Harris, Rt. 2, Spring Hope			A. Sam Wille, Clayton	J. D. Lineberger, Shelby	R. T. Daniel, Weldon	W. L. White, Rt. 1, Huntersville	W. R. Warren, R. 1, Salemburg	A. C. Meares, Whiteville		David M. Ferree, Randleman		Geo. L. Hundley. Thomasville	N.	Dr. C. P. Eldridge, Raleigh	418 Professional Bidg.	is	Geo. A. Lowry, Henderson	W. F. Cross, Rocky Mount	E. E. Banks, Rt. 1, Raleigh		W. L. Wrenn, Garner	A. S. Bradiora, Marion	R. C. Mason, Harrellsville	S. C. Barwick, Grifton	L. F. Hart, Monrot
EK THE JUKISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	R. P. Rawley, P. O. Box 1761 Winston-Salem	R. E. Carmichael, Weaverville	E. L. Stokes, Coleraine	R. W. Seymore, Rt. 3, Apex	C. H. Bryan, Pollocksville	M. A. Abernathy, Davidson	J. A. Valentine, Rt. 2, Nashville.	C. C. Chisholm, Asheboro	J. L. Davis, Fair Bluff	E. W. Sanders, Clayton		S. D. Knight. Weldon	T. W. Stewart, Rt. 1, Huntersville	Alonzo Peters, R 6, Dunn	B. E. Fowler, Whiteville	Dr. R. A. Wilkins, Mt. Olive	John R. Bulla, Randleman.	E. W. Carlton, 910 Arnette Ave	I. F. Garner. Thomasville	C. E. Cowan, Morganton	C. T. McClenaghan	Masonic Temple, Raleigh	D. B. Gilliam Elkin	Jas. R. Stevenson, Henderson	R. H. Gregory, Jr., Rocky Mt	B. B. Turner, Rt. 1, McCullers		J. G. Lane, Auburn	B. A. Dickson, Marion	S. E. Harrell. Harrellsville	H	J. E. Stewart, Monroe
UKISDICTION OF TH	POSTOFFICE	Winston-Salem	Weaverville	Coleraine	Apex, R. F. D. 3	Pollocksville	Davidson	Hunts	Asheboro	Fair Bluff	Clayton	Shelby	Weldon	Huntersville	Dunn, R. F. D		Mount Olive	Randleman	Durnam	Thomasville	Morganton	Raleigh		Tongentile	Henderson	Rocky Mount	Hollands Church	La Grange	Auburn	Marilon	Harrellsville	Grifton	Monroe
LODGES UNDER THE	NO., NAME and DISTRICT	167 Winston (30)		171 Coleraine (2)			176 Mecklenburg (27)		Balfour (24)			202 Cleveland (37)	Roanoke	Long Cre	Mingo (9	Lebanon (10).		209 Randleman (24)	210 Eno (21)	°214 Thomasville (23)	•	12		226 WIISON (28)		Corinthian (17)		Lenoir	Anchor	Mystic	240 Wiccacon (2)	Griftor	Monro

J. B. Gaither, Newton James R. Hood, Southport E. L. Hedrick, Taylorsville C. C. Lindley, Burlington J. D. Bailey, Kenly W. R. Farabow, Varina John D. Ezell, Waynesville E. S. Birkenwald, Charlotte E. S. Wade Furches Rt. 2, Mocksville C. K. Osborne, Brevard J. T. Bird, Sylva C. C. Hammer, Gibsonville, B. F. Wilson, R. F. D., Mebane M. G. Barnes, Boone E. Tucker, Magnolia H. B. Jones, Wake Forest S. W. Freeze, China Grove J. E. Tucker, Magnolia H. B. Jones, Wake Forest S. W. Freeze, China Grove J. E. Whitchurst, Greenville F. G. Rennigar, Winston-Salem c-o Realty Bond Co. J. Williams, Swan Quarter J. H. Morgan, Stocksville J. H. Sprinkle, Jr., Marshall J. H. Sprinkle, Jr., Marshall J. H. Sprinkle, Jr., Marshall J. M. Coffeld, Robersonville H. J. Ordan, Elm City H. Overton, South Creek Pearl C. Scroges, Haysville H. J. Carter, Pink Hill J. W. Hollis, Laurinburg W. E. Graham, Lumber Bridge F. V. Jones, South Mills W. E. Graham, Lumber Bridge F. V. Jones, South Mills B. T. Hatch, Wilmington c-o- M. C. L. R. R. L. T. Singleton, Selma
B. N. Hoyle, Newton. B. J. Holden, Southport. G. F. Ingram, Taylorsville. W. O. Hackney, Saxapahaw. W. O. Hales, Wenly. W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Springs. L. E. Green, Waynesville. B. W. Barnett, Charlotte. J. E. Shell, Lenoir. J. F. Johnson, Farmington. Henry R. Henderson, Brevard. Raymond L. Glenn, Sylva. J. F. Johnson, Mebane. T. M. Greer, Boone. T. M. Greer, Boone. T. M. Gavers, Rt. I, Apex. A. C. Thompson, Mershville. G. M. Beavers, Rt. I, Apex. A. L. Ward, Rose Hill. E. W. Timberlake, Wake Forest. J. E. Correll, China Grove. Joseph Palmer, Greenville. F. O. Box 1375 Rayho Fisher, Marshall. J. E. Hubbard, Winston-Salem. P. O. Box 1375 Rayho Fisher, Marshall. J. H. Gentry, Stocksville. S. R. Williams, Swan Quarter. A. L. Woolard, Stokes. B. Tutterrow, Jennings. D. E. Lewis, Aurora. John Small, Rt. 5, Kinston. John Small, Rt. 5, Salley. E. Greyn, Kullianse, South Mills. J. C. Munden, Elizabeth City. D. J. Padrick, Jr., Wilmington. T10 Walhut, St. W. T. Woodard, Selma.
Southport. Southport. Saxapahaw Fuquay Springs Waynesville Charlotte Lenoir Dallas Farmington Brevard Sylva Gibsonville Mebane Bone Marshville Apex, Rt. 1 Rose Hill Wake Forest China Grove Greenville Winston-Salem Marshall Stocksville Stocksville Stocksville Stocksville Stocksville Stocksville Stocksville Stocksville Lillington Fink Hill Laurinburg Eaeford Troy Jennings Aurora Haysville Lillington Fink Hill Laurinburg Eaeford Troy Sims, Rt. 1 Lumber Bridge South Mills Elizabeth City Wilmington
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NO., NAME and DISTRICT 322 Granite (31)	Mt. Airy Winton Englehard Bayboro- Kings Mt. Pikeville- Denver- Hickory High Point. Albemarle Durham. Moravian Falls Fallston Bakersville East La Porte- Oriental Sugar Grove- Huntersville Gastonia Morver Todd. Trodd.	SECRETARY and ADDRESS J. C. Hill, Mt. Airy. D. L. Parker, Winton. J. H. Jarvis, Englehard. Marshall A Matthews, Bayboro. P. D. Herndon, Kings Mt. A. S. Vinson, Pikeville. W. E. King, Denver. W. L. Boatwright, High Point. 1400 English St. E. C. Smith, Albemarle. W. L. Pridgen, Durham. G. A. Eiler, Pores Knob. T. A. Lee, Fallston. H. B. E. Wilson, Bakersville. T. D. L. Waters, East La Porte. J. L. Dixon, Oriental. J. L. Dixon, Oriental. J. L. Dixon, Oriental. John G. Caldwell, Huntersville. S. F. D. 2. J. G. Jackson, Gastonia. J. G. Jackson, Gastonia. J. G. Jackson, Gastonia. J. J. Kibler, Morven. E. R. Mikeal, Todd. G. M. Young, Troutman. S. E. Winston, Youngsville. E. R. Winston, Youngsville. S. E. Wann Salemburg. S. L. Davenport, Gumberry. J. J. Wann, Salemburg. S. M. Balley, Rt. 3, Wake, Forest. J. E. Caldwell, Forest City. J. E. Tilley, Long Island.	W. E. Poovey, Mt. Airy W. L. Daniels, Winton J. M. Long, Middletown G. P. Lewis, Kings Mt. C. S. Hinnant, Pikeville W. A. Poole, Iron Station W. L. Clinard, Hickory B. G. Leonard, High Point Geo. S. Moore, Albemarle C. P. Caldwell, Durham D. S. Broynill, Pores Knob T. M. Sweezy, Faliston Dewey Buchanan, Bakersville Frank G. Brown, East La Porte G. G. Carawan, Oriental D. G. Mast, Sugar Grove T. H. Sims, Huntersville C. E. Underwood, Gastonia I. S. Johnson, Morven D. C. Howell, Todd T. A. Kennedy, Troutman A. F. Collins, Grover Chas, P. Green, Youngsville H. R. Harris, Seaboard J. M. Henly, Salemburg P. R. Allen, Rt. 3, Wake Forest Eugene Allison, Forest City Sumper Moss, Long Island J. S. Moore, Reidsville
Scottsville Pigeon Riv Kedron (3) Mooresbord	Furches		J. R. Pugh, Laurel Springs F. T. Plemmons, Carton W. D. Lohman, Hendersonville Burrus R. Grady, Mooresboro J. G. Wood, Rt. 2, Dobson

D. L. Jones, Hope Mills Erlison Cook, Rt. 4, Marshall O. G. Clayton, Rt. 1, Stem R. A. Collier, Linden Leslie G. Bass, Wilmington L. C. Buckner, Buckner T. B. Slade, Hamilton W. A. Fleming, Old Fort H. E. Stout, Siler City H. V. Badgett, Denton L. E. Wade, Morchead City John N. Metcalf, Paint Fork T. C. Caudell, North Wilkesboro C. E. Preston, Chapel Hill C. E. Mize Burlington C. E. Whitley, Balley R. V. Bentley, Rt. 5, Oxford S. L. Roberson, Louisburg A. W. Wood, Maxton J. H. Liverman, Woodland Ray T. Moore, Yadkinville S. L. Roberson, Louisburg A. B. Wood, Maxton J. H. Liverman, Woodland Ray T. Moore, Yadkinville S. A. Spainhour, Rt. 2, Bonnville Ralph C. Genton, Stokesdale John P. Irwin, Swansboro F. C. Gordon, Stokesdale John P. Irwin, Swansboro Lee Black, Piney Creek J. A. White, Vanceboro J. O. Wagoner, Winston-Salem Reynolds Bidg. C. C. Potts, Highlands D. H. Pardue, Ronda G. H. Hodgin, Ramseur Sam T. Warren, Biltmore E. B. Branch, Enfield B. F. Cook, Deep Gap D. K. Medford, Clyde J. A. Carpenter, Jr., Elkin
M. Hamilton, Hope Mills P. B. Ray, White Rock
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NO., NAME and	and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
456 Rusk (31)	(31)— or (42)— de (44)— de (44)— de (44)— de (44)— de (45)— de (46)— de (46)— de (46)— de (46)— de (47)— de (47)— de (13)— de (14)— de (1	Rusk. Blowing Rock Dillsboro. Cilffsde. Matthews. McAdenville. Con jock Gulf. Crumpler. Jennings. Ganton, Rt. 2 Lexington. St. Pauls. Grimesland Grimesland Grimesland Grimesland Trapahoe. Mill Greek Springs. Arapahoe. Mill Greek Springs. Arapahoe. Saluda. Traphill Southerr Pines. Lewndale. Statesville. Statesville. Statesville. Statesville. Statesville. Graham. Pilot Mt. Yanceyville. Mooresville. Mooresville. Littleton. Ayden. Greedmoor Greedmoor Raleigh.	M. L. Bray, Rt. 2, Dobson. W. B. Hartley, Blowing Rock. B. F. Watkins, Cilifside. J. W. Rowell, Matthews. J. B. Caldwell, Cramerton. J. B. Caldwell, Cramerton. J. B. Worfe, Gulf. A. J. Blevins, Crumpler. C. L. Conner, Jennings. R. T. Hargrove, Rt. 2, Canton. J. C. Lindsay, St. Pauls. H. H. Porter, Chicod. J. C. Lindsay, St. Pauls. H. C. Williams, Rt. 1, Bentonville. J. J. Prottor, Spring Hope. H. C. Williams, Rt. 1, Bentonville. J. J. Prottor, Spring Hope. H. C. Capps, Saluda. J. J. Prottor, Spring Hope. L. Capps, Saluda. J. J. Prottor, Spring Hope. L. C. Steele, Statesville. J. R. Futrell, Rich Square. J. R. Futrell, Rich Square. J. R. Banner, Newland. J. L. Parak Mooreheld, Yanceyville. John M. McNair, Rockingham. Soy K. McNeily, Mooresville. John W. Kellogg, Box 464, Raleigh. Jas. E. Sain, Connelly Spgs	Alexander F. Mounce, Rt. 1, Elkin Thomas Coffee, Jr., Blowing Rock M. Y. Jarrett, Dillsboro C. L. Rhymer, Cliffside N. W. Craig, Rt. 1, Charlotte Z. L. Holtsclaw, Cramerton E. R. Woodard, Coln jook D. E. Murchison, Gulf B. H. Shepherd, Crumpler W. A. Campbell, Stony Point T. R. Moore, Rt. 2, Canton I. S. Hutchins, Lexington I. J. Moore, St. Pauls J. C. Galloway, Grimesland H. W. Brinson, Rt. 1, New Bern S. Westbrook, Rt. 1, Bentonville R. W. Hall, Saluda T. S. Bryan, Trap Hill Lloyd L. Wooley, Spring Hope R. M. Hall, Saluda T. S. Bryan, Trap Hill Lloyd L. Wooley, Sou. Pines T. B. Richards, Lawndale A. L. Sides, Statesville C. C. Hunter, Rich Square W. W. Braswell, Montezuma Jas. D. Ray, Rt. 3, Asheville B. M. Rose, Graham A. B. Macoon, Pilot Mtn. S. M. Bason, Yanceyville George S. Steele, Rockingham B. W. Troutman, Mooresville B. G. Nicholson, Essex J. B. Eure, Ayden T. W. Morris, Box 766, Raleigh M. M. McManus, Red Springs O. O. Rhoney, Rt. 3, Vale
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B. E. Mitchell, Jr., Ahoskle G. M. Barnes, Unaka James K. Jordan, Mooresboro B. F. D. J. T. McKeel, Belhaven O. M. Vernon, Bessemer City Jas. B. Burden, Ahoskie W. E. Jones, Fairfield H. C. Jones, Fairfield H. C. Jones, Fairfield J. F. Martin, Conway H. R. Knight, Manteo R. E. Wheless, Warsaw Roy T. Cox, Winterville J. F. Martin, Conway H. R. Knight, Middlesex J. B. Ferrell, Lucama Geo. H. Cole, Fairmont J. W. S. Davis, Andrews J. B. Ferrell, Lucama Geo. H. Cole, Fairmont J. W. S. Davis, Andrews Jon. A. Ward, Charlotte Jol. B. Ferrell, Lucama Geo. H. Cole, Fairmont J. W. S. Davis, Andrews J. W. S. Davis, Andrews Jon. A. Ward, Charlotte Jol. Beaumont St. H. C. Phifer, Hamlet G. A. Greene, Rt. 5, Shelby Clay Banton, Ellenboro Larry L. Ballard, Davidson Jeff D. Pritchett, Rt. 3, Mebane L. C. Burchett, State Road D. T. McMillan, Parkton J. C. Kesler, Spencer R. E. Rhyne, Mt. Holly W. C. Wicker, Elon College W. L. Dunlap, Pinehurst J. M. Phillips, Greensboro Denim Branch B. C. Burgess, Spruce Pine D. D. McCrimmon, Hemp J. C. Beard, Erwin A. A. Burgess, Cycle T. M. Samuel, Rt. 1, Mt. Alry M. F. Absher, Hays R. G. Carter, Swannanoa	
HANGER COLLEGE HERE COLLEGE HER	٦.
A. Lee Copeland, Ahoskle. W. J. T. Styers, Cherryville. U. S. G. Phillips, Unaka. L. Calton, Lattimore. L. R. Smith, Belhaven. L. G. Rhyne, Bessemer City. J. L. Carroll, Aulander. W. L. Humphrey, Farmville. W. L. Humphrey, Farmville. P. E. Swindell, Pairfield. C. W. Pugh, Wanchese. F. J. Strickland, Warsaw. G. L. Rouse, Winterville. W. H. Stephenson, Pendleton. W. S. Williams, Middlesex. Willy Lamm, Lucama. W. S. Williams, Hamlet. Clyde H. Jarrett, Andrews. S. B. Morton, Charlotte. Clyde H. Jarrett, Andrews. S. B. Morton, Charlotte. A. A. Williams, Hamlet. A. A. Williams, Hamlet. J. G. Cashion, Cornellus. A. O. Cashion, Cornellus. A. Cashion, Cornellus. A. Cashion, Gornellus. J. G. Chipman, Elkin . J. G. Chipman, Elkin . J. G. Chipman, Elkin . J. G. Chipman, Brith Holly. J. G. Chipman, Spencer. J. K. Rankin, Mt. Holly. J. G. Chipman, Spencer. J. K. Rankin, Mt. Holly. J. T. Carruthers, Greensboro. J. K. Rankin, Mt. Holly.	W. J. Hardage, Waxhaw
Ahoskie— Cherryville Unaka— Lattimore— Belhaven— Bessemer City Aulander Farmville Farmville Farmville Farmont Middlesex Lucana— Falrmont Andrews Charlotte— Hellis Corblit State Road Fark Road Falrenon Hellis Corblit State Road Falrenon Greensboro— Spencer— Mt. Holly Mt. Holly Mt. Holly Elon College Aberdeen Glenville Greensboro Spruce Pine— Hemp Greensboro Spruce Fine— Hemp Greensboro Spruce Fine— Hemp Erwin Greensboro Spruce Fine— Hemp Erwin Kulkesboro, Rt. 1.	Waxhaw
Luke McCherryvill Unaka (*Lattimori Belhaven Whetstor Aulander Farmville Widows Fairfield Warsaw Wintervi Pendleto; Rodgers Lucama Fairmon; Rodgers Lucama Fairmon; Andrews Joppa (? Hamlet Camp Camp (Camp Camp Camp Camp Camp Camp Camp Camp	
500 500 500 500 500 600 600 600 600 600	26

MASTER and ADDRESS	E. W. Fonvielle, Tabor A. F. Shaw, Richlands L. R. Clark, Wendell E. D. Byrd, Ronda T. Allen Buck, New Bern T. A. Griffin, Rt. 3, Bailey D. N. McLeiland, Rt. 3, Statesville U. G. Foster, Champion R. L. VanPoole, Salisbury L. J. Watson, Wingate J. C. Warlick, Casar	V. C. Banks, Cove City G. T. Rogers, Apex H. Sivertson, R.F.D., Autreyville E. O. Burroughs, Bethel W. J. Roach, Lowell R. R. Coulter, RFD, Newton J. O. Blevins, Lansing W. B. Knowles, Wallace G. F. Eills, Bolton G. F. Eills, Bolton G. F. Eills, Bolton H. H. Warren, Doughton Geo, Robbins, Rocky Mt.	H. T. Camp, Tryon A. B. Bryan, Chadbourn E. C. Daniel, Zebulon H. M. Corbett, Atkinson S. D. Best, Fremont W. G. Mangum, Wake Forest W. G. Mangum, Princeton W. P. Young, Princeton W. B. Long, Rt. I, Unionville P. A. Duke, Rt. I, Henderson F. A. Duke, Rt. I, Henderson H. P. Townsend, Kannapolis
SECRETARY and ADDRESS	R. T. Bruton, Tabor. A. F. Barbee, Richlands J. T. Allen, Wendell G. C. Poplin, Ronda L. F. Warren, Rt. 3, Balley J. S. Dobson, Rt. 2, Statesville J. E. G. Foster, Purlear J. E. Haynes, Salisbury C. R. Chaney, Wingate	W. C. Sutton, Cove City Burtis Benton, Apex Blas C. Butler, Roseboro L. N. James, Bethal James F. Carpenter, Malden R. C. Deal, Stony Point A. J. Cavenaugh, Wallace C. A. Lewis, Bolton W. B. Buchanan, Minneapolis W. W. Calloway, Thurmond	J. H. Rilon, Sr., Tryon. E. E. Deal, Catawba. F. T. Wooten, Chadbourn. Eugene Privett, Zebulon. H. G. Reeves, Atkinson. J. B. Aycock, Fremont. B. Golding, Rt. 6. Mt. Airy. B. L. Aycock, Princeton. B. L. Aycock, Princeton. B. L. Aycock, Princeton. C. Golding, Rt. 6. Henderson. C. G. Stokes, Rt. 6. Henderson. L. J. Bounds, Box 383, Kannapolis,
POSTOFFICE	Tabor Richlands Wendell Ronda. New Bern Balley Statesville, Rt. 5 Champion Salisbury Wingate Mancierfield	Cove City Apex Roseboro Bethel Lowell Malden Sturgills Wallace Wallace Cranberry Thurmond Rocky Mount	Tryon Catawba Chadbourn Zebulon Atkinson Fremont Sountise Sch. Hse Round Peak Round Peak Addland Dockery Epsom Kannapolis
NO., NAME and DISTRICT	563 Tabor (10) 565 Wendell (15) 565 Wendell (15) 566 Ronda (33) 569 Mt. Pleasant (17) 573 Mt. Pleasant (33) 576 Andrew Jackson (25) 578 Maadow Branch (26) 579 Mt. Pleasant (33) 576 Andrew Jackson (25) 577 Mt. Pleasant (33) 578 Magadow Branch (26) 578 Magadow Branch (26) 579 Casar (37)	(1 p 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	605 Skyuka (38) 606 River Side (36) 607 Chadbourn (10) 609 Ebulon (15) 612 Atkinson (10) 613 Home (6) 615 Sunrise (15) 616 Sunrise (15) 617 St. Patricks (16) 618 Union (25) 623 Mt. Pisgah (33) 624 John H. Mills (19) 625 Cannon Mem. (25)

A STATE OF THE STA
GRAND LODGE OF NORTH C
B. A. Padgett, Belmont Dr. C. J. Helsabeck, Walnut Cove H. W. Walker, Norlina R. M. Meacoms, Bailey C. M. Avery, Goldsboro Wm. J. Nesbitt, Mill Spring J. H. Devereaux, Badin W. T. Edwards, Edwards Alvin Kornegay, Seven Springs Alvin Kornegay, Seven Springs I. P. Graham, Proctorville W. B. Purdue, White Oak John Foreman, Asheville G. W. Baity, Rt. 2, Harmony W. E. Bonds, Willow Springs H. Wiley Sholar, Jr., Greensboro P. O. Box 1050 W. E. Graham, Jackson Springs H. Wiley Sholar, Jr., Greensboro P. O. Box 1050 W. E. Misenheimer, Rockwell G. E. Pickett, RFD, Wallace W. B. Kyles, Black Mtn. L. E. Trantham, W. Asheville 101 Michel Ave. Edward Niven, Monroe Selim A. Mattson, Fort Bragg B. A. Dickson, Gastonia Jas. J. Griffith, Kernersville Frank Pascal, Valdese
F. M. McKee, Belmont. J. O. Egerton, Norlina. J. P. Underwood, Bailey. J. F. Flicks, Goldsboro. N. G. Walker, Mill Spring. W. H. Davis, Badin. J. F. Tyndall, Pluk Hill. J. F. Tyndall, Pluk Hill. J. F. Tyndall, Pluk Hill. J. R. Nye, Proctorville G. W. Fisher, Elizabethtown. Jas. L. Brown, Asheville. A. Lacy Currie, Jackson Springs. R. N. Musgrave, Greensboro. R. N. Musgrave, Greensboro. J. E. Fisher, Granite Quarry. A. W. Gresham, Back Mtn. J. C. Carter, Garland. H. C. Caldwell, W. Asheville. J. Ray Shute, II, Monroe. John F. Carey, Fort Bragg. John F. Carley, Fort Bragg. John F. Carley, Fort Bragg. John F. Carley, Fort Bragg.
Belmont Walnut Cove Norlina Bailey Goldsboro Mill Spring Badin Hear Aurora Pink Hill Proctorville Elizabethtown Asheville Back Wountain Garland Asheville Black Mountain Garland Asheville Monroe Fort Bragg Gastonia Valdese
629 Walnut Cove (30)

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1932—By Districts

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties

2 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 3 4 4 11 13	1 1 2 1 4	1		3 1 1 6 2 5 5	Died Rejected	97 75 39 85 28	Present Membership	Decrease
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1 2 1 4	1		1 6 2 5		75 39 85 28	76 39 77	
	14		 1	2 2 - 1 7 6	1	50 2 190 3 88 177 5 829	28 45 186 88 180 815	5 _ 4
Bertie	, Gat	tes a	nd H	ertfo	d Co	unties	i	int.
2 2	2		1	6 2	2 2 2	- 32 - 69 - 61 - 34 - 41 - 26 - 84 1 40	33 63 51 34 40 26 76 39	6 - 10 - 1 - 1 - 8 - 1 -
4 5	5	3	1 2	23 3	12	1 -500	469	31 _
ort, H	Iyde,	Tyrre	ell an	d W	ashing	ton (Coun	ties
2 2	3	1	 2 	1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1	52 51 41 - 96 - 27	188 51 50 44 92 25 24	100
Halif	ax an	d No	rthar	npton	Cou	nties		5
-паш								
	1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 4 5 ort, H	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 4 5 5 3 ort, Hyde, Tyrro 2 4 4 1 1 2 4 4 2 2 2 3 1	1 2 2 2 1	1 2 2 2 1 4 1	1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1	1 2 2 2 2 33 33 33 69 63 63 61 51 51 61 51 34

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued 5—GREENVILLE DISTRICT—Pitt County

N. S. C.		-	_		-										
NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Members'p Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Sharon, Pitt	78							14				82	68	14	I
Grifton, Pitt	243							14				105		14	
Greenville, Pitt	284				1		1	7	2	1		93		10	
Grimesland, Pitt	475		1	1	1					_		75			
Ayden, Pitt									1	1		48			1
Farmville, Pitt		5	4	4	1	4		6	2	3		90	88	2	
Winterville, Pitt		1	1	1					1			46			
Bethel, Pitt	589									1		65	64	1	
		9	9	9	3	4	1	41	6	9		604	563	41	
6—KINSTON DISTR	ICT-	–Gr	een	e, I	end	oir	and	w	ayn	e C	our	ities			
St. John's, Lenoir	4		3	3	1			19	3	5	1	175	152	23	<u> </u>
ferusalem, Greene	95								2			30		2	
Wayne, Wayne	112	2	1	1	2	2		13	4	2		193		14	
Radiance, Greene	132				1							45	44		
Mount Olive, Wayne	208											78	80		2
Lenoir, Lenoir	233											50	50		
Pleasant Hill, Lenoir Harmony, Wayne	304							6	1	1		46		8	
Jarmony, wayne	340						1		1			68		2	
Home, Wayne Foldsboro, Wayne	634	2	<u>-</u> 2	2	<u>-</u> 2			1 18	3	3		35 163		1	
Victory, Lenoir	642			-	-			4	3	1		36		20	
Tatoly, Louisia Linearia	1 012	8	8	8	6	2	1		14			1			
W. P.		-	-		O	2	1	61	14	14	1	919	845	74	l
7—NEW BERN DISTRI	CT-	-Cai	rter	et,	Cra	ven	an	d F	am	lico	Co	ount	ies		
St. John's, Craven	3	2	3	3					1	5	I	112	109	3	Ī
Franklin, Carteret	109	6	6	5	1					6	1	136			
Bayboro, Pamlico	331	1		1	1			1	1	3		86		3	
Mount Vernon, Pamlico	359	4	4 2	4				5		2	1	55		3	
Ocean, Carteret	405	1	2	2	1		1	7	1	2	1	106			
Vanceboro, CravenRainbow, Pamlico	479	1						4				54 15		4	
Doric, Craven	568	<u>-</u>			1	1		26		3	2	298		27	
onic, Craven	583	2	2	2	2	-		3	1	2		34			
,	000	17	18		6	1	1	- 1	4	_				-	
8—JACKSONVILLE	DIC				nes		_	Ons		-	oun		1 040	30	1
		INI	CI-	-00	nes	aı	lu	Ons	10 W	-	un			1	
Lion, Jones LaFayette, Onslow	81					<u>-</u>		8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		69 83		9	
Polloksville, Jones	175	<u>ī</u>	ī			1		٥	-			23			
Sea Side, Onslow		2				1		1		2		50			
Maysville, Jones	547											39	39		*
Richlands, Onslow	564							5	1	1		43	36	7	
		3	3	2		2	i	14	2	5		307	290	17	İ
No Deposit				-											
No Report 9—CLINTON DIS	TRIC	т	Div	nlin	an	h	Sam	nso	n (2011	ntie	S			
							1	pso	`	1			161		_
Hiram, Sampson Varren, Duplin	98	8	1 11	11						4		161 33			
Mill Creek, Sampson	125		11	11						1		36	36		
Mingo, Sampson	206		1	1		1						47	33	14	
Rehoboth, Duplin	279				1			8	3	3		65	52	13	
Rehoboth, Duplin Coharie, Sampson Warsaw, Duplin	379							8		1		42		9	
Warsaw, Duplin	522									1		62		1	
roseboro, Sampson	585		1	2				4		2		56			
Wallace, Duplin	595		1		1				2	1		82 27	81 26	1	
Beulaville, Duplin Garland, Sampson	658	1	1	1				1 8	1			33	26	7	
pariand, Sampson	664		- 1							10				_	
		11	17	18	7	1		45	6	13	2	644	606	_38	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued 10-WILMINGTON DISTRICT-Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender Counties

															38
NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Members'p Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Trierosco
St. John's, New Hanover King Solomon, Pender Fair Bluff, Columbus Lebanon, Columbus Wilmington, New Hanover Orient, New Hanover Tabor, Columbus Waccamaw, Columbus Chadbourn, Columbus Atkinson, Pender	1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 612	1 2 7 3 7 2	1 1 2 2 3 3 7 2		 1	1	1	45 10 4 8 4 1	1 1 2 1 2	8 3 3		540 79 75 91 123 197 193 61 47 53 43	80 66 93 121 185 190 59 47 53 37	9 12 12 3 2	
		23	21	20	13	2	2	77	10	22	2	1502	1426	76	
11—LUMBERTON DISTRIC	т—в	lad	en,	Rok	eso	n, l	Hok	e a	nd :	Scot	lar	d Co	ounti	es	Sales of

St. Alban's, Robeson	114		3	4					3	2		165	164	
Laurinburg, Scotland	305		1	1	4			21			2	109	91	18
Raeford, Hoke	306	1	1	1	1	1		12		1		84	74	10
King Solomon, Robeson	313							2		1		26	23	3
Rowland, Robeson	335											60	60	
Maxton, Robeson	417	1						5		1	1	74	68	6 5 3 8
St. Paul's Robeson	474						1		2	2		80	75	5
Red Springs, Robeson	501			1	1	1		4	2			65	62	3
Fairmont, Robeson	528							7	1			79	71	8
Parkton, Robeson	541											49	49	11/2
Proctorville, Robeson	643							3				35	32	3
Bladen, Bladen	646		1							1		42	41	1
**Bladenboro, Bladen	660											25	25	
		5	6	7	6	2	1	54	10	8	3	893	835	58

12-ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT-Moore and Richmond Counties

Carthage, Moore	181		1	1	1		 4		2 _	7	70	66	41.	ğ
Eagle Springs, Moore	477						 	1	1	:	37	35	2	Ē
Southern Pines, Moore	484	3	3	3	1		 7	1	3			112	2 -	ű
Rockingham, Richmond	495	1	3	4	1		 	1	3			111		ā
Roberdel, Richmond	507						 	ī	-		25	24	11	ă
Hamlet, Richmond	532	2	3	3	1	1	 23		1			189	19	ā
Roman Eagle, Moore	550		1		1		 4	1	2		71	65	6 -	
Elise, Moore	555		4	4			 3	2			33	32	1	Ø
Elberta, Moore	654		2	2				_			37	39		ā
			4=1	!	!	!	 		!-	!	- 1		7.750,000	ē
		14	17	17	5	1	 41	7	12	71	10	673	37 _	g

13—SANFORD DISTRICT—Chatham and Lee Counties

Columbus, Chatham Mount Vernon, Chatham	102 143						-		2	60	58 89	2 - 6
Sanford, Lee Buffalo, Lee George Washington, Chatham		<u>3</u>	5	6	1 4	2		18 11 1	4 4 1 1	252 85 67	229 85 65	23
Siler City, Chatham Gulf, Chatham *Bonlee, Chatham	403 465 285	3			3			5 6	2 1 3 7	79 45 67	79 41	4
		6	9	10	76	4		35 7	7 11 1	679	646	33

^{*} Bonlee, No. 285 consolidated with Mt. Vernon, No. 143 as Mt. Vernon, No. 143, a Bonlee.

^{*} No Report ** Bladenboro, No. 660 consolidated with St. Albans, No. 114.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

14—FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—Cumberland and Harnett Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
enix, Cumberland	8	7	5	6	2	3		12	5	5	2	213	202	11	
myra, Harnett	147	1	1	1	5	Í	1	13	1	4		161	148	13	
ington, Harnett	302	2	4	3	2		1	1	2	1		54	55		1
anon, Cumberland	391			1				9				54	46	8	
e Fear, Cumberland	394							3	3			24	18	6	
eenwood, Cumberland	419				1			33				33		33	
S. Stewart, Harnett	556	5	3	3		1		25				82	60	22	
oats, Harnett	622		1									26	20	6	
ck River, Harnett	652		[[6				26	20	6	
t Bragg, Cumberland	667	7	8	9	7							32	48		16
	1	22	21	23	16	3	1	102	11	10	2	705	623	82	

Charter of Greenwood Lodge, No. 419, arrested April 13, 1932. Charter of Coats Lodge, No. 622, arrested December 7, 1932.

15-RALEIGH DISTRICT-Wake County

40	5	4	4	4	1	l	1	2	3	2	317	320		3
97	2	1	1					2	3		83	79	4	
115						i	5				39		5	
155							3		1			53	4	
156		i							1				1	
198	4	3	3	1			3		2	1			1	
218	1	2	2				2	2	6	1	568	560	8	
231														
234							2						2	
258	1							1	1				2	
277											52		1	1
282			1				12	5			93	77	16	
500	2	2	2	2	1			5	2	1	186		2	
565	1	1	1				7		3		77	68	9	
											54			
609	1							1	1		54	52	2	
615														
	17	13	14	7	2	i	35	18	23	5	1838	1785	53	
	115 156 198 218 231 234 258 277 282 500 565 584 609	115 155 156 198 4 218 1 231 258 1 277 282 282 500 2 565 1 584 609 1 615	115 156 198 4 3 218 1 2 231 258 1 258 277 250 282 500 2 2 565 1 1 584 609 1 615	115 156 198 4 3 3 3 218 1 2 2 2 231 258 1 282 1500 2 2 2 2 565 1 1 1 1 584 609 1 609 1 605 605 1 605 1 605 1 605 1	115 155 156 15	115	115	115 5 156 3 198 4 3 3 1 3 218 1 2 2 2 2 231 2 2 258 1 277 12 12 500 2 2 2 2 1 7 584 609 1 615	115 5 3 </td <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>115 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 </td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	115 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

16-SMITHFIELD DISTRICT-Johnston County

llowship, Johnston	84	l					 				91	91		*
cher, Johnston	165						 7		1		46	38	8	
anite. Johnston	191		1	1			 	1			42	42		
nly, Johnston	257	1	1	1	1	2	 12		4		72	60	12	
ma, Johnston	320			1		1	 9	2			76	67	9	
lief, Johnston	431				1		 6	4	2		76	65	11	
ur Oaks, Johnston	478	1	1	1			 	1	3		55	52	3 .	
ll Creek, Johnston	480					1	 7				16	10	6 .	
Patrick's, Johnston	617						 				32	32		
		2	3	4	2	4	 41	8	10		506	457	49	

No Report

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

17-WILSON	DISTRICT-Nash	and	Wilson	Counties
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		_	_						1	-				3,1125	400
NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdraw	Died	Rejected	Members'p Prev. Year	Present Members'p	Decrease	- amount
Morning Star, Nash Joseph Warren, Wilson Mount Lebanon, Wilson	85 92 117 187	4 3	4	3	1			16 5 12		5		114 77 165	93 73 162	21 4 3	The last of the la
Central Cross, Nash Corinthian, Nash Toisnot, Wilson Hatcher, Wilson Rockville, Nash	230 298 310 411	1		10	2			1	2	7 1 1	1	36 40 18	18	2144	Tel office for
Spring Hope, Nash Rodgers, Nash Lucama, Wilson Mount Pleasant, Nash Queen City, Nash	527 569 602	 4	 4	6	1 1			 1 6	1		 1		49 40 14 234	2 - 2 1 3	
Bailey, Nash	633	16	_	24	12			49			1 4	58 1239	100	7 45	
18—TARBORO DIST	ri(CT—	-Edg	geco	mb	e a	nd	Ma	rtin	C	oun	ties	- 14	816	
Concord, Edgecombe Skewarkee, Martin Stonewall, Martin Conoho, Martin Macclesfield, Edgecombe	58 90 296 399 581	6	2	1 5 1				9		1 1 1		97 86 43 35	95 86 33	0	Q
		9		7	4			18		5	İ	363	351	12	
19—HENDERSON DISTRICT—	Frai	ıkliı	n a	nđ	Wa	rrer	ı C	oun	ties	an	ıd j	part	of V	and	e
Johnston-Caswell, Warren Franklinton, Franklin Sandy Creek, Franklin	10 123 185							11	1 1	2 2		41	72 38	3	Section with the
Henderson, Vance Youngsville, Franklin Louisburg, Franklin Royal Hart, Warren	377 413 497	<u>-</u>	1 1 1	10000	3			9	1	<u>1</u>		169 66 69	56 62		The State of the State
Evening Star, Franklin J. H. Mills, Vance Norlina, Warren	588 624 630		 1	₁	 4			12 12 2	 1	i		37 53 60	34 40 62	12000	
90 OVEODD DYGEDYGE G		3								14		1	X85	1219398	I
20—OXFORD DISTRICT—G							Cou	ntie					1 140	1000	ı
Person, Person Adoniram, Granville Granville, Granville Tally Ho, Granville Oxford, Granville Henry F. Grainger, Vance Creedmoor, Granville	380	 1	2	<u>-</u>	 5	1				1 2	1	45 36 39 162 29	42 37 38 164 30	1 3	
erecumeor, cranvine	499	6				1		5	1 2		1	47	75.0	9	ı
21—DURHAM DISTRIC	T —A													900	ı
Eagle, Orange	71	3	3				Ī		1		1		1 5 5 5 5	13	ı
Knap of Reeds, Durham Eno, Durham Oaks, Alamance Bingham, Alamance	158 210 255	8	7	- 7	1 3				3	<u>-</u> 2		50 198 28	51 194 27	32.4	
University, Orange Bula, Alamance Thos. M. Holt, Alamance	352 408 409	2 2 7	2 3 7	2 1 8	6	 1		14 -11 17	3	5 3 1	1 2	235	441 172 222	1 1 1	
Elon, Alamance	549						I	I	I	1 1	I	48	47	- 5	

BSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

22-REIDSVILLE DISTRICT-Caswell and Rockingham Counties

2															
NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
n River, Rockingham aksville, Rockingham idsville, Rockingham n A. Graves, Caswell swell, Caswell ckwell, Rockingham	129 136 384 494 539 600	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	 3	1 		6	 4 1	2 2 1	1 3	56 192 183 73 30 39	56 186 179 77 28 39	6 4 2	4
		3	3	3	4	1		6	5	5	4	573	565	8	
No Report															
23—GREENSBORO DI	ISTR	ICT	-E	avi	dso	n a	nd	Gu	ilfo	rd 4	Cou	nties	5		
eensboro, Guilford omasville, Davidson basco, Guilford ma F. Reid, Guilford nton, Davidson bkesdale, Guilford xington, Davidson rinthian, Guilford volution, Guilford	76 214 271 344 404 428 473 542 552 656	8 3 1 7 2 4 3 6 1 35	8 3 1 6 2 1 2 5 7 1 36	8 3 1 6 2 1 2 5 8 1 37	5 1 3 4 2 2	1 1 1		81 9 7 42 	10 1 7 1 8 5 5	10 4 6 6 6 6 1 1 35	3 1 4	547 126 53 444 67 76 223 395 171 155 2257	175		2 4
24—ASHEBORO DISTR		—М	ont	gon	nery	aı	nd	Rar	ıdol	ph	Co	unti			
nks, Randolph eep River, Randolph lfour, Randolph ndleman, Randolph ntgomery, Montgomery coe, Montgomery rietta, Randolph Jarolina, Randolph	128 164 188 209 309 437 444	6 6 1	 5 	3 2 5 10	2 1 1 3 1	1		6 1 24 12 7	1 1 1 	1 2 1 2 3 2		65 38 24 79 49 69 113 59 44	58 35 82 50 71 107 50 42	7 3 24 6 9 2	3 1 2

| 15| 12| 10| 8| 1|___| 50| 3| 11|___| 540| 495| 45|___ Charter of Deep River Lodge, No. 164. arrested Jan. 12, 1932. Charter of Carolina Lodge, No. 546, arrested Dec. 15, 1932.

25—SALISBURY DISTRICT—Cabarrus, Rowan and Stanly Counties

4											- I to the second to	
kes, Cabarrus	32		5	5	2	1 _		3	6	265		1
ton, Rowan	99		3	3	4		3		4	. 295		2
Dee, Stanly	150	1	1	1			[3	2	1	. 70	65	5
tch-Ireland, Rowan	154			1	1	-				. 107	109	2
reka, Rowan	283		1				7			. 108		13
nly, Stanly	348		7	8	4	3 _	14	4		225		
g Lick, Stanly	476						13	2	1	. 53	37	15
encer, Rowan	543		2	3	2			1	1 1	181	184	3
drew Jackson, Rowan	576	4	4	5		2 _		1	1 1	205	210	5
ion, Cabarrus	618					3 _			1	. 55		2
nnon Memorial, Cabarrus	626	7	7	8	6			1	1	. 165		12
ikin Falls, Stanly	637	1	1	1			1 1	3	1	. 126		5
ler Memorial, Rowan	657	1		İ			4	1		. 23	18	5
		31	31	35	19	9	1 45	23	29 7	1878	1843	35

harter of Big Lick Lodge, No. 476 arrested Dec. 31, 1932.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES-Continued

26-MONROE DISTRICT-Anson and Union Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease
Kilwinning, Anson Carolina, Anson Monroe, Union Beaver Dam, Union Bethel, Anson Waxhaw, Union Meadow Branch, Union N. C. Lodge of Research, Union	244 276 372 562 578		1 2	3	1 	1		19 3 2 27	2 1 1 1	1 2 1 2 1	1 1 1 2	198 33 175 61 28 50 36 22 603	178 29 173 57 27 54 33 22 573	20 4 2 4 1 1 - 3 3 - 30
27—CHARLOTT	re r	ISI	rri	CT-	-Me	ckl	enb	urg	Co	unt	v		-	,4
Phalanx, Mecklenburg Mecklenburg, Mecklenburg Long Creek, Mecklenburg Excelsior, Mecklenburg Craighead, Mecklenburg Matthews, Mecklenburg Joppa, Mecklenburg Williams, Mecklenburg	31 176 205 261 366 461 530 538	1	4 4 1 1 1 1	4 6 1 1 1 13	4 1 4 1 6 	1 1 1 3		42 59 19 6 126	17 1 6 8 1 1 34	8 1 12 1 1 23	 4 3 	646 55 49 702 52 72 607 60 2243	587 56 48 636 44 54 607 60 2092	59 - 1 - 66 - 8 - 18 -
28—GASTONIA DI	STR	ICT	'— G	ast	on	and	Li	nco	ln (Cou	ntie	es		
Lincoln, Lincoln Gaston, Gaston Rock Springs, Lincoln Gastonia, Gaston South Fork, Gaston Cherryville, Gaston Whetstone, Gaston Mount Holly, Gaston Lowell, Gaston Belmont, Gaston Holland Memorial, Gaston	137 263 341 369 462 505 515 544 590 627 668	1 1 4 1 1 5 3 3	1 5 4	1	1 6	2 1 1 2 2 2	 1	51 8 30 11 12 11 4	4 3 1 7 3 3 3	1 12 1 1 1 1		158 73 45 466 79 108 76 81 102 126 34	147 70 45 404 70 75 64 71 93 123	11 _ 3 62 _ 9 _ 33 12 _ 10 _ 9 _ 3 9 9 9
		20				6	_	135		_	_	1348	1201	147]_
29—STATESVILLE D Wilson, Iredell Lee, Alexander Hunting Creek, Iredell Campbell, Iredell	226 253 299 374	 5 1	<u>-</u> 6	Alex 6 1	2 	ler 	and	10 10 2	ede	2 2 2	our	30 120 21 23	28 116 22 20	2 1
Grassy Knob, Iredell Statesville, Iredell Mooresville, Iredell Snow Creek, Iredell Stony Point, Alexander Harmony, Iredell	471 487 496 571 593 651	2 4	1 4	1 5	1 8 2 1 2		1 	9 18 5 25 3	 2 2 1	6 2 1	1 1	51 213 118 26 76 31	50 204 103 22 50 29	3 1 9 15 4 26 2
		12		13	16	_	1	72	5	16	2	709	644	65
30-WINSTON-SALEM DI	STR	ICT	'—D	avi	e, I	ors	yth	an	d S	Stok	ces	Cour	aties	
Mocksville, Davie Winston, Forsyth Farmington, Davie Salem, Forsyth West Bend, Forsyth Walnut Cove, Stokes Kernersville, Forsyth	134 167 265 289 434 629 669	12 8	10 12 1 2 3	 9 11 1 4 2	2 3 1 6	1 		11 -5 -7 -23	3 8 1 3 15	2 7 3 2 1 1	 2	118 641 36 317 23 88 20	115 627 33 318 23 84 23	3 14 3 4
					-				-		-			613

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued 31—ELKIN DISTRICT—Surry County

								, uii	J						
NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Granite, Surry Copeland, Surry Rockyford, Surry Elkin, Surry Rusk, Surry Pilot, Surry State Road, Surry Zephyr, Surry Ararat, Surry Round Peak, Surry * No Report 32—YADKING	553 558 616	2 1 1 6	3 	2 2 1 10	 4 1 7	6	 	17 5 5 39	10 3 1 16	3 1 2 11	 	212 54 30 109 38 87 29 32 20 70 681	20	4	1
Yadkin, Yadkin Jonesville, Yadkin Harmon, Yadkin Boonville, Yadkin Baltimore, Yadkin Oak Grove, Yadkin	162 227 420 421 424 557	 1	 1 1	 1 1		1 1		1 2 1 3	2 2 4	1 1 2		36 27 18 20 40 24 165	33 27 16 17 39 26 158	2 3 1	
Liberty, Wilkes Moravian, Wilkes Moravian, Wilkes North Wilkesboro, Wilkes Lingman, Wilkes Clingman, Wilkes Trap Hill, Wilkes Sulphur Springs, Wilkes Ronda, Wilkes Mount Pleasant, Wilkes Summit, Wilkes Roaring Gap, Wilkes Mount Pisgah, Wilkes	45 353 407 415 440 483 560 566 573		3	3	1 -41 2 			25 2 25 2	35 2 2 5	 2 3 1 1		41 51 102 35 38 31 48 26 38 12 21 20	45 47 139 33 29 18 25 37 12 19 17	5 30 1 1 2 3	37
* No Report ** Millers Creek Lodge, No. 415 Oct. 30, 1931. 34—JEFFERSON D Jefferson, Ashe	1STI 219	RIC'	T—/	Alle	gha:	ny	and	As	he		unti 		90 33	25	
Scottsville, Ashe Sparta, Alleghany Piney Creek, Alleghany Crumpler, Ashe Helton, Ashe	385 423 432 467 594		1 2	<u>-</u>		 3	3	10 3 5	 1			71 50 46 54	72 40 43 53	10	
35—BOON	E D	IST	RIC	T —	Wa	tau	ga	Cou	nty						
Watauga, Watauga Snow, Watauga Elk, Watauga Ashler, Watauga Blowing Rock, Watauga	273 363 373 451 458	1 2	<u>-</u> 2 1	2 1		 			1	2 		82 84 37 47 45	81 82 31 47 45	1 2 6 9	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES-Continued

36-HICKORY DISTRICT-Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties

Catawba Valley, Burke 217 Catawba, Catawba 248 Hibriten, Caldwell 262 Hickory, Catawba 343	1 2 3 3	1 2 5	1	1		II			2	 1 100	1 107	1 4	11000
Hickory, Catawba 343 Shawnee, Catawba 382 Cookville, Catawba 502 Maiden, Catawba 592 Riverside, Catawba 606	3 3	5 4	3 3	3 2 2 1			 4 11 2	2 3	3 1 2 2	 168 163 211 236 30 48 86 88	162 213 236 26 48 77	4	
	10	12	9	9			19	5	8	 1030	1016	14	1

Cleveland, Cleveland	202	6	6		4		3	7 7	3	1	294	257	37	
Fair View, Cleveland	339	3	2	2				1		1	121	122		110
Fallston, Cleveland	356			1	1	1		2	1		34	34		
State Line, Cleveland	375	1	2	2		-] 1	3	1		61	49		
Mooresboro, Cleveland	388	1	1	1				_ 1	1		84	83	1	100
Lawndale, Cleveland	486					-		1	1		64	62	2	
Lattimore, Cleveland	508							2 1			56	43		
Camp Call, Cleveland	534	1	1	2				3 4	1		55	49	6	
Casar, Cleveland	579]]]-		-1]		19	19		
		12	12	14	5	1 -	6	9 13	8	2	788	718	70	

38-HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT-Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties

Dunn's Rock, Transylvania Kedron, Henderson Saluda, Polk Skyuka. Polk Mill Springs, Polk	267 387 482 605 636	 	1 4 	5 	 4 1	1	 20 	1 1	2 1 	1 1	146 143 57 51 22	145 130 55 42 24	1 13 2 9
		4	5	6	5	3	 29	2	6	2	419	396	23

39-ASHEVILLE DISTRICT-Buncombe and Madison Counties

														- 200
Mount Hermon, Buncombe	118	8	7	7	8	2		107	12	14		722		116
Blackmer, Buncombe	170				1	1		6		2		80	74	
French Broad, Madison	292							1	1	2		140	136	
Vance, Buncombe	293					1 _		2		1	1	50	48	2
**Mars Hill, Madison	370					-	1	53				53	1	53
White Rock, Madison	392			1		-	1					18		
Ivy, Madison	406					-						25	25	
Biltmore, Buncombe	446		2	2	2	-		32	1	2		167		31
Hominy, Buncombe	491	1				-		17				67		17
Barnardsville, Buncombe	511		1			ll-				1		14	13	1
Ottolay, Buncombe	533				2	-		10				28 53	20 53	8
Swannanoa, Buncombe	561	3 5	4 5	3 5	2			5				53	53	
John A. Nichols, Buncombe	650	5	5	5	1	lI-		8	1	1		101	97	8
Black Mountain, Buncombe	663				1	ll-		7	1	1		44	36	8
West Asheville, Buncombe	665	7	5	5	1			27	1	1	1	138	115	23
		27	24	23	18	1 41		275	17	25	2	1700	1428	272!

No Report Charter of Mars Hill Lodge, No. 370, arrested June 20, 1932.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

40-SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT-Mitchell, Yancey and Avery Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Raised	Passed	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
*Burnsville, Yancey Bakersville, Mitchell Bald Creek, Yancey Linville, Avery Vesper, Mitchell Cranberry, Avery Plumtree, Avery	192 357 397 489 554 598 648	3 1 2	3	5	2 1 4 5	1		109 11 38 13 18 		2	1	109 60 124 89 71 108 23	96 24	109 8 34 12 	4 1

^{*} Charter of Burnsville Lodge, No. 192, arrested Dec. 21, 1931.

41-WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT-Haywood County

Waynesville, Haywood	259		8	8	4	1	1	3	3	173	179	6
Pigeon River, Haywood	386					1			2	158	157 1	
Clyde, Haywood	453	2		4		1			1	97	101	4
Sonoma, Haywood	472	3	3	3			1 _		1	85	86	1
		10	15	15	4	3	2	3	7	513	523 1	10

42-SYLVA DISTRICT-Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties

Junaluskee, Macon	145	5	5	5			 	1	2		119	121	2
Unaka, Jackson	268	3	2		1		 	3	1		111	108	3
East La Porte, Jackson	358	5	5	5		2	 12	1	2		77	69	8
Oconee, Swain	427						 66	1	3	1	213		70
Blue Ridge, Macon	435		1	1		2	 				45	48	3
Dillsboro, Jackson	459	1	1	1			 7		2		47	39	8
Glenville, Jackson	551						 				50	50	
		15	14	12	1	4	 85	6	10	1	662	578	84

^{*} No Report

43-MURPHY DISTRICT-Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties

			_			- 01		- 00	-		1 101	1051	101
Cherokee, Cherokee	146			1	16	2 _		33	1	4	124		19
Clay, Clay	301	2	2	2	4					2	91	95	4
Montgomery, Cherokee	426	4	1	1	5			10		3 1	60	53	7
Marble Spring, Cherokee	439		1	1	2			12	1	2	64	52	12
Unaka, Cherokee	506						1		1		26	25	1
Andrews, Cherokee	529	2	2	2		1 _		12	3		113	101	12
		8	6	7	27	3 _		67	6	11 1	478	431	47

44-RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT-McDowell and Rutherford Counties

												441
Western Star, Rutherford	91		1	1	3	2	17			126	115	11
Mystic Tie, McDowell	237					1	9	3	2 1	202	189	13
Forest City, Rutherford	381			1					3	117	115	2
Joppa, McDowell	401				4		5	1		64	62	2
Cliffside. Rutherford	460	2	2	3		1	14	1	2	80	67	13
Caroleen, Rutherford	510									41	41	*
Hollis, Rutherford	535				1					34	35	1
Homs, Rutherford	000								-1 4	1 004	00.41	401
		2	3	5	8	4	45	5	7 1	664	624	40

^{*} No Report

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES

For the Masonic Year Ending June 30, 1932—By Districts

	DISTRICT	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease
1 2	Elizabeth City Windsor	11	13 5	12 5	1 3	2	_ī	17 23	6	6 12	5	829 500	815 469	14
3	Plymouth	6	10	11	4	ī	2	5	4	9		551	547	3
4	Halifax	8	8	8	1	2		20	11	12		750	718	3
5	Greenville	9	9	9	3	4	1	41	6	9		604	563	4
6	Kinston	8	8	8	6	2	1	61	14	14	1	919	845	74
7	New Bern	17	18	17	6	1	1	46	4	23	4	896	846	50
8	Jacksonville	3	3	2		2		14	2	5		307	290	1'
9	Clinton	11	17	18	7	1	<u>-</u> 2	45	6	13	2	644	606	3
0	Wilmington	23	21	20	13	2	1	77	10	22	3	1502	1426	7
12	Lumberton	5 14	6 17	7 17	6 5	2	- 1	54 41	10	8 12	- 1	893	835	3
3	Rockingham Sanford	6	9	10	76	4		35	77	11	1	710 679	673 646	3
4	Fayetteville	22	21	23	16	3	1	102	ii	10	2	705	623	8
5	Raleigh	17	13	14	7	2		35	18	23	5	1838	1785	5
6	Smithfield	2	3	4	2	4	/	41	8	10		506	457	4
7	Wilson	16	21	24	12	2		49	7	27	4	1239	1194	4
18	Tarboro	9	7	7	4			18	1	5		363	351	1
19	Henderson	3	5	4	7	1		65	14	14		741	660	8
20	Oxford	6	3	4	6	1		5	2	6	2	460	458	_
22	Durham Reidsville	22	22	20	10 4	1		54	13	16		1524	1472	5
23	Greensboro	35	36	37	19	5		6 215	5 38	5 35	4	573 2257	565 2030	22
4	Asheboro	15	12	10	8	1		50	3	11	1	540	495	4
25	Salisbury	31	31	35	19	9	1	45	23	29	7	1878	1843	3
26	Monroe	1	2	3	7	1		27	7	7	2	603	573	3
27	Charlotte	14	11	13	16	3		126	34	23	7	2243	2092	15
28	Gastonia	20	18	14	14	6	<u>ī</u>	135	24	21		1348	1201	14
9	Statesville	12	12	13	16		1	72	5	16	2	709	644	6
0	Winston-Salem	32	28	27	6	1		23	15	16	2	1243	1223	2
2	Elkin Yadkinville	6	7	10	7	6		39	16	11		681	638	4
3	Wilkesboro	1	1 3	1 3		1		3	4	2		165	158	
4	Jefferson	2	4	4	44	3	3	36 40	46	5		463	421	4
5	Boone	6	4	5	2	1	3	10	3	4		373 295	331 286	4
6	Hickory	10	12	9	9	-		19	5	8		1030	1016	1
7	Shelby	12	12	14	5	1		69	13	8	2	788	718	7
8	Hendersonville	4	5	6	5	3		29	2	6	2 2	419	396	2
9	Asheville	27	24	23	18	4		275	17	25	2	1700		27
0	Spruce Pine	11	13	13	12	3		190	2	2	1	584	418	16
1 2	Waynesville	10	15	15	4	3		2	3	7		513	*523	
3	Sylva	15	14	12	1	4		85	6	10	1	662	578	8
4	Murphy Rutherfordton	8	6	7 5	27	3		67	6	11	1	478	431	4
•			515		8	4		45 2456	5	_7	_ 1	664	624 34911	4

^{*} Waynesville increased 10.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

These Balances are as of December 31, 1932

No. 1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25: Credit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
										D#
Unanimity Hall Widow's Son Perquimans Atlantic New Lebanon	53 75 106 238 314		10.00 10.00 10.00	1.00 1.00	\$ 240.00 190.00 97.50 192.50 70.00 112.50	\$ 262.00 190.00 108.50 203.50 70.00 123.50	\$ 24.00 19.00 9.75 19.25 7.00 11.25	\$ 238.00 \$ 171.00 110.00 112.25	98.75 74.25 63.00	į.
Eureka Currituck Wanchese	317 463 521	2.50	20.00 10.00 30.00	2.00 1.00 3.00	465.00 220.00 450.00	487.00 233.50 483.00	46.50 45.00	438.00	440.50 233.50	
	1					\$2161.00		\$1069.25	2 010 00	¢111 60
2	-							p1000.20 q	010.00	φ111.00
2	-2.0		No. 2	Z—WIN	DSOR I	DISTRIC	r			
Charity Am. George Davie	17 39	\$	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 267.50 82.50 157.50	\$ 267.50 93.50 157.50	\$ 26.75 s	\$ 240.75 141.75	93.50	\$
Gatesville Coleraine Wiccacon	126 171 240	5.00		2.00	127.50 85.00 100.00	152.00 90.00 100.00	12.75 8.50 10.00	75.00 81.50 90.00	64.25	
Winton LukeMcGlaughan Aulander	516	2.50	10.00		65.00 190.00 97.50	65.00 192.50 108.50	9.75	75.00	58.50 192.50 23.75	30.00
		\$10.00	\$ 40.00	\$_4.00	\$1172.50	\$1226.50	\$ 90.00	\$ 704.00	432.50	\$ 30.00
			No. 3-	-PLYM	OUTH	DISTRIC	C T			
Perseverance Orr Atlantic	59 104 294		\$ 20.00 20.00	\$ 2.00 2.00	470.00 127.50	492.00 127.50	47.00 12.75	445.00	86.25 114.75	j'
Aurora Mattamuskeet Belhaven Fairfield	300 328 509 520	2.50		2.00	125.00 110.00 230.00 62.50	127.50 134.50 230.00 62.50	12.50 11.00 23.00 6.25	115.00 20.00 107.00 56.25	103.50 100.00	
Richland	638				60.00	60.00	6.00	54.00		
	İ	\$ 5.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 6.00	\$1367.50	\$1438.50	\$ 136.75	\$ 897.25	\$ 404.50	\$
0			No.	4—HAI	IFAX D	ISTRICT	r			
Domal White Work	1 0	\$		1\$	\$ 90.00			\$ 50.00 \$	31.00	.16
Royal White Hart King Solomon Roanoke Seaboard Potecasi	56 203 378 418	2.50	20.00 10.00 10.00 20.00	2.00 1.00 1.00	167.50 190.00 135.00 247.50	192.00 201.00 146.00 269.50	19.00 13.50 24.75	182.00 132.50 20.00	192.00 224.75	102.50
Enfield Rich Square Widow's Son Pendleton	447 488 519 524	2.50 2.50	10.00		367.50 177.50 280.00 140.00	370.00 191.00 282.50 153.50	36.75 17.75 28.00 14.00	130.75 172.25 124.50 139.50	202.50 1.00 130.00	
	1		\$ 80.00		\$1795.00	\$1895.50	\$ 162.75	951.50	781.25	\$102.50
	-	1	-			DISTRI	-0.00			
								150 0014		14
Sharon Grifton Greenville Grimesland	78 243 284 475	2.50	\$	\$ 	\$ 170.00 227.50 207.50 185.00	\$ 170.00 230.00 207.50 185.00	22.75 20.75 18.50	186.75 100.00	207.25 66.50	\$
Ayden Farmville Winterville	498 517 523	2.50		5.00	122.50 220.00 115.00	155.50 275.00 128.50	12.25 22.00 11.50	205.00 50.00	143.25 48.00 67.00	
Bethel	589			10.000	160.00	162.50	16.00	604 7514	146.50	
		\$ 7.50	\$ 90.00	\$ 9.00	\$1407.50	\$1514.00	\$ 140.75	094.75	6 078.50	126

No. 6-KINSTON DISTRICT

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Credit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
St. John's	4	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 380.00 70.00		\$	\$	\$ 424.00 75.00	\$370.5
Jerusalem Wayne	95	5.00	20.00	2.00			44.75	424.75		60.0
Radiance	132	1	20.00		110.00		11.00		99.00	
Mount Olive	208	1 1			200.00				200.00	200.00
Lenoir	208 233	1			125.00				125.00	
Pleasant Hill	304				95.00		9.50		85.50	
Harmony	340			1	165.00		16.50		148.50	
Home	613	5.00			85.00		8.50		81.50	
Goldsboro	634		20.00	2.00			35.75	225.00		- 3
Victory	642				77.50	77.50	7.75	69.75		
	1	\$10.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 8.00	\$2112.50	\$2210.50	\$ 133.75	\$ 719.50	\$1357.25	\$755.5

No. 7-NEW BERN DISTRICT

Franklin	109	60.00	6.00	340.00	406.00	34.00		372.00	
Bayboro	331	10.00	1.00	207.50	218.50	20.75	197.75	4 - 4 - 0 - 5	- 100
Mount Vernon	359	40.00	4.00	130.00	174.00	13.00	10.00	151.00	- 38
Ocean	405	10.00	1.00	245.00	256.00	24.50	231.50		110 8
Vanceboro	433			125.00	125.00	0.75	00	125.00	85.00
Rainbow	479	10.001		37.50	37.50	3.75	33.75		- 88
Doric ,	568	10.00	1.00	677.50	688.50	67.75	620.75		- 125
Ionic	583	20.00	2.00	80.00	102.00	8.00		94.00	- 38
	\$	\$170.00 \$	17.00	\$2115.00 \$	2302.00 \$	171.75	\$1093.75 \$	1036.50 \$	85.00

No. 8-JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

Zion	81 \$	5.00 \$	\$	1.8	172.50 \$	177.50;\$	17.25 \$	1\$	160.25 \$	
La Fayette	83	σ.σσ φ	4	۳	185.00	185.00	18.50	Ψ	166.50	- 1
Pollocksville	175	2.50	10.00	1.00	55.00	68.50		10.00	58.50	60.7
Seaside	429		20.00	2.00	125.00	147.00	12.50	134.50		
Maysville	[547]	5.00	1		97.50	102.50			102.50	97.5
Richlands	564			1	90.00	90.00	9.00		81.00	- 10
	\$	12.50 \$	30.00 \$	3.00 \$	725.00 \$	770.50 \$	57.25 \$	144.50 \$	568.75 \$	158.2

No. 9-CLINTON DISTRICT

Hiram	98 8	2.50 \$	\$	\$	402.50 \$	405.00 \$	\$	\$	405.00 \$	
Warren	101		80.00	8.00	110.00	198.00	11.00	187.00		:38
Mill Creek	125	5.00		1	90.00	95.00	9.00		86.00	- 3
Mingo	206		1	1	82.50	82.50	8.25	74.25	55.55	-3
Rehoboth	279		1		130.00	130.00	13.00	117.00		3
Coharie	379	1	1	1	82.50	82.50	8.25	74.25		d
Warsaw	1522		1		152.50	152.50	15.25	. 1.20	137.25	3
Roseboro	585				132.50	132.50	13.25		119.25	- 9
Wallace	595		10.00	1.00	202.50	213.50	20.25	84.25	109.00	-3
Beulaville	658	2.50	10.00	1.00	65.00	78.50	6.50	40.00	32.00	-31
Garland	664		10.00	1.00	65.00	76.00	6.50	69.50	52.00	13
	1 18	\$10.00 \$	110.00 \$			1646.00 \$			888.50 \$	1

No. 10-WILMINGTON DISTRICT

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Credit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
st. John's		\$	\$	\$	\$1237.50	\$1237.50 \$	123.75	\$1113.75	\$ 1	\$
King Solomon	138		10.00				20.00	11.00	180.00	•
Fair Bluff	190		10.00			176.00	16.50	159.50		
Lebanon	207		20.00	2.00	232.50	254.50	23.25		131.25	
ythagoras	249	ĺ	70.00	7.00	302.50		30.25		-01.20	
Vilmington	319		30.00				46.25			
Prient	395		70.00				47.50			
abor	563		20.00	2.00			14.75			
Vaccamaw	596				117.50		11.75		1	
hadbourne	607		1	i	132.50		13.25			
tkinson	612		1		92.50		9.25		47.25	
3		\$	\$230.00	\$ 23.00	\$3565.00	\$3818.00	356.50	\$3103.00	\$ 358.50	\$

No. 11-LUMBERTON DISTRICT

St. Albans	114	\$	\$ 10.00 8	1.00	\$ 410.00	\$ 421.00 \$	41.00 \$	380.00	\$	\$
Laurinburg	305		20.00	2.00	227.50	249.50	22.75	20.00	206.75	
Raeford	306		10.00	1.00	185.00	196.00	18.50		177.50	
King Solomon	313		i		57.50	57.50	5.75	51.75		
Rowland	335	5.00		1	150.00	155.00	1		155.00	274.33
Maxton	417	2.50	10.00	1.00	170.00	183.50	17.00	10.00	156.50	
St. Pauls	474	2.50	i		187.50	190.00			190.00	20.00
Red Springs	501		1		155.00	155.00	15.50	139.50		
Fairmont	528			1	177.50	177.50			177.50	
Parkton	541			1	122.50	122.50			122.50	260.00
Proctorville	643				80.00	80.00	8.00	ì	72.00	
Bladen	646			1	102.50	102.50	10.25		92.25	
Bladenboro	660	5.00)	62.50	67.50	6.25	61.25		
		\$15.00	\$ 50.00	5.00	\$2087.50	\$2157.50 \$	145.00 \$	662.50 8	1350.00	\$554.33

*Bladenboro Lodge No. 660 consolidated with St. Albans No. 114, Oct. 4, 1932.

No. 12-ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT

Carthage	181 \$	5.00 \$	\$	\$	165.00 \$	170.00 \$	\$	35.00	\$ 135.00	В
Cagle Springs	477	1	1		87.50	87.50	8.75		78.75	
Southern Pines	484	- 1	30.00	3.00	280.00	313.00	28.00	285.00	1.	
Rockingham	495	5.00	10.00	1.00	277.50	293.50			293.50	239.44
Roberdel	507				60 00	60.00		ĺ	60.00	134.25
Hamlet	532	1	20.00	2.00	472.50	494.50	47.25		447.25	
Roman Eagle	550	1			162.50	162.50	16.25		146.25	
Elise	555		60.00	6.00	80.00	146.00	8.00	138.00		
Elberta	654		20.00	2.00	97.50	119.50	9.75	10.00	99.75	
	1 \$	10.00 \$	140.00 \$	14.00	1682.50 \$	1846.50 \$	118.00[\$	468.00	\$1260.50	373.69
	1 17									

No. 13—SANFORD DISTRICT

Columbus	102	\$ \$		1\$	18	\$ 145.00 \$	145.00 \$	14.50 \$	130.50 \$	18	\$
Mount Vernon	143				- 1	222.50	222.50	22.25	100.00	100.25	
anford	151			1		572.50	572.50	57.25		515.25	
uffalo	172		30.00		3.00	212.50	245.50	21.25	214.25	10.00	
eo. Washington						162.50	162.50		50.05	112.45	
Bonlee	285	1		(1						
iler City	403		30.00	1	3.00	197.50	230.50	19.75	210.75	1	
ulf	465					102.50	102.50	10.25	92.25		
	1	\$ \$	60.00	1\$	6.00	\$1615.00 \$	1681.00 \$	145.25 \$	797.80 \$	737.95	\$
	,	+ +			- '						

Mount Vernon No. 143 and Bonlee No. 285 consolidated as Mt. Vernon 143 at Bonlee.

No. 14—FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT

Name of Lodge	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Credit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
Phoenix Palmyra Lillington Lebanon Cape Fear *Greenwood Neil S. Stewart	147 302 391 394 419 556		\$ 70.00 10.00 20.00 50.00	\$ 7.00 1.00 2.00 5.00	\$ 505.00 370.00 137.50 115.00 45.00	381.00 159.50 115.00 45.00	50.50 37.00 13.75 11.50 4.50	145.75 103.50 40.50	344.00 115.00	2.5
**Coats Black River Fort Bragg	622 652 667	5.00	70.00	7.00	50.00 120.00	55.00 197.00	12.00		65.00 55.00	70.0
		\$ 5.00	\$220.00	\$ 22.00	\$1557.50	\$1804.50	144.25	\$1081.25	579.00 \$	72.5

^{*} Charter Greenwood Lodge No. 419 arrested April 13, 1932.

No. 15-RALEIGH DISTRICT

Hiram	40 \$;	\$ 50.00 \$		\$ 800.00			775.00		130
Neuse	97		20.00	2.00	197.50	219.50	19.75		199.75	1 38
Holly Springs	115		1	ĺ	85.00	85.00	8.50	76.50	. 1	190
Whitestone	155		1		132.50	132.50	13.25	1	119.25	
Rolesville	156				82.50	82.50	8.25	- 1	74.25	11
Carey '	198		40.00	4.00	130.00	174.00	13.00		161.00	- 38
Wm. G. Hill	218		10.00	1.00	1400.00	1411.00	140.00	1271.00		- 1
Wm. T. Bain	231	2.50		1	70.00	72.50	7.00		65.50	300
Anchor	234		i i	Ī	62.50	62.50	6.25	56.25	1	- 35
Fuguay	258		10.00	1.00	217.50	228.50	21.75	10.00	196.75	- 38
Green Level	277				130.00	130.00			130.00	- 136
Wake Forest	282			1	192.50	192.50	19.25	173.25		- 155
Raleigh	500		20.00	2.00	460.00	482.00	46.00	436.00	I	
Wendell	565		10.00	1.00	170.00	181.00	17.00	i	164.00	
Apex	584				135.00	135.00	13.50	I	121.50	13.00
Zebulon	609	5.00	10.00	1.00	130.00	146.00		1	146.00	80.00
Sunrise	615				67.50	67.50	6.75	1	60.75	
	\$	7.50	\$170.00	17.00	\$4462.50	\$4657.00 \$	420.25	\$2798.00	\$1438,75	80.00

No. 16-SMITHFIELD DISTRICT

Fellowship		5.00 \$: \$;	\$ 227.50 \$	232.50 \$	\$	\$	232.50	
Archer	165	1	i		95.00	95.00	1		95.00	6.00
Granite	191	İ	1		105.00	105.00	10.50	1	94.50	- 25
Kenly	257	5.00	10.00	1.00	150.00	166.00		1	166.00	170.00
Selma	320				167.50	167.50	16.75	100.00	50.75	
Relief	431	1			162.50	162.50	16.25		146.25	- 88
Four Oaks	478	1	10.00	1.00	130.00	141.00			141.00	152.00
Mill Creek	480	ĺ	-		25.00	25.00	2.50	22.50	1	
St. Patrick's	617	i	ì		80.00	80.00	8.00	İ	72.00	
	\$	10.00 \$	20.00	2.00	\$1142.50 \$	1174.50 \$	54.00 \$	122.50 \$	998.00	427.5

^{**} Charter Coats Lodge No. 622 arrested Dec. 7, 1932.

1 IIIIIII	~ 11	1111			JODGES		DISTRI	icrs—	Conti	muea
	1	1	1	17—WII	LSON D	ISTRICT				
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Credit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
Morning Star Joseph Warren	85 92	\$		\$ 4.00	\$ 232.50	\$ 232.50 \$	\$		232.50	\$190.00
Mount Lebanon Central Cross Corinthian Tolsnot	117 187 230 298		40.00 30.00 40.00	3.00	182.50 405.00 135.00 685.00	226.50 438.00 135.00 729.00	18.25 40.50	208.25 397.50	135.00 729.00	703.00
Hatcher Rockville Spring Hope	310 411 481 525	2.50	10.00	1.00	87.50 97.50 45.00 145.00	87.50 108.50 45.00 147.50	8.75 9.75 4.50 14.50	88.75	78.75 10.00 40.50 133.00	
Rodgers Lucama Mt. Pleasant Queen City	527 569 602 633	5.00	40.00	4.00	122.50 100.00 35.00 585.00	122.50 105.00 35.00 629.00	3.50 58.50	31.50 570.50	106.35 105.00	
Bailey		\$ 7.50	1\$160.00	\$ 16.00	\$2985.00	127.50 \$3168.50 \$	12.75	31300.40	114.75	\$893 00
	•			8—TAR		DISTRIC		,1000.10 4	1001.00	φουσ.σο
Concord	58	\$	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 255.00	\$ 266.00 \$	25.50	10.00	230.50	\$
Skewarkee Stonewall Conoho	90 296 399		60.00 20.00	6.00 2.00	237.50 215.00 82.50	303.50 237.00 82.50	23.75 21.50 8.25	279.75	215.50 74.25	
Macclesfield	581	<u> </u>	d 00 00	A 0.00	87.50	87.50	8.75	200 75 4	78.75	Φ
-		\$	\$ 90.00			\$ 976.50 \$	87.75	289.75	599.00	Ф
Johnston-Caswell	1 10	10				\$ 167.50 \$		150.75		Φ.
Franklinton Sandy Creek	10 123 185 229		10.00	1.00	180.00 95.00 405.00	182.50 95.00 416.00	18.00	164.50	95.00 416.00	
Henderson Youngsville Louisburg Royal Hart	377 413 497		10.00	1.00	140.00 155.00	140 00 166.00 178.50	15.50	80.25	140.00 70.25 178.50	
Evening Star Jno. H. Mills Norlina	588 624 630		10.00	1.00	85.00 100.00 155.00	85.00 100.00 155.00	15.50	139.50	85.00 100.00	72.50
		<u> </u>	\$ 30.00	\$ 3.00		\$1685.50 \$			1084.75	\$732.25
			No.	20—0X	FORD D	ISTRICT				
Person Adoniram Granville	113 149 380		\$ 30.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 252.50 105.00 92.50	\$ 288.00 \$ 105.00 92.50	25.25 10.50	262.75	94.50 92.50	\$ 45.28
Tally Ho. Oxford Hy. F. Grainger	393 396 412		10.00		75.00	95.00 421.00 75.00	9.50 41.00 7.50	380.00	85.50 67.50	
Creedmoor	499					139.50 \$1216.00 \$	11.50	20.00	108.00	\$ 45.28
-	l	\$ 5.00		1		DISTRIC		004.10	110.00	Ψ 20.20
Facilo	71	I de	\$ 30.00			\$ 428.00 \$		388.50	3	\$
Eagle Knap of Reeds Eno	158 210		80.00	1	127.50	127.50 573.00 72.50	12.75 48.50	524.50	114.75 72.50	
Oaks Bingham Durham	255 272 352		20.00		242.50 1102.50	242.50 1124.50 452.00	24.25 110.25 43.00	420.00 409.00	218.25 594.25	55.50
University Bula Thos. M. Holt	408 409 492		70.00		555.00 117.50	632.00 117.50	55.50 11.75 15.75	200.00 105.75	376.50 141.75	
Elon	549	 \$ 5.0	0 \$220.00	 \$ 22.00	\$3680.00	157.50 \$3927.00¦\$		\$2047.75		
	1	φ υ.υ	- φ220.00	1+						

No. 22-REIDSVILLE DISTRICT

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Credit	Paid		Due Prior 1932
Dan River Leaksville Reidsville John A. Graves Caswell Rockwell	129 136 384 494 539 600	2.50	10.00 10.00 10.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	447.50 192.50 70.00 97.50	476.00 458.50 206.00 70.00 102.50	46.50 44.75 19.25 7.00 9.75	310.00 60.00	429.50 103.75 126.75 63.00 92.75	
		\$12.50	\$ 30.00	\$ 3.00	\$1412.50	\$1458.00 \$	127.25 \$	370.00 \$	960.75	\$ 90.00

No. 23-GREENSBORO DISTRICT

Greensboro Thomasville	214	2.50	30.00	3.00	287.50	\$1235.50 320.50 126.00	28.75 11.50	30.00 114.50		1013.00
Tobasco Numa F. Reid Denton	271 344 404		10.00 70.00 20.00	1.00 7.00 2.00	115.00 1002.50 172.50	1079.50 194.50	100.25 17.25	979.25 177.25		
Stokesdale Lexington Corinthian	428 473 542	5.00	40.00 30.00	4.00 3.00	187.50 535.00 857.50	584.00	18.75 53.50 85.75	168.75 40.00 30.00	490.50	. 1
Revolution Guilford	552 656		60.00 10.00	6.00 1.00		346.00	43.75 33.50	459.75 10.00	302.50	1
	\$	7.50	\$350.00 \$	35.00	\$5075.00	\$5467.50 \$	393.00	2009.00	\$3065.00	1013.00

No. 24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT

Blackmer	127 \$	\$	\$	\$		145.00 \$	14.50 \$		130.50	\$
Hanks	128			1	87.50	87.50	8.75	78.75		- 4
Balfour	188	- 1	60.00	6.00	205.00	271.00	20.50	125.00	125.50	10
Randleman	209	1			125.00	125.00	12.50		112.50	
Montgomery	309	5.00	20.00	2.00	177.50	204.50		1	204.50	309.00
Biscoe	437	2.50	60.00	6.00	267.50	336.00	26.75	309.25		1
Marietta	444		10.00	1.00	125.00	136.00	12.50	123.50	1	73
*Carolina	546	5.00			105.00	110.00	10.50		99.50	- 1
	\$	12.50 \$	150.00 \$	15.00 \$	31237.50 \$	1415.00 \$	106.00 \$	636.50 \$	672.50	\$309.00

^{*} Charter Carolina Lodge No. 546 arrested Dec. 15, 1932.

No. 25-SALISBURY DISTRICT

Stokes	32 \$		\$ 30.00!\$	3.00 \$	660.00 \$	693.00 \$	66.00 \$	300.00 \$	327.00	\$
Fulton	99		30.00	3.00	732.50	765.50	73.25	692.25	i	
Pee Dee	150		10.00	1.00	162.50	173.50	16.25	157.25	1	
Scotch-Ireland	154				272.50	272.50	27.25	245.25	i	
Eureka	283				237.50	237.50	23.75	213.75	i	
Stanly	348		80.00	8.00	532.50	620.50	53.25	567.25	1	•
*Big Lick	476	5.00			92.50	97.50	00.120		97.50	137.5
Spencer	543		30.00	3.00	460.00	493.00	46.00	447.00		
Andrew Jackson	576		40.00	4.00	525.00	569.00	52.50	220.00	296.50	
Union	618	2.50			142.50	145.00	14.25		130.75	
Cannon Mem.	626		70.00	7.00	442.50	519.50	44.25	270.00	205.25	
Yadkin Falls	637		10.00	1.00	302.50	313.50	30.25	283.25		
Keller Mem.	657	,	10.00	1.00	45.00	56.00	4.50	51.50		
	\$	7.50	\$310.00 \$	31.00 \$	4607.50 \$	4956.00 \$	451.50 \$	3447.50 \$	1057.00	\$137.5

^{*}Charter Big Lick Lodge No. 476 arrested Dec. 31, 1932

No. 20—MONROE DISTRICT	No.	26—MONROE	DISTRICT
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Name of Lodge and County	Number		Fine		Charity Fee		Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax		Total		25c Credit	1	raiu	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
Kilwinning Carolina Monroe Beaver Dam Bethel Waxhaw Meadow_Branch	64 141 244 276 372 562 578		5.00	\$	10.00	\$	1.00	\$ 445.0 72.5 432.5 142.5 67.5 135.0 82.5	0 0 0 0	\$ 456.00 72.50 432.50 142.50 72.50 135.00 82.50	\$	44.50 14.25 13.50 8.25	\$ 41		72.50 432.50 72.50 121.50 74.25	191.50 52.25
N. C. L. Research	666	2	5.00	1\$	10.00	\$	1.00	\$1432.5		55.00 \$1448.50	Ф.	5.50		9.50	 \$ 7.73.25	I danc no
		14		· ·		_							φυα	9.20	\$ 1,13.23	\$3 2 0.2ξ
Phalanx	31	ıΦ								DISTRI			4100	4.55	14	
Mecklenburg Long Creek Excelsior Craighead Matthews Joppa Williams	176 205 261 366 461 530 538			P	40.00 80.00 10.00	4	8.00 1.00	140.0 120.0 1590.0 110.0 135.0 1517.5	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$1511.50 140.00 120.00 1678.00 110.00 146.00 1517.50 161.00	\$	146.75 14.00 12.00 159.00 11.00 13.50 151.75 15.00	12 5 151 2 13	4.75 6.00 0.00 9.00 5.00 2.50	58.00 74.00 1365.75	
		\$		\$1		\$			- '	\$5384.00	\$					
*				N	o. 28	3—	-GAS	TONIA		DISTRI	CI	7				
Lincoln Gaston Rock Springs Gastonia South Fork Cherryville Whetstone	137 263 341 369 462 505 515	1		\$	10.00 10.00 40.00 10.00 10.00	\$	1.00 1.00 4.00 1.00 1.00	\$ 367.5 175.0 112.5 1010.0 175.0 187.5 160.0	00 00 00 00	\$ 367.50 186.00 123.50 1054.00 186.00 198.50 160.00	\$	36.75 101.00 18.75 16.00	1 7	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	53.50 913.00 186.00	80.50 10.00 105.50
Mount Holly Lowell Belmont Holland Mem.	544 590 627 668		2.50		10.00 50.00 30.00 30.00		1.00 5.00 3.00 3.00	177.5 232.5 307.5 97.5	0 0 0 0 0	188.50 287.50 340.50 133.00	1	17.75 30.75 9.75	30	70.75 20.00	287.50	12.5 91.0
		\$				_				\$3225.00			\$ 00	50.50	\$2313.73	1\$299.50
					. 29–	-S	TATE			DISTR						
Wilson Lee Hunting Creek Campbell Grassy Knob Statesville Mooresville Snow Creek Stony Point Harmony	226 253 299 374 471 487 496 571 593 651		2.50		50.00 10.00 20.00 40.00		5.00 1.00 2.00 4.00	\$ 70.0 290.0 55.0 50.0 125.0 510.0 257.5 55.0 125.0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	345.00 66.00 50.00 125.00 532.00 301.50 57.50 125.00 72.50		7.00 29.00 5.50 5.00 12.50 51.00 25.75 12.50 7.25	111	60.00 4.75 5.00 62.50 0.00 0.00	15.75 50.00 461.00 235.75 57.50	21.50
		\$	5.00	\$1	20.00	\$	12.00	\$1610.0	00	\$1747.00	\$	155.50	\$ 44	0.00	\$1151.50) \$ 21 .50
			No		30—V	VI	NST	N-SAI	E	M DIST	ГR	CICT				
Mocksville Winston Farmington Salem	134 167 265 289		2.50 5.00		20.00)	12.00 8.00 4.00	\$ 287.5 1567.5 82.5 795.0 57.5	50 50 00	\$ 287.50 1702.00 87.50 883.00 101.50	\$	28.75 156.75 8.25 79.50 5.75	80	8.75 60.00 79.25 93.50	1485.25	\$ 11.00

No. 31-ELKIN DISTRICT

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Credit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
Granite Copeland Rockyford Elkin Rusk Pilot State Road Zephyr Ararat Round Peak	322 390 430 454 456 493 540 553 558 616	5.00		2.00 2.00 1.00	\$ 492.50 135.00 50.00 247.50 95.00 220.00 60.00 80.00 50.00 165.00	140.00 50.00 269.50 100.00 242.00 71.00 80.00 50.00	\$ 49.25 24.75 22.00 5.00 16.50	100.00 220.00 10.00 45.00 159.50	\$ 443.25 140.00 50.00 144.75 100.00 61.00 80.00	242.58 75.00

No. 32-YADKINVILLE DISTRICT

										- 200
Yadkin	162 \$	2.50 \$	\$	\$	82.50 \$	85.00 \$	\$	- \$	85.00	\$ 66.35
Jonesville	227	5.00	1	1	67.50	72.50			72.50	112.55
Harmon	420				40.00	40.00	4.00	36.00		
Boonville	421	1		1	42.50	42.50			42.50	50.00
Baltimore	424	i			97.50	97.50	9.75	59.84	27.91	
Oak Grove	557	5.00 1	0.00	1.00	65.00	81.00	6.50		74.50	5.00
	\$:	12.50 \$ 1	0.00 \$	1.00 \$	395.00 \$	418.50 \$	20.25 \$	95.84 \$	302.41	\$233.90

No. 33-WILKESBORO DISTRICT

Liberty	1 4510	2.50 \$!\$	1\$	119 50 4	115.00 \$	11.25 \$	2.50 \$	101.25 \$	100
	353	2.30 p	Ψ	Ψ	117.50 p	117.50 ¢	11.75	70.00	35.75	1.53
Moravian				- 1					33.13	1.70
N. Wilkesboro	407				347.50	347.50	34.75	312.75		
Clingman	440				82.50	82.50			82.50	95.00
Trap Hill	483	1		- 1	72.50	72.50	7.25	65.25		
Sulphur Springs	560	1	1		45.00	45.00	i	28.00	17.00	
Ronda	566	1	ĺ		62.50	62.50	6.25		56.25	
Mt. Pleasant	573		i	1	92.50	92.50	9.25		83.25	
Summit	580	5.00	i		30.00	35.00			35.00	32.50
Roaring Gap	599		i	1	47.50	47.50	4.75	42.75		
Mount Pisgah	623	1	- 1		42.50	42.50	4.25	24.25	14.00	
	\$	7.50 \$	\$	\$1	052.50 \$	1060.00 \$	89.50 \$	545.50 \$	425.00 \$	127.50

No. 34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT

Jefferson	219 \$	5.00 \$	10.00.\$	1.00 \$	225.00 \$	241.00 \$	\$	i\$	241.00	\$474.54
Scottsville Sparta	385 423	1	,	1	82.50 180.00	82.50 180.00	1	1	82.50 180.00	92.50
Piney Creek	432		1		100.00	100.00	10.00	90.00		
Crumpler Helton	594		10.00	1.00	107.50 132.50	107.50 143.50	10.75 13.25	50.00	46.75 130.25	
	1	5.001\$	20.00 \$			854 50 \$		140 00 \$		\$567.04

No. 35-BOONE DISTRICT

Watauga	273 \$ 2.50	\$ \$	\$	202.50 \$	205.00 \$	20.25 \$	18	184.75 \$	
Snow	363	10.00	1.00	205.00	216.00	1	()	216.00	
Elk	373			77.50	77.50	7.75		69.75	
Ashler	451	20.00	2.00	117.50	139.50	11.75	127.75		
Blowing Rock	458 2.50	30.00	3.00	112.50	148.00			148.00	
	\$ 5.00	\$ 60.00 \$	6.00 \$	715.00 \$	786.00 \$	39.75 \$	127.75	618.50 \$	

No. 36-HICKORY DISTRICT

	,	1								
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Credit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
Catawba Valley		\$ 2.50					41.75 \$		\$ 389.25	\$
Catawba	248		20.00	2.00		427.00	40.50	200.00		•
Hibriten	262		30.00	3.00	532.50	565.50	53.25	512.25	200.00	
Hickory	343		30.00	3.00	590.00	623.00	59.00	30.00	534.00	
Shawnee	382				65.00	65.00	6.50	45.00	13.50	
Cookville	502				120.00	120.00	12.00	56.00	52.00	
Maiden	592				192.50	192.50	19.25	55.00	173.25	
Riverside ·	606			1.00	217.50	231.00	21.75	10.00		
£1.	1	\$ 5.00	\$100.00	10.00	\$2540.00	\$2655.00 \$	254.00 \$	853.25	\$1547.75	\$

No. 37—SHELBY DISTRICT

Cleveland	202 \$	5.00 \$	60.00 \$	6.00 \$	642.50 \$	713.50 \$	64.25 \$	649.25 \$	1\$
Fair View	339	5.00	30.00	3.00	305.00	343.00	30.50		312.50
Fallston	356				85.00	85.00	8.50		76.50
State Line	375	1	10.00	1.00	122.50	133.50	12.25	121.25	
Mooresboro	388		10.00	1.00	207.50	218.50	20.75	197.75	i
Lawndale	486		1		155.00	155.00	15.50	.139.50	i
Lattimore	508		1		107.50	107.50	10.75	96.75	i
Camp Call	534		10.00	1.00	122.50	133.50			133.50
Casar	579				47.50	47.50	i		47.50
	1 (\$:	10.00 \$1	20.00 \$	12.00 \$	1795.00 \$	1937.00 \$	162.50 \$	1204.50 \$	570.00 \$

No. 38-HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT

Dunn's Rock	267 \$	2.50 \$	10.00 \$	1.00 \$	362.50 \$	376.00 \$	\$	\$	376.00 \$
Kedron	[387]		30.00	3.00	325.00	358.00	32.50	200.00	125.50
Saluda	482	1			137.50	137.50	13.75	19.50	104.25
Skyuka	605		i		105.00	105.00	10.50	94.50	
Mill Spring	636	2.50			60.00	62.50	6.00	56.50	
	\$	5.00 \$	40.00	4.00 \$	990.00 \$	1039.00 \$	62.75 \$	370.50 \$	605.75 \$

No. 39—ASHEVILLE DISTRICT

Mount Hermon	118	\$	\$ 80.00 \$	8.00	\$1515.00	\$1603.00 \$	\$	80.00	\$1523.00	\$
Blackmer	170				185.00		18.50		166.50	
French Broad	292	2.50	i i		340.00	342.50			342.50	383.00
Vance	293		i i		120.00	120.00		i	120.00	203.45
*Mars Hill	370						i i			
White Rock	392		10.00	1.00	47.50	58.50	4.75	1	53.75	
Ivy	406	5.00			62.50		1		67.50	65.00
Biltmore	446		10.00	1.00	340.00	351.00	34.00	317.00		
Hominy	491		10.00	1.00	125.00	136.00			136.00	
Barnardsville	511	5.00	10.00	1.00	32.50	48.50	100		48.50	63.25
Ottolay	533		i		50.00	50.00	5.00	45.00	1	
Swannanoa	561	1	30.00	3.00	132.50		13.25	152.25		
John A. Nichols	650		50.00	5.00	242.50		24.25	273.25		
Black Mountain	663				90.00				90.00	111.00
West Asheville	665		70.00	7.00	287.50	364.50	28.75	70.00	265.75	
		\$12.50	\$270.00 \$	27.00	\$3570.00	\$3879.50 \$	128.50 \$	937.50	\$2813.50	\$825.70

^{*}Charter Mars Hill Lodge No. 370 arrested June 20, 1932.

No. 40—SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT

Name of Lodge	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Total	25c Oredit	Paid	Bal. Due	Due Prior 1932
*Burnsville Bakersville Bald Creek Linville Vesper Cranberry Plumtree	192 357 397 489 554 598 648	5.00	50.00	3.00 1.00 2.00 5.00	290.00 137.50 157.50 240.00 60.00	295.00	16.00 15.75 24.00 6.00	130.00 141.75 200.00 54.00 525.75 \$	47.00 301.00 164.50 71.00	150,00 12,50
*Charter Bur	nsvill		dge No.	192	arrested			J2J. 13 p	363.30	\$102.0

No. 41—WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT

Wavnesville	259 \$	\$ 50.00 \$	5.00 \$	447.50 \$	502.50 \$	44.75 \$	50.00 \$	407.75 \$	2.50
Pigeon River	386	1		392.50	392.50	39.25		353.25	110
Clyde	453	20.00	2.00	252.50	274.50	25.25	140.00	109.25	1/09
Sonoma	472	30.00	3.00	215.00	248.00	21.50	226.50		- 10
	\$	\$100.00 \$	10.00 \$	1307.50 \$	1417.50 \$	130.75 \$	416.50 \$	870.25 \$	2.50

No. 42—SYLVA DISTRICT

Junaluskee	145 \$	5.00	\$ 50.00 \$	5.00 \$	302.50 \$	362.50 \$	30.25 \$	315.50 \$	16.75	
Unaka	[268]	ſ	30.00	3.00	270.00	303.00	27.00	30.00	246.00	- 78
East LaPorte	358	1	50.00	5.00	172.50	227.50	17.25		210.25	- 1
Oconee	427	1			357.50	357.50	35.75		321.75	
Blue Ridge	435	1	10.00	1.00	120.00	131.00			131.00	156.50
Dillsboro	459	- 1	10.00	1.00	97.50	108.50	9.75	98.75		
Glenville	551	5.00			125.00	130.00	12.50	69.00	48.50	-178
	\$	10.00 \$	\$150.00 \$	15.00 \$	1445.00 \$	1620.00 \$	132.50 \$	513.25 \$	974.25	\$156.50

No. 43-MURPHY DISTRICT

Cherokee	11.4016	IA 'A	IA 000 F	0/A 000 FO/A	IA.	14	000 501	1007 00
	146 \$	\$ i\$	\$ 262.5	0 \$ 262.50 \$	135	\$	262.50	5227.20
Clay	301	20.00	2.00 237.5	0 259.50	23.75	20.00	215.75	
Montgomery	426	40.00	4.00 132.5	0 176.50	13.25	30.00	133.25	- 10
Marble Springs	439		130.0	0 130.00	13.00	84.50	32.50	
Unaka	506		62.5	0 62.50			62.50	50.00
Andrews	529	20.00	2.00 252.5	0 274.50	25.25	249.25		
	\$	\$ 80.00 \$	8.00 \$1077.5	0 \$1165.50 \$	75.25 \$	383.75 \$	706.50	\$277.20

No. 44-RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT

Western Star Mystic Tie	91 \$	\$	\$	\$	287.50 \$ 472.50	287.50 \$ 472.50	28.75 \$ 47.25	258.75 \$ 425.25	\$	- 1
Forest City Joppa	381 401				287.50 155.00	287.50 155.00	15.50		287.50 139.50	-10
Cliffside Caroleen Hollis		5.00	20.00	2.00	167.50 102.50	189.50 107.50	16.75	172.75	107.50	60.00
Homs	535	5.00 \$	20.00 \$	2.00 \$	87.50 1560.00 \$	87.50 1587.00 \$	8.75 117.00 \$	856.75 \$	78.75 613.25 \$	60.00

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

	Dne Etiot 1932	111	30 00		102 50		755 50	85	158	į		554 33	373		72	80	427	893		732	45	39	90	1013
-	Bal. Due	\$ 910 00	432 50	404 50	781 25	678 50	1357 25	1036 50	568 75	888 50	358 50	1350 00	1260 50	727 95	579 00	1438 75	00 866	1684 85	299 00	1084 75	448 00	1518 00	960 75	3065 00
	Paid	\$ 1069 25	704 00	897 25	951 50	694 75	719 50	1093 75	144 50	646 25	3103 00	662 50	468 00	807 80	1081 25	2798 00	122 50	1300 40	289 75	535 00	662 75	2047 75	370 00	2009 50
-	25c Credit	\$ 181 75	00 06	136 75	162 75	140 75	133 75	171 75	57 25	111 25	356 50	145 00	118 00	145 25	144 25	420 25	24 00	183 25	87 75	65 75	105 25	361 25	127 25	393 00
-	LatoT	2161 00		1438 50								2157 50					-							
-	Per Capita	2037 50		1367 50								2087 50											1412 50	_
-	994 noitsitinI											2 00												
-	Charity Fee											20 00												
	Fines			2 00				- 1	12 50			15 00	10 00			7 50				2 50				
	DISTRICT	1 Elizabeth City	2 Windsor	3 Plymouth	4 Halifax	5 Greenville	6 Kinston	7 New Bern	8 Jacksonville	9 Clinton	10 Wilmington	11 Lumberton	12 Rockingham	13 Sanford	14 Fayetteville	15 Raleigh	16 Smithfield	17 Wilson	18 Tarboro	19 Henderson	20 Oxford	21 Durham	22 Reidsville	23 Greensboro

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued

24	Asheboro		150	\$ 15	1237	1415	\$ 106	636	672	
25		7 50	310			4956		•	1057	137 50
56			10	-	1432	1448	86	589	773	
27	Charlotte	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		14			523	3227	1633	
28	Gastonia		200 00	20	3002		230	680	2313	
29	Statesville			12	1610 00		155	440	1151 50	
30	Winston-Salem			35	3057 50		284		1739 25	
31	Elkin					1671	117	534	1019	
32	Yadkinville	12 50		1		418	20	95	302	233 90
33	Wilkesboro		-	1		1060	88	545	425	
8	Jefferson					854	34	140	680	
35	Boone	2 00	00 09	00 9	715 00	786 00	39 75	127 75	618 50	
36	Hickory					2655	254	853	1547	
37	Shelby			12 00		1937	162	1204	570	
38	Hendersonville					1039	62	370	605	
39	Asheville			27 00		3879	128	937	2813	_
40	Spruce Pine					1111	61	525	583	
41	Waynesville					1417	130	416	870	
42	Sylva	10 00		15 00	_		132	513	974	
43	Murphy			8 00	1077 50		75	383	106	277 20
44	Rutherfordton	2 00		2 00			117	. 856	613	
1		\$290 00 \$	\$ 4880 00 \$	499	00 \$87277 50	50 \$93056 50	\$7156	25 \$41088 29	29 \$44811 96 \$	\$ 9646 96

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932—By Districts

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Suspended	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Unanimity, Chowan Hall, Currituck Widow's Son, Camden Perquimans, Perquimans Atlantic, Currituck New Lebanon, Camden Eureka, Pasquotank Currituck, Currituck Wanchese, Dare	7 53 75 106 238 314 317 463 521	1		1 1 1		1		11 1 14 26	3 1 4 	1 2		96 76 39 77 26 45 186 86 180	81 76 39 75 26 46 183 86 165	15 2 3 15	 1

2-WINDSOR DISTRICT-Bertie, Gates and Hertford Counties

Chaulter Double	-	1	•	•		-	-00		• • •	1 1071	051	001
Charity, Bertie	9	1	1	1	 		22		1	107	85	22
American George, Hertford					 			1		33	32	1
Davie, Bertie	39				 				1	63	62	1
Gatesville, Gates	126				 					51	51	
Coleraine, Bertie	171				 		1			34	33	1
Wiccacon, Hertford	240				 				1	40	39	1
Winton, Hertford	327				 					26	26	
Luke McGlaughan, Hertford	504				 				1	76	75	1
Aulander, Bertie	516				 		4		1	39	34	5
		1	1	1	 		27	1	5	469	437	32

3-PLYMOUTH DISTRICT-Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington Counties

Perseverance, Washington	59				1	 				73	74	1
Orr, Beaufort	104	2	2	2	4	 		1		188	193	5
Atlantic, Hyde	294	1	1			 	5	2		51	44	7
Aurora, Beaufort	300					 				50	50	
Mattamuskeet, Hyde	328		1	1		 	2		1	44	42	2
Belhaven, Beaufort	509	1			1	 		2		92	91	1
Fairfield, Hyde	520	1	1	1	1	 	2		1	25	24	1
Richland, Beaufort	638					 	6		1	24	17	7
		5	5	4	7	 	15	5	3	547	535	12

4-HALIFAX DISTRICT-Halifax and Northampton Counties

Royal White Hart, Halifax	2		1		 				36	36	
King Solomon, Northampton	56	2	2		 			3	. 67	66	1
Roanoke, Halifax	203	-1	i	2	 		2		. 76	76	
Seaboard, Northampton	378				 			1	. 54	53	1
Potecasi, Northampton	418				 	20	3	1	. 99	75	
Enfield, Halifax	447	1 3		3	 			1	147	149	2
Rich Square, Northampton	488				 		2		71	69	2
Widow's Son, Halifax	519		i		 	11	1	1	. 112	99	13
Pendleton, Northampton	524				 	2		1	. 56	53	3
	i ·	1 5	2	5		33	8	8	718	676	42
	i .				 		_	-1	11	1	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

5-GREENVILLE DISTRICT-Pitt County

Sharon, Pitt 78	NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected .	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Ten granterin
	Grifton, Pitt Greenville, Pitt Grimesland, Pitt Ayden, Pitt Farmville, Pitt Winterville, Pitt	243 284 475 498 517 523		3	3	2 1	2		9	1 1 2	2 1 3 1 1		91 83 73 49 88 46	57 90 73 71 48 91 46 62	11 10 2 1	

6-KINSTON DISTRICT-Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties

St. John's, Lenoir	4	2	3	3			 20			 152	135	17	
Jerusalem, Greene	95						 			 28	28		
Wayne, Wayne	112		2	2	1	1	 	2	1	 179	180		1
Radiance, Greene	132						 			 44	44		
Mount Olive, Wayne	208						 		2	 80	78		101
Lenoir, Lenoir	233						 			 50	50	4420	
Pleasant Hill, Lenoir	304					1	 		1	 38	38		-
Harmony, Wayne	340						 10			 66	56	10	
Home, Wayne	613		1	1			 			 34	35	-44	-30
Goldsboro, Wayne	634		1	1	1		 			 143	145		2
Victory, Lenoir	642						 		1	 31	30	1	-11
	-	4	7	7	2	2	 30	2	5	 845	819	26	

^{*} No report.

7-NEW BERN DISTRICT-Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties

St. John's Craven	3	1					 	1	2		109	106	3
Franklin, Carteret	109		1	2			 		1		136	137	
Bayboro, Pamlico	331						 				83	83	
Mount Vernon, Pamlico	359		1	1			 		1		52	52	
Ocean, Carteret	405						 			[98[98	
Vanceboro, Craven	433						 1				50	49	1
Rainbow, Pamlico	479						 1				15	14	1
Doric, Craven	568	2	3	3	2	1	 2	1	1		271	273	
Ionic, Craven	583						 		1		32	31	1
		3	5	6	2	1	 4	2	6		846	843	3

8-JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT-Jones and Onslow Counties

Zion, Jones	81		[1	 69	68 73	1 1
LaFayette, Onslow	83				 		1		 74		
Polloksville, Jones	175			1	 	 		1	 22	22	- 04
Sea Side, Onslow	429		1				1	1	 50	48	2 _
*Maysville, Jones	547								 39	39	
Richlands, Onslow	564				 	 6		1	 36	29	7
	i	i		1		6	2	4	290	279	111

^{*} Charter Maysville Lodge, No. 547 arrested Feb. 10, 1933.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued 9—CLINTON DISTRICT—Duplin and Sampson Counties

								•							
NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Hiram, Sampson Warren, Duplin Mill Creek, Sampson Mingo, Sampson Rehoboth, Duplin Coharie, Sampson Warsaw, Duplin Roseboro, Sampson Wallace, Duplin Beulaville, Duplin Garland, Sampson	98 101 125 206 279 379 522 585 595 658 664		1		1 1 1 1 	1 1	 	3 1 	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1	161 44 36 33 52 33 61 53 82 26 26	161 43 36 33 53 34 60 52 81 26 26	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1
10 WILMINGTON DISTRICT	DI			2	4			4	1	7	1	607	605	2	===
10—WILMINGTON DISTRICT	—ВI	end	er (Cou	ntie	ick, es	Co	lum	ıbus	5, N	ew	Han	over	an	d
St. Johns, New Hanover King Solomon, Pender Fair Bluff, Columbus Lebanon, Columbus Pythagoras, Brunswick Wilmington, New Hanover Orient, New Hanover Tabor, Columbus Waccamaw, Columbus Chadbourn, Columbus Atkinson, Pender	1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 612	1	 7 1 1	7 4	 ī	2 1 1 1	1	16 1 3 1 1 3	4 3 1 1	3 2 1 1 2 1		495 80 66 93 121 185 190 59 47 53 37	476 80 60 93 128 184 190 58 45 54 36	19 	7 7 1
11 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	n 101	2	9		8		1		10			1426		22	
11—LUMBERTON DISTRICT St. Albans, Robeson Laurinburg, Scotland Raeford, Hoke King Solomon, Robeson *Rowland, Robeson Maxton, Robeson St. Paul's, Robeson Red Springs, Robeson Fairmont, Robeson Parkton, Robeson Parkton, Robeson Proctorville, Bladen Bladen, Bladen	114 305	4	2	2	1	1		18	3	1 1 1 1 		189 91 74 23 47 69 75 62 71 49 32 41	191 94 74 23 47 68 75 62 71 28 32 41	 1 21	2 3 **
		4	2	2	5	1		18	3	4		823	806	17	

[•] Charter Rowland Lodge, No. 335 arrested March 14, 1933. •• No Report.

12-ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT-Moore and Richmond Counties

											_
Carthage, Moore	181			2	 		1	1	66	66	
Eagle Springs. Moore	477				 				35	35	**
Southern Pines	484			1	 		1	1	112	111 1	
Rockingham, Richmond	495	.1			 				111	111	
*Roberdel, Richmond	507]]	24	24	
Hamlet, Richmond	532			3	 		1	1	189	190	1
Roman Eagle, Moore	550				 				65	65	
Elise. Moore	555	. 3		1	 				32	33	1
Elberta, Moore	654				 				39	39	
		3		7	 		3	3	673	674	1

^{*} Charter Roberdel Lodge, No. 507 arrested Feb. 4, 1933. ** No Report.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES-Continue

13—SANFORD DISTRICT—Chatham and Lee Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Columbus, Chatham Mount Vernon, Chatham Sanford, Lee Buffalo, Lee George Washington, Chatham Siler City, Chatham Gulf, Chatham	102 143 151 172 174 403 465	1 1 2	1 2		2 4	2 1 1 		9 28 	 1 9	1 1 1 1 1	 1	58 89 229 85 65 79 41	57 77 199 88 65 84 31	1 12 30 10 45	3

14-FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT-Cumberland and Harnett Counties

												117504	-
Phoenix, Cumberland	8	4	2	3	2	1	- 7	1	3	202	197	5 -	1
Palmyra, Harnett	147					1		2	2	147	144	3 _	g
Lillington, Harnett	302	1	1	2			. 1			55	56		
Lebanon, Cumberland	391					1			1	46	46		ı
Cape Fear, Cumberland	394						. 1			18	17	1	ğ
Neil S. Stewart, Harnett	556		1	1						60	61		
Black River, Harnett	652									20	20		ğ
Fort Bragg, Cumberland	667	4	4	3	1					48	52		
	1	9	8	9	3	3	9	3	6	596	593	31	i
	- 1	0	U		U	0	-1 0		9	1 0001	000		d

Charter of Coats Lodge, No. 622 arrested Dec. 7, 1932.

15-RALEIGH DISTRICT-Wake County

Hiram, Wake	40	1	2	2	2			23	1			320			
Neuse, Wake	97			i								79	79		
Holly Springs, Wake	115							1				34	33	1	
White Stone, Wake	155									1		54	53	-1	
Rolesville, Wake	156											33	33	100	
Cary, Wake	198	1	2	1				2		l	l	52	51		
Wm. G. Hill, Wake	218	1	1	1	1					3		560	559	1	
Wm. T. Bain, Wake	231											28	28	3135	
Anchor, Wake	234		1		i							25	25	139	
Fuguay, Wake	258				1			3				87	85	2	
Green Level, Wake	277						i	5				52	85 47	5	
Wake Forest, Wake	282					1			4			77	74	3	
Raleigh, Wake	500									1	l	184		1	8
Wendell, Wake	565							i		1		38		351	
Apex. Wake		-										54			20
Zebulon, Wake	609	1 2	<u>-</u> 2	2						1		52	53	- 4	
Sunrise, Wake	615									3		27	24	<u>-</u>	38
	1 310				1	1		24		10				-	
		6	8	6	4	1		34	Э	10		1786	1140	30	

16-SMITHFIELD DISTRICT-Johnston County

Fellowship, Johnston	84	 	l	 	 		2		90	88 2
Archer, Johnston	165	 							38	38
Granite, Johnston	191	 							42	42
Kenly, Johnston	257	 		 	 		1		60	59 1
Selma, Johnston	320	 		 					67	67
Relief, Johnston	431	 		 	 	2			66	64 2 <u> </u>
Four Oaks, Johnston	478	 		 	 				52	
Mill Creek, Johnston	480	 		 1	 			lI	10	11 32
St. Patrick's, Johnston	617	 		 	 				32	32
		 	l	 1		2	3	II	457	453 4
		 	ļ	 1	 	2	3		457	453 4

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

17-WILSON DISTRICT-Nash and Wilson Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
orning Star, Nash seph Warren, Wilson ount Lebanon, Wilson entral Cross, Nash orinthian, Nash bisnot, Wilson atcher, Wilson ockville, Nash oring Hope, Nash odgers, Nash ucama, Wilson ount Pleasant, Nash ueen City, Nash ailey, Nash	85 92 117 187 230 298 310 411 481 525 527 569 602 633	1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1	2 3 1 1 1	5		1 	35 1 1 17 7	1 1 6	1 5 	1 	93 73 162 54 273 35 39 18 58 49 42 14 234 51	93 75 161 54 236 35 40 18 57 49 42 14 212 44		2 * 1
		1	7	9	5		1	62	8	8	1	1195	1130	65	

No Report.

18-TARBORO DISTRICT-Edgecombe and Martin Counties

oncord, Edgecombe	58	 1	1		 		 	102	103	1
kewarkey, Martin	90	 			 		 1	95	94	3
tonewall, Martin	296	 			 	1	 2	86	83	3
onoho, Martin	399	 			 		 1	33	32	1
acclesfield, Edgecombe	581	 			 		 	35	35 .	*
		 1	1		 	1	 4	351	347	4

No report.

19-HENDERSON DISTRICT-Franklin and Warren Counties and part of Vance

hnston-Caswell, Warren	10	1	1					1	1			67	65	2
anklinton, Franklin	123							9				72	63	9
Sandy Creek, Franklin	185].		38	38	
enderson, Vance	229		1	1	1				2	1 .		162	161	1
bungsville, Franklin	377								1			56	55	1
buisburg, Franklin	413								1			62	61)	1
byal Hart, Warren	497											66	66	
Evening Star, Franklin	588								1	1 .		34	32	2
H. Mills, Vance	624								1	1 .		40	39	1
*Norlina, Warren	630									1	1	62	61	1
		2	2	1	1			10	6	4 .		659	641	18

Charter of Sandy Creek Lodge, No. 185, arrested March 8, 1933. Charter of Evening Star Lodge, No. 588, arrested April 1, 1933. ** Name of Norlina Lodge, No. 630, changed to Francis S. Packard.

20-OXFORD DISTRICT-Granville and Person Counties and part of Vance

erson, Person	113	1	2	2	i	 				101	103	2
doniram, Granville	149					 		1		42	41	1
ranville, Granville	380					 				37	37	
ally Ho, Granville	393					 				38	38	
Oxford, Granville	396				3	 	4	1	1	163 30	160 29	3
enry F. Grainger, Vance	412					 			1	47	44	3
eedmoor, Granville	499					 	4		1			-
		1	2	2	3	 	. 6	2	3	458	452	6

Name of Oxford Lodge, No. 396, changed to Tuscarora Lodge, No. 122.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES-Continued

21-DURHAM DISTRICT-Alamance, Durham and Orange Counties

** Eagle, Orange	NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Trafford
5 3 4 7 _106 17 9 1 1473 1352 121	Knapp of Reeds, Durham Eno, Durham Oaks, Alamance Bingham, Alamance Durham, Durham University, Orange Bula, Alamance Thos. M. Holt, Alamance	158 210 255 272 352 408 409 492	2 1 1 1 1	2 1	1 2 1	5			9	6 4 1	3 1 2 2 1		51 194 27 97 441 172 223 47 63	49 189 27 95 364 157 201 46 63	77 15 22 1	

22-REIDSVILLE DISTRICT-Caswell and Rockingham Counties

Dan River, Rockingham	129				 	 7			1	56	49	71.
Leaksville, Rockingham	136				 	 		2		186	184	2
Reidsville, Rockingham	384	1	1	1	 	 20	1	1		179	158	21
John A. Graves, Caswell	494				 	 2				77	75 27 39	2
Caswell, Caswell	539				 	 		1		28	27	
*Rockwell, Rockingham	600				 	 				39		2.000
		1	1	1	 	 29	1	4		565	532	33

^{*} Charter Rockwell Lodge, No. 600 arrested March 28, 1933.

23-GREENSBORO DISTRICT-Davidson and Guilford Counties

Greensboro, Guilford	76			1		1	 36	8	7	1	458	409	
Thomasville, Davidson	214						 				115		
Tobasco, Guilford	271						 				46	46	
Numa F. Reid, Guilford	344		2	2	2	1	 42	3	5	1	401	356	
Denton, Davidson	404						 		1		69	68 75	- 1
Stokesdale, Guilford	428				1]]	1			75		
Lexington, Davidson	473		1	1			 	2			214		
Corinthian, Guilford	542						 	1	1		343	341	
Revolution, Guilford	552						 		1		175	174	
Guilford, Guilford	656				1		 	2			134	133	1
		4	3	4	4	2	 78	17	15	2	2030	1930	100

24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT—Montgomery and Randolph Counties

Blackmer, Montgomery 127	7	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	1		58	56 2
Hanks, Randolph 128	3	1		\							35	35
Balfour, Randolph 188	3	1	3						1	[[82	84
Randleman, Randolph 209)										50	50
Montgomery, Montgomery 309	1										71	71
Biscoe, Montgomery 437	! 2	2	2								107	109
Marietta, Randolph 444	·	1					1			[50	49 1
**Carolina, Randolph 546	5						42				42	42
	3	2	5		I		43	1	2		495	454 41

No Report

No Report
* Number of Eagle Lodge, No. 71 changed to No. 19.

^{••} Charter Carolina Lodge, No. 645 arrested Dec. 15, 1932.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

25-SALISBURY DISTRICT-Cabarrus, Rowan and Stanly Counties

	1														
NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
tokes, Cabarrus ulton, Rowan ee Dee, Stanly cotch-Ireland, Rowan ureka, Rowan tanly, Stanly gencer, Rowan ndrew Jackson, Rowan nion, Cabarrus annon Memorial, Cabarrus adkin Falls, Stanly eller Memorial, Rowan	476 543 576 618	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 5	 1 1 1 6	1 1	1 1		35	2 1 1 1	1	2	264 293 65 109 95 213	259 292 61 109 96 214 183 210 57 179 119	35 1 2	 1 1

Charter Big Lick Lodge, No. 476 arrested Dec. 31, 1932.

26-MONROE DISTRICT-Anson and Union Counties

75													
ilwinning, Anson	64				 	 	1	2		178	175	3 .	
arolina, Anson	141				 	 				28	28		
Ionroe, Union	244	1	1	2	 	 		2		173	173		
eaver Dam, Union	276				 	 3	1			57	53	4 .	
ethel, Anson	372				 1	 	3	1		27	24	3 .	
Vaxhaw, Union	562				 	 4	2			54	48	6	
Ieadow Branch, Union	578				 	 		[33	33		*
. C. Lodge of Re'ch, Union	666				 	 	2			22	20	2	
		1	1	2	 1	 7	9	5		572	554	18 .	

No Report

27—CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—Mecklenburg County

halanx, Mecklenburg	31	3	3	3		 	3	21	2	 587	564	23	
ecklenburg, Mecklenburg	176	1	1	1		 				 56	57	1	
ong Creek, Mecklenburg	205	I				 			1	 48	47	1	
xcelsior, Mecklenburg	261		4	4	2	 		7	5	 636	630	6	
raighead, Mecklenburg	366					 				 44	44		
latthews, Mecklenburg	461]		 			2	 54	52	2	
pppa, Mecklenburg	53C					 				 607	607	*	
filliams, Mecklenburg	538					 		1		 60	59	1	
		4	8	8	2	 	3	29	10	 2092	2060	32	

No Report

28-GASTONIA DISTRICT-Gaston and Lincoln Counties

137	1	1		1				1	4		147			
263														
341			1			1								
369		1		1				2	8					
462									2					
505								1						
515					2				1		64	65		1
		1	1				1	1						
									1			92	1	
			3	1										4
668		1	1								39	40		1
	1	4	6	3	2	1	1	5	16		1201	1189	12	
	263 341 369 462 505 515 544 590 627	137 1 263 341 369 462 505 515 544 590 627 668	263 341 1462 555 515 590 627 627	263 1 341 1 369 1 462 505 515 515 544 1 590 3	263 1 1 1 1 1 1	263	263 1 341 1 1 369 1 1 462 2 505 2 515 2 2 544 1 1 590 3 590 3 1	263	263	263	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	263	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

29—STATESVILLE	DISTRICT—	Alexander	and Iredell	Counties
	ן ן ק	ed	ded awn	sd rship ear

			1			-	-		1	1	1	- 1	- 1	**
NAME OF LODGE	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease
	226	A	A	62	4	124	E	Ω	*	А	PG	28	28	А
Wilson, Iredell Lee, Alexander	253	<u>ī</u>	ī	<u>-</u> ī	<u>ī</u>			3	1			116	114	2
Hunting Creek, Iredell	299										_ī	22	22	
Campbell, Iredell	374											20	20	
Grassy Knob, Iredell	471				3			ī	<u>ī</u>	1		50 204	49 204	1
Statesville, Iredell	406				2			-	-	-		103	105	
Campbell, Iredell Grassy Knob, Iredell Statesville, Iredell Mooresville, Iredell Snow Creek, Iredell	571											22	22	
				1								50	51	
Harmony, Iredell	651	2	2	2								29	31	
		4	4	4	6			4	2	2	1	644	646	
30—WINSTON-SALEM D	ISTE	RIC	г—І	Davi	e, I	Fors	yth	an	d S	tok	es	Coun	ties	. 3
Mocksville, Davie	134			1								115	116	
Winston, Forsyth Farmington, Davie, Salem, Forsyth West Bend, Forsyth Walnut Cove, Stokes Kernersville, Forsyth	167	1	3	5	. 1			105	7	1	1	626	519	107
Farmington, Davie,	265			<u>ī</u>		ī		25		3		33 319	33 287	32
Salem, Forsyth	434	2	5	2	ī	-		25	0	3		23	26	34
Walnut Cove Stokes	629							5				84	79	5
Kernersville, Forsyth	669	1	3	3	3							23	29	
		6	12	12	5	1		135	13	. 4	1	1223	1089	134
31—ELK						ırry	Co	unt	y					
Granite, Surry Copeland, Surry Rockyford, Surry Rusk, Surry Pilot, Surry State Road, Surry * Zephyr, Surry Ararat, Surry Round Peak, Surry	322	I	I	I	I				1	3		197	193	4
Copeland, Surry	390]]	J					1	1		54	52	2
Rockyford, Surry	430								-==			20	20	-==
Elkin, Surry	454					2			11	6		101 24	86 24	15
Rusk, Surry	400							11				88	79	
State Road Surry	540							1				24	22	2
* Zephyr, Surry	553									1		32	31	2
Ararat, Surry	558											20	20	
Round Peak, Surry	616	1	1	1						1	1		66	2050
		1	1	1 -	4				14	12	3	626	593	33
* Charter Zephyr Lodge, No. 5 ** No report.														
32—YADKIN			DIS	TRI	CT-	–Y a	dki	n C	oui	ıty				
Yadkin, Yadkin	162											33 26	33 26	
Harmon, Yadkin	420									2		1		
Boonville, Yadkin	421											17	17	
Baltimore, Yadkin	424											39		
Jonesville, Yadkin Harmon, Yadkin Boonville, Yadkin Baltimore, Yadkin Oak Grove, Yadkin	557		1	. 1				8		1		26		
		1	. 1	. 1	l			8		3		157	147	10
33—WILKES	BOR	O	DIS	TR	CT.	–w	ilke	s (Cou	nty				
Liberty, Wilkes	45	. 1			i	l			1			44		
Moravian, Wilkes	353				·							120		
Clingman Wilkes	440							1	3	5		139 33		
Trap Hill, Wilkes	483					1					1	29		
Sulphur Springs, Wilkes	560											18	18	
Ronda, Wilkes	566	5										25	25	
Mount Pleasant, Wilkes	573											37	37	
Roaring Gan Wilkes	580	!										11		
Moravian, Wilkes North Wilkesboro, Wilkes Clingman, Wilkes Trap Hill, Wilkes Sulphur Springs, Wilkes Ronda, Wilkes Mount Pleasant, Wilkes *Summit, Wilkes Roaring Gap, Wilkes Mount Pisgah, Wilkes	623											19		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 020	1	-1	-1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1 440	1 404	1 CONTRACT

^{*} Charter Summit Lodge, No. 580 arrested March 28, 1933.

BSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT—Alleghany and Ashe Counties

efferson, Ashe	NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Members'p Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
	ottsville, Ashe arta, Alleghany ney Creek, Alleghany umpler, Ashe	385 423 432 467		1 	1		1 		2	 1 1	1 1		33 72 40 43	32 73 37 43		1

Charter Jefferson Lodge, No. 219 arrested March 26, 1933. No Report.

35-BOONE DISTRICT-Watauga County

owing Rock, Watauga	458	 2	2	 				1	 286	281		1
hler, Watauga	451			 		5		1	 47	41	6	
k, Watauga	373	 		 					 31	31		
low, Watauga	363	 		 					 82	82		*
	273	 		 			I	I	 81	81		

No Report.

36-HICKORY DISTRICT-Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties

tawba Valley, Burke	217				2		 	20		 167			
tawba, Catawba	248				1		 37	1	3	 162	122	40	
briten, Caldwell	262	1	1	3			 	1		 213	215		2
ckory, Catawba	343	1					 ÍI	9		 236	227	9	
awnee, Catawba	382						 			 26	26		
okville, Catawba	502						 	1	1	 48	46	2	
iden, Catawba	592						 			 77	77		
verside, Catawba	606		1	1			 4			 87	84		
	U D	1			37		 		1	 	36		36
		3	2	4	40	I	 41	32	5	 1016	982	34	

37-SHELBY DISTRICT-Cleveland County

eveland, Cleveland	202	2	1	1	1		 2	1	2	 257	254	3
ir View, Cleveland	339		1	1			 		2	 122	121	1
llston, Cleveland	356				1		 		1	 34	34	
ate Line, Cleveland	375		1	1			 		1	 49	49	
poresboro, Cleveland	388				1		 15			 83	69	14
wndale, Cleveland	486	1				1	 			 62	63	1
ttimore, Cleveland	508						 	1	1.	 43	41	2
mp Call, Cleveland	534		1	1			 		1.	 49	49]
sar, Cleveland	579			1			 5	1		 19	14	5
		4	4	5	3	1	 22	3	8	 718	694	24

38—HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties

ınn's Rock, Transylvania dron, Henderson		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	1 4 3 2	395 394 1

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES-Continued

39-ASHEVILLE DISTRICT-Buncombe County

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY Mount Hermon, Buncombe Blackmer, Buncombe French Broad, Madison Vance, Buncombe White Rock, Madison Ivy, Madison	er	ed				g		7	п			di l	<u>a</u>	
Blackmer, Buncombe French Broad, Madison Vance, Buncombe White Rock, Madison Ivy, Madison	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membershi Prev. Year	Present Membership	Decrease
Biltmore, Buncombe Hominy, Buncombe *Barnardsville, Buncombe Ottolay, Buncombe Swannanoa, Buncombe John A. Nichols, Buncombe Black Mountain, Buncombe West Asheville, Buncombe	118 170 292 293 392 406 446 491 511 533 561 650 663	1 1 1	4 1 1 1 1 	4 1 1 1 2	1 3	2 1 1 4		24 2	3 	3 1 1		605 74 136 48 19 25 134 50 13 20 53 97 35	72 136 47 19 25 129 51 13 20 56 93 34	2
		8	! 10	9	7	8		34	8	11		1424	1395	29

^{*} Charter Barnardsville No. 511 arrested March 21, 1933

40—SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT—Mitchell, Yancey and Avery Counties

Bakersville, MitchellBald Creek, Yancey	357 397	2	2	1	1		 5	1	<u>-</u>		64 116	60 116	4
Linville, Avery Vesper, Mitchell	489 554	1					 6	1			55 63	48 63	7
Cranberry, AveryPlumtree. Avery	598 648					1	 			[[63 96 24	97 24	
		4	3	2	1	1	 11	2	1		418	408	10 -

41-WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT-Haywood County

Waynesville, Haywood Pigeon River, Haywood Clyde, Haywood Sonoma, Haywood	259	1	2		10	1	1		179 159	170	1
Clyde, Haywood	453			(20	2	ī		100	77	2
Sonoma, Haywood	412	1	1		1			11	00	01 -	4
		2	3	.	31	3	3	1	524	492	3

42—SYLVA DISTRICT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties

													2.01676
Junaluskee, Macon	145	2	. 3	4	I		l		1			121	124
Unaka, Jackson	268		2	2						1		107	108
East La Porte, Jackson	358	1	1	1						1		69	69
Oconee, Swain	427					1				2		143	142
Blue Ridge, Macon	435			1						1		48	48
Dillsboro, Jackson	459						İ	3				39	36
Glenville, Jackson	551											50	36 50
		3	6	Q	1	1	1	1 3	1	5	i	577	577

^{**} No Report

^{**} No report

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

43-MURPHY DISTRICT-Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
nerokee, Cherokee tay, Clay ontgomery, Cherokee arble Spring, Cherokee naka, Cherokee ndrews, Cherokee	146 301 426 439 506 529			 	2	1	 	27 1 4	 	 2 		105 95 54 52 26 101	81 93 54 52 22 102	2 4	 1
E					3	2		32		2		433	404	29	

44-RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT-McDowell and Rutherford Counties

estern Star, Rutherford	91					1	I	I	1			115	115		_
vstic Tie, McDowell					1			7	1	1	1	189	181	8	
rest City, Rutherford									2	2		115	111	4	_
ppa, McDowell	401			3					1	1		62	63	1	1
iffside, Rutherford	460									1		67	66	1	_
aroleen, Rutherford												13			_
bllis, Rutherford	535											35	35		_
¥		1		3	1	1		7	5	5	1	596	584	12	_
		_													

Charter Caroleen Lodge, No. 510 arrested March 4, 1933.

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES

For the Masonic Six Months Ending December 31, 1932, by Districts

	DISTRICT	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
1	Elizabeth City	4 1 5 1 2	2	3		1 .		26	8	4 5		811	777	34	
2	Windsor	1	1	1		-		27	1		1	469	437	32	
3	Plymouth	5	4	4	7			15	5	3		547	535	12	
4	Halifax	1	5	2	5	2		33	8	8		718	676	42	
5	Greenville	4	5 3 7	2 3 7	5 3 2 2	2		18 30	0	8 5		562 845	538	24	
6	Kinston	3	5	6	2	1	!	4	2	6		846	819 843	26 3	
7	New Bern		9	1		1		6	2 2	4		290	279	11	
8	Jacksonville Clinton	<u>-</u>	5	2	4 8 5 7	4		4	í	7	ī	607	605	2	
9	Clinton	2	9	11	8	5	1	26	10	9	-	1426	1404	22	
11	Lumberton	2 4	2	2	5	1	-1	18	3	4		823	806	17	7.73
12	Rockingham	-	3		7				3	3		673	674	1.	1
13	Sanford	2	3	<u>-</u> 2	6	4		37	15	5	1	646	601	45	
14	Fayetteville	9	8	9	6 3 4	3		9	3	6		596	593	3	39
15	Raleigh	6	8	6	4	1		34	5	10		1786	1748	38	
16	Smithfield				1	1	1		2	3		457	453	4	
17	Wilson		7	9	5	1	1	62	8	8	1	1195	1130	65	
18	Tarboro		1	1				1		4		351	347	4	
19	Henderson	2 1 5	2 3 1 3 2 5	1	1	1.	1	10	6	4		659	641	18	
20	Oxford	1	2	2	3	1		6	2	3		458	452	6	
21	Durham	5	3	4	7			106		9	1	1473	1352	121	
22	Reidsville	1	1	1		1-		29	1	4		565	532	33	
23	Greensboro	4 3 1	3	4	4	2	İ	78	17	15	2	2030	1930	100	
24	Ashboro	3	2	5				43	1	2		495	454	41	
25	Salisbury		5	6	3	2	1	40	9	4	2	1841	1798	43	
26	Monroe	1	1	2		1		7	9	5		572	554	18	
27	Charlotte	4	8	8	2		1	3	29	10		2092	2060	32	
28 29	Gastonia	1 4	4	6	3	2	1	1 4	5	16	!	1201	1189	12	
30	Statesville		12	12	6	1		135	13	2	1	644 1223	646		2
31	Elkin	1	12	12	5 2	2		135	14	12		626	1089 593	134 33	
32	Yadkinville		1	1		4		8	14	3		157	147	10	
33	Wilkesboro		1	1		1		7	4	5		419	404		
34	Jefferson		ī	<u>-</u>		1		2	2	2		331	327	4	
35	Boone		2	2		-		5	4	2		286	281	5	
36	Hickory		2	4	40			41	32	5		1016	982	34	
37	Shelby		4	5	3			22	3	8		718		24	
38	Hendersonville	i			4	_			3	2		395	394		
39	Asheville	8	10	9	7	8		34				1424			
40	Spruce Pine	4		2	i	1		11		î		418		10	
41	Waynesville			2	3			31	3	3		524		32	
42	Sylva	3	6	8		1		3		5		577			
43	Murphy				3	2		32	i	2	İ	433	404	29	
44	Rutherfordton			3	1	1		7	5	5	1	596	584	12	
	Totals for State	110	147	162	159	51	4	1027	272	246	Ī	34821	33644	1177	i

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932 BALANCE DUE AS OF APRIL 1, 1933

NO. 1-ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT

				ي ا			Mist	akes			
me of Lodge nd County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
animity	7	\$	\$	\$	\$ 101.25		\$	\$	\$ 101.25	\$ 101.25	
1	53 75				95.00			1	95.00	95.00	Ψ
low's Son			1		48.75	98.75		1 1	147.50	96.50	51.00
quimans	106				93.75	74.25			168.00	50.00	118.00
antic	238	2.50			32.50	63.00		!	98.00	00.00	98.00
v Lebanon	314				57.50				57.50		57.50
eka	317	2.50	10.00	1.00	228.75	440.50		2.50	680.25	200.00	480.25
rituck	463	2.50	10.00	1.00	107.50	345.10		7.50	458.60	70.00	388.60
nchese	521		20.00	2.00	206.25				228.25	228.25	000.00
W		\$7.50	\$40.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 971.25	\$1021.60	\$	\$10.00	\$2034.35		\$1193.35

NO. 2-WINDSOR DISTRICT

- 62								
arity	5 \$	\$10.00 \$ 1.00 \$	106.25 \$		1\$	\$ 117.25 \$	117.25 \$	
erican George	17		40.00	93.50	1	133.50	15.00	118.50
ie	39		77.50			77.50	40.00	37.50
esville	126		63.75	64.25		128.00	10.00	128.00
eraine	171		41.25			41.25	1	41.25
cacon	240		48.75			48.75		48.75
ton	327		32.50	58.50		91.00	91.00	-0110
e McGlaughan	504		93.75	222.50		316.25	30.00	286.25
ander	516		42.50	23.75		66.25	23.75	42.50
		\$10.00 \$ 1.00 \$	546.25 \$	462.50 \$	\$	\$1019.75 \$	317.00 \$	702.75

arity Lodge No. 5 has paid \$50.00 in advance for 1934.

NO. 3-PLYMOUTH DISTRICT

\$ \$	\$	92.50 \$	00 0514	1.6	14 450 5514		
		94.00 Φ	86.25 \$	\$	\$ 178.75	60.00 \$	118.75
20.00	2.00	241.25	1	1	263.25	263.25	
10.00	1.00	55.00	114.75		180.75	70.90	109.85
		62.50			62.50	62.50	
		52.50	103.50	1	156.00		156.00
10.00	1.00	113.75	100.00		224.75	50.00	174.75
10.00	1.00	30.00		4.75	45.75	45.75	
		21.25			21.25		21.25
\$50.00 \$	5.00 \$	668.75 \$	404.50 \$	4.75 \$	\$1133.00 \$	552.40 \$	580.60
			21.25	21.25		21.25	21.25 21.25

NO. 4—HALIFAX DISTRICT

al White Hart g Solomon noke board casi eld	56 203 378 418 447		10.00		\$ 45.00 \$ 82.50 95.00 66.25 93.75 186.25	31.00 \$ 294.50 \$ 224.75 202.50	\$	\$ 76.00 \$ 377.00 95.00 66.25 318.50 399.75 87.25	95.00 66.25 100.00	318.50 299.75
n Square ow's Son illeton	488 519 524	2.50			86.25 123.75 66.25	$1.00 \\ 130.00$		87.25 256.25 66.25	87.25	256.25 66.25
		\$2.50	\$10.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 845.00 \$	883.75 \$	\$	\$1742.25 \$	363.50 \$	1378.75

NO. 5-GREENVILLE DISTRICT

				0			Mis	takes			No.
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	
Sharon Grifton	78 243		!\$	\$	\$ 71.25 112.50	\$ 207.25	\$	i\$	\$ 71.25 \$ 319.75	50.00	\$ 2 31
Greenville	284		'		91.25)	91.25	91.25	
Grimesland	475		!		88.75 60.00	66.50 143.25			155.25		15
Ayden Farmville	498 517		20.00	2.00		48.00			203.25 183.75	48.00	15 20 13 12 22
Winterville	523				57.50	67.00			124.50		12
Bethel	589				77.50	146.50		!	226.50		
		\$2.50	\$20.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 672.50	\$ 678.50	\$	\$	\$1375.50 \$	189.25	\$118

NO. 6-KINSTON DISTRICT

St. John's	4 \$	\$20.00 \$	2.00 \$	168.75 \$	794.50 \$	\$	\$ 985.25 \$	200.00 \$ 78
*Jerusalem	95 5.00		1	35.00	135.00	1	175.00	17
Wayne	112	20.00	2.00	225.00			247.00	147.00 10
Radiance	132	1		55.00	99.00	1	154.00	154.00
Mt. Olive	208	1 1	- 1	97.50	400.00	ſ	497.50	100.00 39
Lenoir	233	1 (- 1	62.50	250.00	- 1	312.50	25.00 28
Pleasant Hill	304	1 1	1	47.50	85.50		133.00	75.00 5
Harmony	340	l i	- 1	70.00	148.50	1	218.50	50.00 16
Home	613		1	43.75	81.50	1	125.25	81.50
Goldsboro	634			181.25	118.75		300.00	118.75 18
Victory	342 2.50	1	(37.50			40.00	4
	\$7.50	\$40.00 \$	4.00 \$1	1023.75 \$	2112.75 \$	\$	\$3188.00 \$	951.25 \$223

^{*}No Report—Jerusalem.

NO. 7-NEW BERN DISTRICT

St. John's	3 \$	\$10.00 \$	1.00 \$	132.50 \$	294.50 \$	\$ \$	438.00 \$	125.00 \$
Franklin	109			171.25	372.00	1.	543.25	372.00
Bayboro	331			103.75		10.00	93.75	
Mount Vernon	359	1 1		65.00	151.00		216.00	1-9
Ocean	405			122.50			122.50	122.50
Vanceboro	433		1	61.25	210.00		271.25	2
Rainbow	479		1	17.50			17.50	1.8
Doric	568	20.00	2.00	341.25			363.25	363.25
Ionic	583			38.75	94.00		132.75	30.00
		\$30.00	3.00 \$	1053.75 \$	1121.50 \$	\$10.00 \$	2198.25 \$	1012.75 \$

NO. 8-JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

Zion La Fayette Pollocksville Sea Side *Maysville	81 \$2.50 83 175 2.50 429 547	1	\$	\$	85.00 \$ 160.25 \$ 91.25 166.50 27.50 119.25 60.00 48.75 200.00	\$	\$ 247.75 \\$ 257.75 149.25 60.00 248.75	100.00 \$ 60.00
Richlands	564 \$5.00	\$		\$	36.25 81.00 348.75 727.00 \$		117.25 \$1080.75 \$	160.00 \$

^{*}Charter arrested—Maysville.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued NO. 9—CLINTON DISTRICT

			Fee	_	rd		Mist	takes	0	i	
me of Lodge nd County	Number	Fine	Charity F	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
im ren	98	\$	\$10.00	1.00		405.00	\$	\$	\$ 617.25 \$		\$ 212.25
Creek	125				53.75 45.00	86.00			53.75	53.75	101.00
go	206	2.50			41.25	86.00			131.00 43.75	43.75	131.00
oboth	279		i	1	66.25	1			66.25	66.25	
arie	379				42.50	1			42.50	00.23	42.50
saw	522				75.00	137.25			212.25		212.25
eboro	585		- 1		65.00	119.25			184.25	75.00	109.25
lace	595		1	1	101.25	109.00	2.25		212.50	86.00	126.50
laville	658		ĺ	- 1	32.50	32.00			64.50	00.00	64.50
land	664				32.50				32.50		32.50
¥.		\$2.50	\$10.00	1.00 \$	756.25 \$	888.50	\$ 2.25	\$	\$1660.50 \$	729 75	930.75

NO. 10-WILMINGTON DISTRICT

John's	1 \$	18 !	\$	\$ 595.00 \$	1\$	\$	\$ 595.00 \$	595.00 \$	
g Solomon	138	14	٧	100.00	180.00	Ψ	280.00	333.00	280.00
Bluff	190	1 1		75.00		1	75.00	75.00	200.00
anon	207	1 1	1	116.25	131.25	1	247.50	100.00	147.50
hagoras	249	10.00	1.00	160.00			171.00	171.00	
mington	319		1	230.00	ĺ	1	230.00		230.00
ent	395	1	1	237.50	1		237.50		237.50
or	563		1	72.50	1		72.50	72.50	
camaw	596			56.25	1		56.25	56.25	
dbourn	607	10.00	1.00	67.50			78.50	78.50	
inson	612			45.00	47.25		92.25	60.25	32.00
A	1	\$20.00	\$ 2.00	\$1755.00 \$	358.50 \$	1\$	\$2135.50 \$	1208.50 \$	927.00

NO. 11-LUMBERTON DISTRICT

Alban's	114	\$	\$40.00 \$	4.00 \$	238.75 \$	\$	1:	\$ \$	282.75 \$	\$	
rinburg	305	•		. 1	117.50	206.75	1	1	324.25	100.00	224.25
ford	306				92.50	177.50			270.00	80.00	190.00
g Solomon	313				28.75		!	i	28.75	28.75	
wland	335		1 1	1	58.75	429.33		1	488.08	1	488.08
ton	417		1	1	85.00	156.50	2.25		243.75	1	243.75
Paul's	474		1	İ	93.75	210.00			303.75	1	303.75
Springs	501		1		77.50			i	77.50	i	77.50
irmont	528	5.00	1	1	88.75	177.50	1		271.25		271.25
kton	541	3.00	1		35.00	382.50	i		417.50	175.00	242.50
ctorville	643				40.00	72.00	- 1	1	112.00		112.00
len	646		1 1	1	51.25	92.25			143.50	i	143.50
HCII	040		- 10 0014	4.0014			2 25	e e'	2963.08 \$	393 75 4	2579 33
	1	\$5.00	\$40.00	4.00 \$	1007.50 \$	1904.33 \$	2.25	Φ Φ4	φ ου. συσ	303.13 φ	2013.00

arter arrested March 14—Rowland.
report—Fairmont.

NO. 12-ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT

hage igle Springs thern Pines kingham berdel ilet	181 \$ 5.00 \$ 4477 5.00 \$ 484	! \$	43.75 78 138.75 532 30.00 194 237.50 447	3.00 \$ \$ 3.75 2.94 1.25	671.69 75 224.25	\$ 217.50 127.50 3.75 5.00 596.69 224.25 0.00 584.75 227.50
an Eagle rta	550 555 654		41.25	0.75	41.25 148.50 89	9.75 41.25 58.75
	185.00 \$	1\$	\$ 842.50 \$1634	1.19 \$ \$	\$2481.69 \$ 403	3.50 \$2078.19

report—Eagle Springs.

arter arrested-Roberdel.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued No. 13—SANFORD DISTRICT

				ee			Mi	stakes		
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid
Columbus Mount Vernon Sanford Buffalo Geo. Washington	102 143 151 172 174		10.00	1.00	71.25 96.25 248.75 110.00 81.25	\$ 100.25 515.25 10.00 112.45	\$	\$	\$ 71.25 \$ 196.50 764.00 131.00 193.70	71.00
Siler City Gulf	403 465	ĺ	10.00	1.00	105.00 38.75				116.00 38.75	66.00
		\$	\$20.00	\$ 2.00 \$	751.25	\$ 737.95	\$	\$	\$1511.20 \$	3 137.00 \$1
			NO. 14	—FAYI	ETTEVI	LLE DI	STRI	CT		
Phoenix Palmyra Lillington Lebanon	302 391		\$40.00 10.00	\$ 4.00 1.00	246.25 180.00 70.00 57.50 21.25	\$ 346.50	\$	\$ 2.25	81.00 57.50	150.00 81.00 57.50
Cape Fear Neil S. Stewart *Coats Black River Fort Bragg	394 556 622 652 667		40.00	4.00	76.25 76.25 25.00 65.00	115.00 65.00 125.00			21.25 191.25 65.00 150.00 109.00	21.25 50.00 24.00 109.00
	•	\$	\$90.00	\$ 9.00 \$	741.25	\$ 651.50	\$	\$ 2.25	\$1489.50	Total Control

^{*}Charter arrested—Coats.

NO. 15—RALEIGH DISTRICT

Hiram	40		\$10.00 \$	1.00	375.00 \$		\$	\$ 18	386.00 \$	386.00	-
Neuse '	97				98.75	199.75			298.50		2
Holly Springs	115				41.25				41.25	41.25	30
White Stone	155				66.25	119.25	2.25		187.75	35.00	1
Rolesville	156	2.50			41.25	74.25		1	118.00		1
Cary	198		10.00	1.00	63.75	161.00			235.75		2
Wm. G. Hill	218		10.00	1.00	698.75		2.25		712.00	712.00	至
Wm. T. Bain	231				35.00	65.50			100.50		-11
Anchor	234		1	1	31.25				31.25	31.25	
Fuquay	258				106.25	196.75			303.00	3	3
Green Level	277				58.75	130.00			188.75	3.00	1
Wake Forest	282				92.50			1	92.50	92.50	33
Raleigh	500			- 1	228.75				228.75		2
Wendell	565				83.75	164.00		1	247.75	164.00	灦
Apex	584		10.00	1.00	67.50	121.50			200.00		2
Zebulon	609	2.50	20.00	2.00	66.25	226.00°		1	316.75	50.00	2
Sunrise	615	2.50			30.00	60.75			93.25		遵
		\$7.50	\$60.00 \$	6.00	2185.00 \$	1518.75	\$ 4.50	\$	3781.75	1515.00	\$22

NO. 16—SMITHFIELD DISTRICT

Fellowship	84 \$2.50 \$	\$	\$ 110.00 \$ 332	2.00 \$ 8.50 \$	\$ 453.00 \$	I\$
Archer	165	1		.00	148.50	27.50
Granite	191			1.50	147.00	
Kenly	257	1		6.00	409.75	14.50
Selma	320		83.75 50	0.75	134.50	
Relief	431	1	80.00 146	5.25 2.25	228.50	
*Four Oaks	478 5.00		65.00 293	3.00	363.00	
Mill Creek	480	[13.75		13.75	13.75
St. Patrick's	617		40.00 72	2.00	112.00	
	\$7.50 \$	\$	\$ 566.25 \$1425	5.50 \$10.75 \$	\$2010.00 \$	55.75 \$1

^{*}No report—Four Oaks.

NO. 17—WILSON DISTRICT

				Fee			Mist	takes			
Jame of Lodge and County Jorning Star beeph Warren	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation F	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
oseph Warren Iount Lebanon entral Cross orinthian Tolsnot atcher	85 92 117 187 230 298 310	5.00	\$10.00 20.00 10.00	2.00	93.75 201.25 67.50 295.00 43.75 50.00	\$ 422.50 135.00 1432.00 78.75 10.00	\$ 4.75	2.50	\$ 549.75 115.75 206.00 202.50 1735.50 127.50 60.00	\$ 284.50 10.00	\$ 549.75 115.75 206.00 202.50 1451.00 127.50 50.00
ockville pring Hope odgers ucama fount Pleasant ueen City ailey	411 481 525 527 569 602 633		10.00 10.00 10.00		22.50 71.25 61.25 52.50 17.50 265.00 55.00	40.50 133.00 106.35 105.00	15.50	10.00	63.00 204.25 170.10 184.00 28.50 276.00 159.75	5.00 120.50 28.50 276.00 114.75	40.50 204.25 165.10 63.50

^{*}No report—Toisnot.

NO. 18—TARBORO DISTRICT

8.5						
oncord kewarkee tonewall onoho Macclesfield	58 \$ 90 296 399 581 5.00	\$ \$	\$ 128.75 \$ 117.50 103.75 40.00 43.75	230.50 \$ 215.50 74.25 78.75	\$	\$ 359.25 \$ 117.50 \$ 359.25 117.50 \$ 319.25 \$ 150.00 \$ 169.25 \$ 114.25 \$ 55.00 \$ 59.25 \$ 127.50
	\$5.00	\$ i\$	\$ 433.75 \$	599.00 \$	1\$	\$1037.75 \$ 322.50 \$ 715.25

No report—Macclesfield.

NO. 19—HENDERSON DISTRICT

ohnston-Caswell ranklinton	10 \$	\$10.00 \$	1.00 \$	81.25 \$ 78.75		\$ \$	\$ 92.25 \$ 78.75	92.25 \$ 78.75	
Sandy Creek	185	10.00	1 00	47.50 201.25	310.25 613.50		357.75 825.75	825.75	357.75
enderson oungsville	229 377	10.00	1.00	68.75	140.00	()	208.75		208.75
ouisburg oyal Hart	413			76.25 82.50	70.25 425.50	2.50	146.50 505.50	$70.25 \\ 100.00$	76.25 405.50
Evening Star	588			40.00	$157.50 \\ 100.00$		197.50 148.75	15.00 25.00	182.50 123.75
. H. Mills orlina	624 630			48.75 76.25	100.00		76.25	76.25	123.75
	\$	\$20.00	2.00 \$	801.25 \$	1817.00	\$ \$ 2.50	\$2637.75 \$	1283.25 \$	1354.50

Charter arrested—Sandy Creek, Evening Star.

NO. 20-OXFORD DISTRICT

erson doniram ranville ally Ho xford	113 \$ 149 380 393 396	\$10.00 \$ 1.00	\$ 128.75 \$ 51.25 46.25 47.50 200.00 26.25	94.50 137.78 85.50		\$ 2.25		94.50 9.50 197.75	51.25 174.53 133.00
F. Grainger reedmoor	412 499		36.25 55.00	$\begin{array}{c} 67.50 \\ 108.00 \end{array}$	2.25		103.75 165.25		103.75 165.25
	\$	\$10.00 \$ 1.00	\$ 565.00 \$	493.28 \$		\$	\$1069.28 \$	301.75 \$	767.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued NO. 21—DURHAM DISTRICT

				Fee			Mist	takes			
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation F	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
Eagle Knapp of Reeds Eno **Oaks Bingham Durham University Bula Thos. M. Holt Eion	71 158 210 255 272 352 408 409 492 549		\$20.00 10.00 10.00 10.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	\$ 201.25 61.25 236.25 33.75 118.75 455.00 196.25 251.25 57.50 78.75	\$ 114.75 111.50 218.25 594.25 376.50 141.75	13.25	\$	\$ 223.25 176.00 236.25 145.25 348.00 1049.25 196.25 652.00 68.50 220,50	\$ 223.25 101.00 100.00 100.00 194.25 44.50	75.0 136.2 145.2 248.0 855.0 196.2 652.0
EMOII	<u> </u>		\$50.00	5.00	\$1690.00	\$1557.00	\$13.25	\$	\$3315.25		\$2402.2

^{**}No report—Oaks.

NO. 22-REIDSVILLE DISTRICT

Dan River Leaksville Reidsville John A. Graves Caswell	129 \$2.50 136 384 494 539	10.00	1.00	230.00 197.50 93.75 33.75	235.00 \$ 429.50 103.75 126.75 63.00	 \$	\$ 298.75 659.50 312.25 220.50 96.75	103.75 63.00	\$ 298. 659. 208. 220.
*Rockwell	600	1	1	48.75	92.75	1	141.50		141.
	\$2.50	\$10.00 \$	1.00 \$	665.00 \$	1050.75 \$	\$	\$1729.25	\$ 166.75	\$1562.

^{*}Charter arrested—Rockwell.

NO. 23-GREENSBORO DISTRICT

Greensboro	76 \$	\$ \$	18		\$2248.50		\$2759.75 \$	200.00 \$2	559.
Thomasville	214	1 1	T	143.75	261.75		405.50		405.
Tobasco	271			57.50		1 1	57.50	i	57.
Numa F. Reid	344	20.00	2.00	445.00		1 1	467.00	467.00	
Denton	404			85.00		1	85.00		85.0
Stokesdale	428		1	93.75		1 1	93.75		93.
Lexington	473	10.00	1.00	266.25	490.50		767.75	400.00	367.
Corinthian	542			426.25	774.75		1201.00		201.
Revolution	552	10.00	1.00	217.50			228.50		228.
Guilford	656			166.25	302.50		468.75		468.
	\$	\$40.00 \$	4.00	\$2412.50	\$4078.00	\$ \$	\$6534.50 \$	1067.00 \$5	467.

NO. 24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT

									- 3
Blackmer	127 \$	1\$	\$	\$ 70.00 \$	130.50 \$	 \$	\$ 200.50 \$	1\$	200.
Hanks	128			43.75		,	43.75		43.
Balfour	188			105.00	125.50	- 1	230.50	50.00	180.
**Randleman	209 5.00)	1	62.50	112.50	1	180.00		180.
Montgomery	309	10.00	1.00	88.75	513.50		613.25	123.00	490.
Biscoe	437	20.00	2.00	136.25		1	158.25		158
Marietta	444			61.25			61.25	61.25	
*Carolina	546				99.50		99.50		99.
	\$5.0	\$30.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 567.50 \$	981.50 \$	I\$	\$1587.00 \$	234.25	1352

^{**}No report—Randleman.

^{*}Charter arrested—Carolina Lodge No. 546, Dec. 15. 1932.

NO. 25—SALISBURY DISTRICT

				Fee			Mis	takes			
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation F	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
tokes	32	\$	\$	\$	\$ 323.75	\$ 327.00	\$		\$ 650.75	\$ 327.00	\$ 323.75
ulton	99		1 (365.00			10.00	355.00		355.00
ee Dee	150				76.25			1 1	76.25	76.25	
cotch Ireland	154		1 (136.25	1		1 1	136.25		136.25
ureka	283		1		120.00			1 1	120.00	120.00	
tanly	348				267.50				267.50	267.50	
Big Lick	476		1			235.00			235.00	40.60	194.40
pencer	543		1		228.75			1 1	228.75	228.75	
ndrew Jackson	576				262.50	296.50			559.00		559.00
nion	618		250		71.25	130.75		1 1	202.00		202.00
annon Memorial	626		10.00	1.00		205.25		1	440.00		
adkin Falls	637				148.75				148.75		
eller Memorial	657		1		23.75				23.75		
		\$	\$10.00	\$ 1.00	\$2247.50	\$1194.50	\$	\$10.00	\$3443.00	\$1381.35	\$2061.65
Charter arrested-	_Big	Lic	k								

NO. 26-MONROE DISTRICT

ilwinning	64	\$	\$	\$		\$ 2	218.75	\$	\$	\$	\$	218.75 \$	18	218.75
arolina	141						35.00	1	155.00	1	5.00	185.00	35.00	150.00
Ionroe	244		10.00		1.00	2	216.25		524.00		2.50	848.75	100.00	748.75
eaver Dam	276	2.50					66.25					68.75		68.75
ethel	372)	1		30.00		124.75	1	1	154.75	1	154.75
Vaxhaw	562			İ	- 1		60.00		121.50		- 1	181.50	İ	181.50
*Meadow Branch	578						41.25		74.25		1	115.50		115.50
. C. Lodge Re.	666						25.00					25.00		25.00
Š.		\$2.50	\$10.00	\$	1.00	\$ 6	692.50	\$10	099.50 \$	\$	7.50 \$	1798.00 \$	135.00	1663.00

No report-Meadow Branch.

NO. 27—CHARLOTTE DISTRICT

1.000											
halanx	31	\$	\$30.00 \$	3.00 \$	705.00	18	8 18	: \$	738.00 \$	738.00	
fecklenburg	176		10.00	1.00	71.25		.)).	82.25	82.25	
ong Creek	205				58.75	58.00			116.75	25.00	91.75
xcelsior	261				787.50		1		787.50	787.50	
raighead	366				55.00	74.00	1		129.00	20.00	109.00
fatthews	461		1	1	65.00				65.00	40.00	25.00
*Joppa	530	5.00	1		758.75	1365.75	1		2129.50	1365.75	763.75
Villiams	538	0.00			73.75	136.00			209.75		209.75
	1	\$5.00	\$40.00 \$	4.00 \$	2575.00	\$1633.75	\$ 18	3 \$	4257.75	3058.50	1199.25

No report—Joppa.

NO. 28—GASTONIA DISTRICT

China w										
incoln	1137	\$,	\$10.00	1.00	\$ 178.75	330.75 \$	\$	\$ 520.50 \$		\$ 520.50
aston	263	•			87.50	256.50		344.00		344.00
Rock Springs	341			1	56.25	53.50		109.75	80.00	
astonia	369		1	1	493.75	923.00	1	1416.75	123.00	
South Fork	462				85.00	291.50		376.50	50.00	326.50
Cherryville	505		1		92.50	119.75	1	212.25	154.75	57.50
Whetstone	515		l i		81.25	144.00	1	225.25		225.25
Mount Holly	544				87.50	12.50		100.00		100.00
Lowell	590		l i		115.00	378.50	1	493.50		493.50
Belmont	627		1 1		158.75			158.75		158.75
Holland Memorial		2.50			50.00	103.25		155.75		155.75
	1000			1.00	\$1486.25	2613.25 \$	\$	\$4113.00 \$	407.75	\$3705.25

NO. 29-STATESVLLE DISTRICT

				Fee			Mis	takes		1	
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation F	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
Wilson Lee Hunting Creek Campbell Grassy Knob Statesville Mooresville Snow Creek Stony Point Harmony	226 253 299 374 471 487 496 571 593 651	\$	10.00	1.00 1.00 2.00	142.50 27.50 25.00 61.25 255.00 131.25 27.50 63.75 38.75	266.00 15.75 50.00 461.00 235.75 79.00		 \$	\$ 100.50 \$ 419.50 43.25 25.00 111.25 716.00 367.00 106.50 74.75 60.75	266.00 15.75 50.00 60.00 35.75 55.00 74.75 22.00	153.5 27.5 25.0 61.2 656.0 331.2 51.5
		\$	\$40.00	4.00	\$ 807.50	\$1173.00	\$	\$	\$2024.50 \$	614.25	\$1410.2

NO. 30-WINSTON-SALEM DISTRICT

Mocksville	134 \$	1\$ \$	\$	145.00		\$	\$	\$ 145.00 \$	145.00	
Winston	167	10.00	1.00	648.75	1496.25	, ,	2.25	2153.75)	2153.75
Farmington	265			41.25		1	20.00			21.25
Salem	289	20.00	2.00	358.75		2.25			383.00	
West Bend	434	20.00	2.00	32.50		, ,		54.50	54.50	
Walnut Cove	629			98.75	254.00		1 1	352.75	100.00	
Kernersville	669	10.00	1.00	36.25		1		47.25		47.2
	\$	\$60.00 \$	6.00 \$	1361.25	\$1750.25	\$	\$20.00	\$3157.50 \$	682.50	\$2475.0

NO. 31—ELKIN DISTRICT

,										100
Granite	322 \$	1\$	\$ 18	\$ 241.25	\$ 443.25	\$	\$	\$ 684.50 \$	100.00 \$	584.5
Copeland	390	1		65.00	382.55			447.55	50.00	397.5
**Rocky Ford	430			25.00	125.00		1 1	150.00	41.50	108.5
Elkin	454	1	1	107.50	144.75	15.50	1 1	267.75	75.75	192.0
**Rusk	456			30.00	190.00		1	220.00	30.00	190.0
Pilot	493		1	98.75			1 1	98.75		98.7
State Road	540		1	27.50	108.50			136.00		136.00
*Zephyr	553		1	38.75	190.92		1	229.67		229.6
Ararat	558	1 1		25.00				25.00		25.0
Round Peak	616	10.00	1.00	82.50			1	93.50	93.50	
	\$	\$10.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 741.25	\$1584.97	\$15.50	\$	\$2352.72 \$	390.75 \$	1961.9

^{**}No report—Rocky Ford, Rusk.

NO. 32—YADKINVILLE DISTRICT

Yadkin	162	I\$ I	\$ \$	41.25	151.35 \$	1\$	1\$	192.60 \$	24.50 \$	168.1
Jonesville	227		, ,	32.50	185.05		5.00	212.55	212.55	
Harmon	420		1	17.50		1		17.50		17.5
Boonville	421			21.25	92.50	- 1		113.75	1	113.7
Baltimore	424	1		48.75	27.91	- 1		76.66		76.6
Oak Grove	557	10.00	1.00	22.50	79.50	- 1	İ	113.00	79.50	33.5
	1\$	\$10.00	\$ 1.00 \$	183.75 \$	536.31 \$	\$	5.00 \$	726.06 \$	316.55 \$	409.5

^{*}Charter arrested—Zephyr.

NO. 33-WILKESBORO DISTRICT

-400000°												
fame of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation Fee	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Credit	stak	Total Due	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
iberty foravian orth Wilkesboro lingman rap Hill ulphur Springs onda iount Pleasant Summit oaring Gap ount Pisgah	353 407 440 483 560 566 573 580 599 623	2.50 5.00		\$	\$ 53.75 58.75 155.00 41.25 37.50 22.50 31.25 46.25 13.75 23.75 21.25	35.75 177.50 17.00 56.25 83.25 67.50			2.25 2.50	\$ 155.25 94.50 155.00 218.75 37.50 39.50 90.00 129.50 83.75 23.75 35.25	\$ 55.00 155.00 40.00 23.75	\$ 100.25 94.50 218.75 37.50 39.50 90.00 89.50 83.75 35.25
1	\$	10.00	\$	\$	\$ 505.00	\$ 552.50	\$	\$	4.75	\$1062.75	\$ 273.75	\$ 789.00

Charter arrested—Summit.

NO. 34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT

1984						
efferson	219 \$5.00	\$ \$	\$ 112.50 \$ 715.54 \$	\$	\$ 833.04 \$	\$ 833.04
cottsville	385	1	40.00 175.00	1.	215.00	50.00 165.00
parta	423		91.25 180.00	1	271.25	271.25
ney Creek	432		46.25		46.25	46.25
rumpler	467		53.75 46.75		100.50	100.50
elton	594		65.00 130.25		195.25	195.25
16	\$5.00	\$ \$	\$ 408.75 \$1247.54 \$	\$	\$1661.29	50.00 \$1611.29

Charter arrested—Jefferson.

NO. 35—BOONE DISTRICT

1.00						
atauga Snow	273 \$2.50 \$ 363 5.00	\$	\$ 101.25 \$ 184.75 \$ 102.50 216.00	\$	\$ 288.50 \$ 323.50	\$ 288.50 323.50
k shler	373 451		38.75 69.75 51.25		108.50 51.25	40.00 68.50 51.25
owing Rock	458		57.50 148.00		205.50	205.50
44	\$7.50 \$	\$	\$ 351.25 \$ 618.50 \$	\$	\$ 977.25 \$	40.00 \$ 937.25

No report—Snow.

NO. 36—HICKORY DISTRICT

itawba '	Valley	217	\$2.50	\$	\$	1\$	186.25 \$	389.25	\$	\$	5.00 \$	573.00 \$	400.00 \$	
tawba		248		,	,		152.50	186.50				339.00		339.00
briten		262		10.00	1.00		268.75				1	279.75	279.75	
ckory		343		10.00	1.00)	283.75	534.00				828.75		828.75
nawnee		382				1	32.50	13.50				46.00	13.50	32.50
okville		502					57.50	52.00		1		109.50		109.50
aiden		592				1	96.25	173.25	5.0	00	1	274.50		274.50
verside		606					105.00	199.25			1	304.25	106.00	198.25
ovelady		UD		10.00	1.00)				1		11.00	11.00	
-			\$2.50	430.00	\$ 3.00	18	1182.50 \$	1547.75	\$	\$	1\$	2765.75 \$	810.25	1955.50
-			φ2.30	φυυ.υυ	ψ 5.00	ηΨ.	-1000 φ.	-5	т	17	17			

odge under dispensation pays no per capita tax.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS-Continued NO. 37-SHELBY DISTRICT

			ي ا	Fee	_		Mist	akes			
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity Fee	Initiation	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
Cleveland Fair View	202 339	\$	\$20.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 317.50 151.25	\$ 312.50	\$	\$	\$ 339.50 \$ 463.75	241.25	\$ 339 222
Fallston	356				42.50	76.50]	119.00	7.50	111
State Line	375		10.00	1.00	61.25 86.25		2.25		72.25	40.00	72
Mooresboro Lawndale	486		10.00	1.00	78.75		2.25	}	88.50 89.75	43.00	45
Lattimore	508		10.00	1.00	51.25			1	51.25	51.25	03
Camp Call	534				61.25	133.50		11-	194.75		194
Casar	579				17.50	47.50			65.00		65
	i	\$	\$40.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 867.50	\$ 570.00	\$ 2.25	\$	\$1483.75 \$	343.00	\$1140

NO. 38-HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT

Dunn's Rock Kedron Saluda Skyuka Mill Springs	267 \$ 387 482 605 636	\$10.00 \$ 1.00	178.75 \$ 163.75 63.75 56.25 30.00	376.00 \$ 125.50 104.25	\$ 2.50 \$	552.25 \$ 300.25 168.00 56.25 30.00	377.25 \$ 125.50 70.00 30.00	175.0 174.7 98.0 56.2
	\$	\$10.00 \$ 1.00 \$	\$ 492.50 \$	605.75 \$	\$ 2.50 \$	1106.75 \$	602.75 \$	504.0

NO. 39—ASHEVILLE DISTRICT

											THE RESERVE
Mount Hermon	118 \$	\$40.00 \$	4.00 \$	726.25	\$1523.00	\$	\$	2.50	\$2290.75	200.00	\$2090.7
Blackmer	170	1.		90.00	166.50	•	١.		256.50		256.5
**French Broad	292 5.00			170.00	725.50				900.50	200.00	
Vance	293	10.00	1.00	58.75	323.45		1		393,20	78.45	
White Rock	392 2.50			23.75	53.75				80.00	26.25	
**Ivy	406 5.00			31.25	132.50				168.75		168.7
Biltmore	446	10.00	1.00	161.25				7.00		165.25	
Hominy	491			63.75	136.00		1		199.75	80.00	
*Barnardsville	511	1	1	16.25	111.75		1		128.00	10.00	
**Ottolay	533 5.00			25.00		11.00			41.00	36.00	
Swannanoa	561	1 1	1	70.00			ĺ		70.00	70.00	
John A. Nichols	650	10.00	1.00	116.25					127.25		127.2
Black Mountain	663			42.50	201.00		1	2.50	241.00	60.00	
West Asheville	665	10.00	1.00	148.75					425.50	200.00	
	\$17.50	\$80.00 \$	8.00 \$	1743.75	\$3639.20	\$	\$	1.00	\$5487.45	1125.95	\$4361.5

NO. 40—SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT

		No. 10 STREET TIME DISTRICT	
Bakersville Bald Creek Linville Vesper Cranberry Plumtree	357 \$ 397 489 554 598 648	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	75.00 173. 75.00 173. 78. 96.00 96.
	\$	\$40.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 510.00 \$ 746.00 \$ \$ \$1300.0	0 \$ 171.00 \$1129.

NO. 41—WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT

Waynesville Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma	259 \$ 386 453 2.50 472	\$ \$	\$ 212.50 \$ 197.50 \$ 96.25 108.75	410.25 \$ 353.25 15.50 109.25	2.25	\$ 622.75 \\$ 566.25 205.75 108.75	20	22 72 05 08
	\$2.50	\$ \$	\$ 615.00 \$	872.75 \$13.25 \$		\$1503.50 \$	193.75 \$13	09

^{*}Charter arrested—Barnardsville. **No report—French Broad, Ivy, Ottolay.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued NO. 42—SYLVA DISTRICT

8			Fee	Fee	es.		Mis	takes			
ame of Lodge and County	Number	Fine	Charity F	Initiation	Per Capita Tax	Arrears	Debit	Credit	Total Due	Paid	Bal. Due
naluskee naka st La Porte conee ue Ridge llsboro	145 268 358 427 435 459		\$20.00 10.00	\$ 2.00 1.00	135.00 86.25 177.50 60.00 45.00	246.00 210.25 321.75 287.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	310.00 499.25 347.50 45.00	100.00 35.00 45.00	464.25 347.50
lenville	551			\$ 3.00	\$ 721.25	48.50 \$1130.75	\$.25	\$	116.00 \$1890.25 8	180.00	\$1710.25

No report—Glenville.

NO. 43-MURPHY DISTRICT

erokee	146 \$	\$	\$	\$	101.25 \$	489.70 \$	\$	\$ 590,95 \$	60.00 \$ 530.95
ву	301	1.).	1	116.25	215.75	1.	332.00	332.00
ontgomery	426				67.50	133.25	4.75	205.50	20.00 185.50
arble Springs	439		i		65.00	32.50		97.50	10.30 87.20
aka	506		1	1	27.50	112.50	5.00	145.00	12.50 132.50
drews	529			- 1	127.50			127.50	127.50
-	1\$	\$	\$	1\$	505.00 \$	983.70 \$	9.75 \$	\$1498.45 \$	230.30 \$1268.15

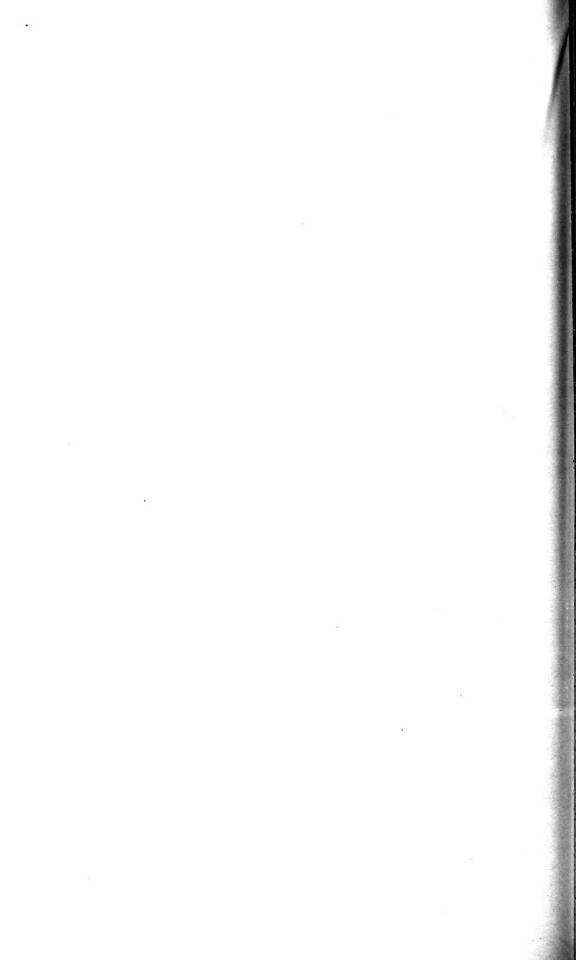
NO. 44—RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT

estern Star	91	I\$ I\$	3 \$	143.75 \$	\$	\$	\$ 143.75 \$	18	143.75
vstic Tie	237	10.00	1.00	226.25		1.	237.25	200.00	37.25
rest City	381			138.75	287.50		426.25	65.00	361.25
ppa	401	1	1	78.75	139.50		218.25		218.25
iffside	460		- 1	82.50		1	82.50	82.50	
aroleen	510		- 1	16.25	167.50		183.75		183.75
llis	535			43.75	78.75		122.50	40.00	82.50
-0-	\$	\$10.00 \$	1.00 \$	730.00 \$	673.25 \$	\$	\$1414.25 \$	387.50 \$	1026.75

harter arrested—Caroleen.

	B ^g l' Dne	69	280	1186	2236	1185	930	927	2078	1374	2266	1954	3220	1354	767	2402	1562	1352	2061	1663	3705	1410	2475	1961	789	1611	937	1140	200	4361	1309	1710
	Paid	\$ 841 00 317 00	222	189	951	1012	729	1208	\$6	137	1515	55	861	322	301	913	1067	234	1381	135	407	614	682	390	273	20	4 5	343	602	1125	193	180
	Total Due	\$ 2034 35 1019 75				2198 25	1660 50	2135 50	2481 69	1511 20	1489 50	2010 00	4082 60	1037 75	1069 28	3315 25	1729 25	1587 00	3443 00	1798 00	4257 73	2024 50	3157 50	2352 72	1062 75	1661 29	977 25	1483 75	1106 75	1300 00	1503 50	1890 25
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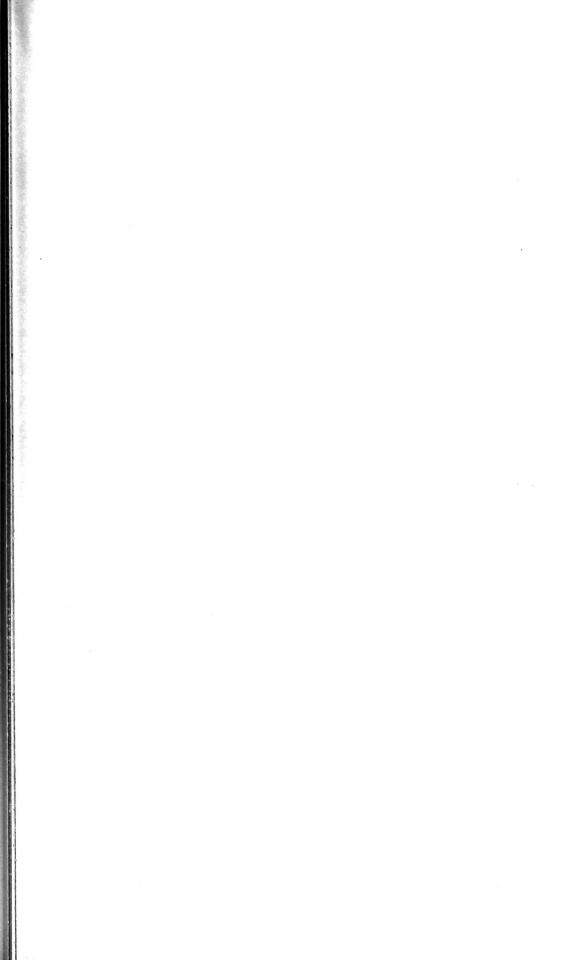
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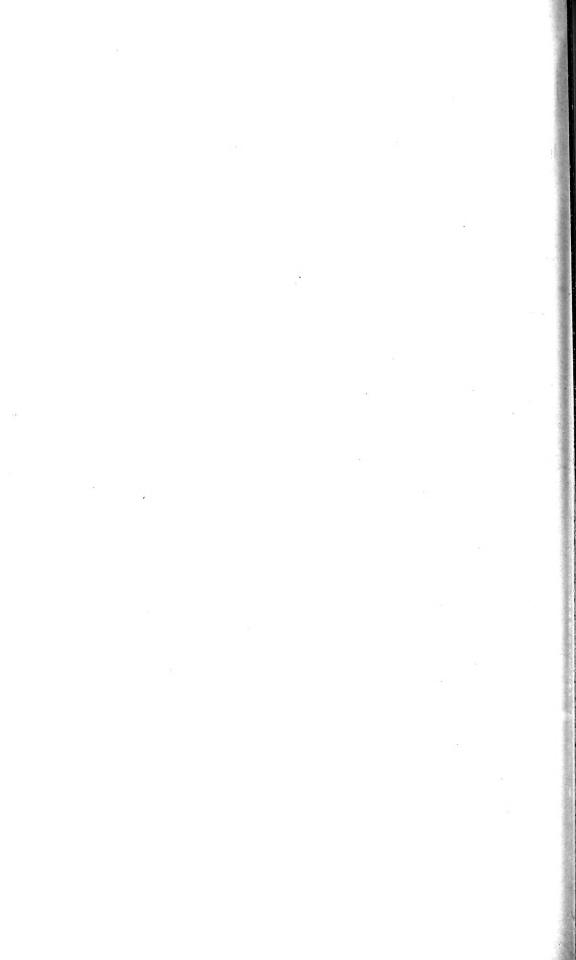
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Press of Oxford Orphanage
Oxford, N. C.
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MASONIC REVIEWS 1-9-3-3

--REPORT OF--

Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer



-- Prepared For The--

Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.

-By-

J. EDWARD ALLEN Warrenton, N. C.

MASONIC REVIEWS

PART ONE—The United States of America.

PART Two—Masonry in Other Countries.

THE REVIEWER'S GREETINGS

It is good, in the midst of unrest and uncertainty, to get a view of the world-wide Masonic picture. It gives us an added assurance, a broader vision, a more hopeful attitude, a deepened determination.

We cannot hope to paint a picture after the manner of the realists—that would not be possible in the artistry of words, for the mass of detail would obscure matters of interest or of importance. Rather do we stand upon a lofty peak, and point out to our reader the high spots in the panorama—show this thing which, limned upon the horizon, stands out in interest or in worth-while-ness, or that thing which is picturesque above the commonplace, or that other matter which, being unique, challenges the attention. It is in this spirit that we begin.

Masonry in the United States has no commonly accepted spokesman or printed organ. Nor does it meet in any General Convention to express itself effectively. In the lifetime of Brother George Washington, it was proposed that there be established a General Grand Lodge with General Washington as its head. The plan was disapproved, by Masonry as by Washington. has been advocated at sundry times since his day, but so general is the opposition to it, that no Conference of Grand Masters or of Masonic Service Association, or other gathering from the Grand Lodges, has ever made any headway except after proclaiming that it was opposed to the idea of a General Grand Lodge. The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons is not composed of all American Grand Chapters-nor does it possess any powers over its adherent Grand Chapters. The meeting held in Asheville in 1922 decided that ques-The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar is not representative, of course, of Ancient Craft Masonry, but only of the four hundred thousand Christian Knights.

In the same way, there is no American Masonic Reviewer, but there are forty-six of them in the forty-nine Grand Lodges, each interpreting Masonry to his particular Grand Lodge. Three of the Grand Lodges do not see fit to give to their membership this sort of literature— Arizona, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Of the fortysix Foreign Correspondence Reports, there are exactly forty-six different kinds, ranging from the highly valuable to the exact opposite—from the kind which challenges the attention to the colorless, vanilla-flavored document which merely fills up so much space. The writer of the North Carolina Reviews hereby expresses his appreciation of the hearty and enthusiastic reception which has been accorded to the North Carolina Masonic Re-Many leading Masons in many states solemnly tell us that Reviews are not read. We know beyond peraventure that they ARE read—not so widely as we might hope, but widely enough for us to know that the work to produce them is well worth while.

No Grand Master in his official address has failed to declare that we are in the midst of the most unusual conditions; the worst depression, that those now living have ever known. By reference to our statistical tables the reader may see that the net loss in membership in the Grand Lodges of the United States runs well over a hundred thousand—the first time that such has ever occurred since the Morgan excitement of a century ago. Every Fraternal Correspondent has joined with his Grand Master in seeking the cause of these conditions. Coupled with these are the wiping out of carefully invested endowments, inability to maintain charities, lodges at sea to discover something to do with themselves, halls empty at meeting times, and officers with that don't-give-a damn attitude.

To hold its membership Masonry must offer to them something that is satisfying. This is a generalization that all will accept, and sounds so trite that one is tempted to forget its significance. If Masonry has nothing

satisfying to a given member, that member is lost. It is well not to forget this. Let us see some of its applications.

All members of our Lodges may be divided into three classes—those who are attracted by the Masonic ritual, those who will attend lodge and take part in its activities because they find other modes than the ritual, of satisfaction therein; and those who do not take part in any lodge activity, nor will they. We think these three groups include just about all of our members. Let us see, taking the second class first.

There are in these latter days many thousands of Masons who want no more of degree work. inspiring, stimulating or satisfying to them. They shun But they see in the beauties of Masonry its philosophical background, its social philosophy, that which appeals to them. They love Masonry in spite of its ritual. its lectures, its circumambulations, its dialog, its addresses and readings. To them, many who enjoy the ritual of certain degrees seem to border on Sadism—enjoy seeing the candidate "put through". There are in existence today certain organizations making good standing as a Master Mason a prerequisite, which number in their membership many Masonic leaders, which have rituals of their own but very frankly never use them—they appeal to those who have borne the burden and the heat of the day in degree work and desire to lie down in the pastures green of philosophy, pure and applied. For these Masonry has a beautiful field. One sees few of them taking dimits or going via the N. P. D. route-it is only those who have tired of ritual without finding its consummation in philosophy and Masonic living, who depart from us voluntarily.

We must always depend on Masons who love a beautiful ritual beautifully exemplified. To these, all honor! We have a profound vote of gratitude to those fellows who really feel that the biggest thing in Masonry is to make the very best, deepest and most profound impression on the candidate in the ceremonies. We must help them in their chosen field. We must help them to expand the

great vision, so that if at last they weary of this work. they will proceed to the other group of those who delve in the philosophy and the applications of Masonry's teachings. Many thousands of these good ritualists have withdrawn from us because they have not been, in the midst of their work, drawn into its applications. We have not vet found one who had learned in the fullness of things the true secrets of a Master Mason, who saw fit to throw them overboard. It takes untold patience to be a real This scribe has, at one time or another Master Mason. in his Masonic career, been buffeted about, traded around, thwarted, disappointed, enough to sour one who thought the secrets of a Master Mason consisted in certain syllables in an unknown tongue, beyond hope of any desire for further contacts with Masonry; but we pride ourselves in the belief that Masonry is bigger than this Some days ago this writer accidentally sort of things. remarked in the course of an address that he had at sundry times in the course of a quarter of a century of public service as a teacher, been threatened with horsewhippings, shotguns, personal violence and a museum full of other things. Being asked what happened as the results of these events, we had to answer that nothing had happened except that so far as we could remember all who uttered such threats are now dead. He who is outside the circle of true Masonry will eventually be lost to true Masonry or become known for what he is.

The name of "Freemasonry" is indeed a talisman to many. We are persuaded that of the tens of thousands who flocked into our lodges around 1918-1920, many there were who were attracted by that talisman. We know that there are many on our rolls today who keep their names on the books because of the prestige of that name. We could name to you many such in the bat of an eye—men who have not attended a meeting in a decade, who have no notion of the real meaning of Masonry in theory or in practice, but who pay their dues as promptly as anybody. To them Masonry is satisfying because the magic of the name is something with which they do not desire to part; that was what they sought in the be-

ginning, and that leaves no cause for complaint. Try to enlist one such in the work of the lodge, and he finds it necessary to do something else. He pays his dues and assessments, but his voluntary contributions are likely to be small. Of the philosophy of Masonry he knows nothing. When a financial pinch comes and he has to dispense with some of the things which lend respectability to life, he throws Masonry overboard.

Of the three classes listed, we find a dwindling number of ritualists. We must seek and get more of thinkers. Once we get none of these, lose what we have, then we find an impoverished personnel indeed. The other day we saw an article in a religious weekly, deriding George Washington's Masonry because he was not a ritualistic zealot. Washington was appealed to by the philosophy of Freemasonry, and its possible impact upon the civic life of America. We are persuaded that many other men of power in public life, men who wield invisible influence, are of this type. Silly is he who thinks that Masonry means little to these!

The considerations just set out furnish the key to the problem of Masonic education. Nobody today knows the solution of the riddle of Masonic Education—yes, it is spelled with capital letters. Almost every Grand Lodge has at one time or another in the past fifteen years thought it had found out what Masonic Education ought to be—and almost every one of them has been forced to admit that it has been wrong. The latest theory—that Masonic Education should be directed to the candidate only—is only an admission that a process of elimination, of trial and error, has brought us to that candidate as a likely subject. It is partly correct.

The truth is, that no form of Masonic education is correct in theory or successful in practice unless it makes Masonry more satisfying to Masons. O Education, what ghastly errors have been committed in thy name! In thee has "man's inhumanity to man made countless thousands mourn"! Thou has been esteemed a talisman, a panacea until came the Great Disillusionment! There is great need that this phrase, which rolls well beneath and

over the tongue, which gives unction to much insanity of waste motion, be debunked, stripped of its halo, deprived of the rainbow teasingly playing at its tail.

In our boyhood days we had to read certain bloodand-thunder books behind the barn. Sunday School teachers pointed out Diamond Dick as a guide on the high road to hell. Teachers taught us small kids the Sir Roger De Coverly Papers when we wanted something with action to it. One day a great experiment was tried by this scribe, then teaching in a select boys' boarding school. Why not show some interest in that sort of trash which boys had been reading behind the barn, suggest some more a slight shade better, and make use of the interests and past experiences of the boys, rather than attempt to work directly contrary to them? We did so. We made more and better real students of literature that way, and with less painful work, than would have been possible by the method of attempting to pump into those boys de novo something that they didn't want and were not interested in, nor were they prepared for it.

We can learn much from this experience in our work in Masonic education. Why not start on the other fellow's level? We have seen some interesting Masonic meetings studying the abduction of William Morgan, its causes and effects. We have seen others getting with avidity the facts about Mormonism and its relations with Masonry. We have found groups getting a great kick out of a study of Prince Hall Masonry. The ups and downs of William Preston in his Masonic Career have intrigued many to their profit. A dozen other topics to add to these can easily be found—and will make a successful series of programs in the ascending scale, carrying interest with them.

There can be not the slightest doubt that times have changed. To state this is trite, so greatly have we revised our mode of thinking. As we write, the throes of public suspicion, the disintegration of faith in our institutions, are upon us. These things are indicative of fundamental differences. Several times each day the United States mail is carried over our housetop by plane. One

hundred years ago, the United States mail was carried over this county by stage, and they changed horses at the stable of the writer's grandfather, a few miles away. The difference between these two modes of conveying the United States mail is no more radical than the change in our way of doing other things; of thinking. stance, our system of democratic support of the functions of government has broken down. There's no use in levying taxes on real and personal property; the revenues derived from such levies are not only not dependable, but it is reasonably certain that they cannot or will not be collectible. The public school system is in great jeopardy. The public debt of political subdivisions of the states has to be paid from the proceeds of ad valorem taxes, and defaults have become so nearly the rule of the day, that they occasion no comment. One third of the people of this state are in one way or another dependent upon the public charity or work dole of the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the charities of communities. The same sort of conditions face Masonry. Lodge dues are uncollectible. Suspensions pile up: members by thousands show no concern at all about the fact that they are deprived of all the rights and benefits of Masonry. a number of Grand Lodges the rate of loss is so high that if it should be maintained for fifteen or twenty years longer, not one member would remain in good standing in any lodge owing allegiance to them. As we write, weeks before these pages reach the reader, it looks like we have just about hit bottom; we trust that as these lines are read, conditions will be on the up-grade. We can only remember that in times like these, Masonry is needed; and if Masonry is needed, then it follows that Masonry, and the country using the principles of Masonry, Masonry teaches faith; the lack of faith needs Masons. is the besetting sin of such times. One who has incorporated the philosophy of Freemasonry into his life and has therefrom faith in his fellow men, hope for the future and a charity that keeps him above base commercialization, is the sort of man to effect a distinct contribution over the tongue, which gives unction to much insanity of waste motion, be debunked, stripped of its halo, deprived of the rainbow teasingly playing at its tail.

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We can learn much from this experience in our work in Masonic education. Why not start on the other fellow's level? We have seen some interesting Masonic meetings studying the abduction of William Morgan, its causes and effects. We have seen others getting with avidity the facts about Mormonism and its relations with Masonry. We have found groups getting a great kick out of a study of Prince Hall Masonry. The ups and downs of William Preston in his Masonic Career have intrigued many to their profit. A dozen other topics to add to these can easily be found—and will make a successful series of programs in the ascending scale, carrying interest with them.

There can be not the slightest doubt that times have changed. To state this is trite, so greatly have we revised our mode of thinking. As we write, the throes of public suspicion, the disintegration of faith in our institutions, are upon us. These things are indicative of fundamental differences. Several times each day the United States mail is carried over our housetop by plane. One

hundred years ago, the United States mail was carried over this county by stage, and they changed horses at the stable of the writer's grandfather, a few miles away. The difference between these two modes of conveying the United States mail is no more radical than the change in our way of doing other things; of thinking. stance, our system of democratic support of the functions of government has broken down. There's no use in levying taxes on real and personal property; the revenues derived from such levies are not only not dependable, but it is reasonably certain that they cannot or will not be collectible. The public school system is in great jeopardy. The public debt of political subdivisions of the states has to be paid from the proceeds of ad valorem taxes, and dehave become so nearly the rule of the day, that they occasion no comment. One third of the people of this state are in one way or another dependent upon the public charity or work dole of the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the charities of communities. The same sort of conditions face Masonry. Lodge dues are uncollectible. Suspensions pile up: members by thousands show no concern at all about the fact that they are deprived of all the rights and benefits of Masonry. a number of Grand Lodges the rate of loss is so high that if it should be maintained for fifteen or twenty years longer, not one member would remain in good standing in any lodge owing allegiance to them. As we write, weeks before these pages reach the reader, it looks like we have just about hit bottom; we trust that as these lines are read, conditions will be on the up-grade. We can only remember that in times like these, Masonry is needed: and if Masonry is needed, then it follows that Masonry, and the country using the principles of Masonry, Masonry teaches faith; the lack of faith needs Masons. is the besetting sin of such times. One who has incorporated the philosophy of Freemasonry into his life and has therefrom faith in his fellow men, hope for the future and a charity that keeps him above base commercialization, is the sort of man to effect a distinct contribution

to the moral and spiritual rehabilitation of this nation—and we submit that this is what we need in this hour.

It's good and refreshing to be absolutely a free lance writer. We believe our North Carolina readers prefer that we should be so and regard ourselves so. This scribe assumes full, complete and sole responsibility for all that is written in this document. Nothing herein has been or will be adopted by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, nor will the said Grand Lodge be asked to adopt or sanction any of it, except the reports on certain Grand Lodges whose recognition we are going to recommend. We don't even ask the brethren to agree with what is said: all we ask is that they give these things thought and come to their own conclusions.

More than that, we have to confess a degree of indifference to the statements about, or in reply to, us, by other Reviewers.

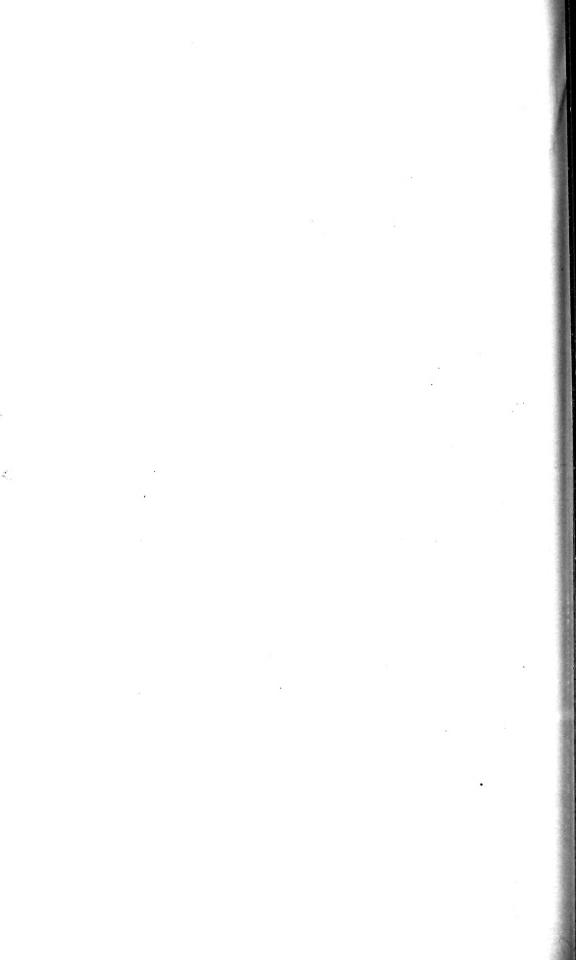
What we mean is this: In commenting on what is done in other Grand Lodges, we naturally tell our North Carolina readers that we think some other course would have been better, in some instances; that a Grand Master fails to hit the nail on the head sometimes, or that a committee report could be improved upon. Moreover we have noted that a half-dozen of the Grand Lodges have done little for the George Washington Masonic Memorial, and we have commented upon that fact. Now in some cases we find that a few reviewers stop to argue with us about these matters, or even to show some irritation because of the fact that comments are made on these differences. We recognize the privilege of every writer to use his space as he sees fit; we enter into no arguments with other writers, take no exception to what a writer in another state tells his constituency about us.

Ours is an educational mission; that is, we believe Masons like to hear about what is going on in other states, in the daily papers; and in the same way in Masonic Reviews, provided it is equally as live and readable as what is in the papers and the popular weekly reviews. Much of what we read in the Reviews sections would be class-

ed as intolerably boring by the editor of any news or reviews publication that one has to pay for.

These Reviews are dedicated to the Masons of North Carolina, and are written for their pleasure and profit.

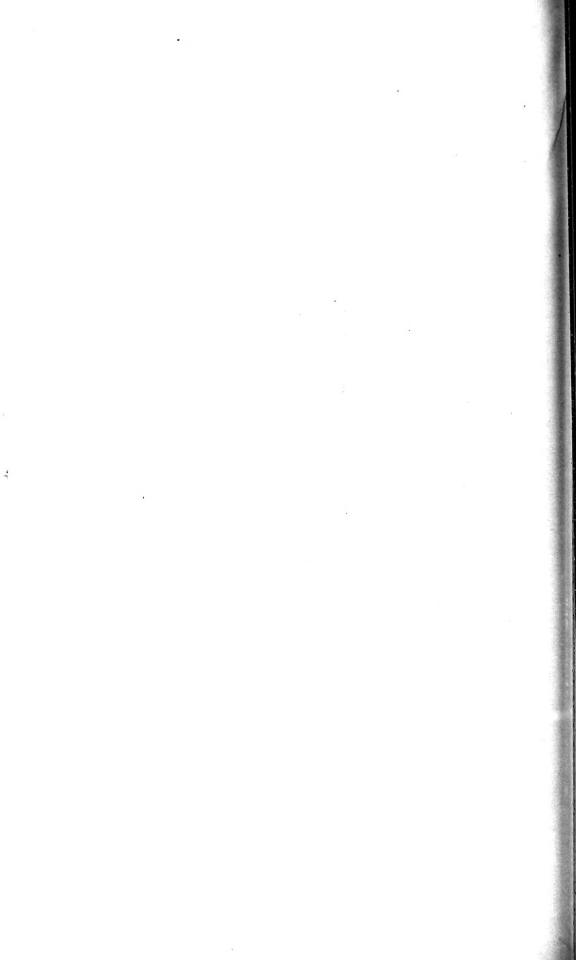
Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer.



PART ONE

Proceedings Reviewed (IN ORDER)

	Year	r
$Alabama_{}$		2
Arizona	1932	2
Arkansas	1932	2
California	1932	2
$Colorado_{}$	1932	2
$Connecticut_{}$		
District of Columbia	1931	L
$Florida_{}$	1932	2
Georgia	1931	Ĺ
$Idaho_{}$	1932	2
Illinois	1932	2
Indiana	1932	2
Iowa	1932	<u>?</u>
Kansas	1932	2
Kentucky	1931-1932	2
Louisiana	1932	2
Maine	1932	2
Maryland	1932	2
Massachusetts	1931	1
Minnesota	1932	2
$Mississippi_{}$	1932	2
Missouri	1932	2
Nebraska	1932	2
New Hampshire	1932	2
New Jersey	1933	3
New Mexico		
New York	1932	2
Ohio	1932	
$Oklahoma_{}$		2
Pennsylvania		1
South Carolina		2
$Utah_{}$		2
$Tennessee_____$		3
Texas		2
$Vermont_{}$	1932	
$Virginia_{}$	1932	
Wisconsin	1000	2



ALABAMA—1931

ALL HONOR TO THE O. E. S.: THEY GAVE A COW

The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Alabama is not under the tongue of criticism as is that Order in some Grand Lodges. Grand Master Lovelady has the right name. He serves this year his 2nd term, and tells us that last year he spoke of the O. E. S. with "love, esteem, respect and admiration"—and would have made it stronger if he could." This praise seems to have irked some of the hardboiled Fraternal Correspondents—some of these he charges with having poked fun at him on ac-He spunkily tells them that "such is their count of it. right", but adds that they do not know what they are talking about, and that he isn't taking anything back. Now we find an evidence of the spirit of the times in the Order of the Eastern Star which is as fine a touch as one often discovers. It appears that it has been the custom of the ladies to present flowers to the Grand Lodge in This year it is announced that a cow is being given to the Masonic Home instead—mind you, not to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. We submit that, in a time of financial floundering, when Grand Lodge wonders where its guests at the Masonic Home are going to get their meals some morning next spring, it was a delightful thing to give them that fine cow instead of flowers.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES MUST ATTEND

This Grand Lodge does not tolerate Grand Representatives who are out of touch with Grand Lodge. Six of them are ascertained to have been absent from three successive Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, and their commissions are declared forfeited. We like this idea. There are great numbers of brethren who are active in our work in Grand Lodge, and who go unrecognized. We hold that to be a Grand Representative should not be a perpetual and inalienable right—when one loses contact with his Grand Lodge he ought to yield his portfolio to those who are not of the once-was class. How does the Grand officer of the Grand Lodge of England, let us

say, feel if on checking he discovers that his Grand Representative near us has not set foot in Grand Lodge or shown other sign of appreciation of his honor. in five vears?

SYMPATHY IN THEIR MISFORTUNES

Our sympathy goes to Alabama. We heard its Grand Officers a couple of days ago tell the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association something of the troubles which they had been experiencing in connection with the office of Grand Secretary; and the daily press some time ago published the matter. Reference is made to it here in the statement by the Grand Master that he appointed Guy T. Smith as Grand Secretary; in the statement that there are no reports from Grand Secretary or Grand Treasurer because the books were in the hands of the auditors; in the passage of laws requiring annual audits of the accounts of Grand Officers; and in other acts strengthening the bonds of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

Grand Master Lovelady is another of those who tell us with emphasis that these are critical times. In fact. we do not remember one who has not done so. Indeed, we fall into the the mode and do so ourselves, in our intro-

ductory remarks.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT THIS MEANS?

They are tinkering with the ritual. Every Masonic reader will find that by the following is stirred up some Masonic association:

Be It Resolved, That the verbiage in the Entered Apprentice charge beginning with the word "although" and ending with the word "neglected" be stricken out and the following verbiage inserted in lieu thereof, "As a Mason your usefulness to others as well as benefit to yourself materially depends upon your attendance at the Communications of your Lodge. It will be your duty to do so, so long as it does not interfere with your necessary vocations nor conflict with the needful and proper attention to your family.'

Be It Further Resolved, That all part of the closing instructions in the Entered Apprentice charge beginning with the words "if in the circle of your acquaintance" be stricken out and not used.

And henceforth the candidate is not to be taught, in connection with those questions whose answers are in print, that the answer to each is in that handy lazy man's word, "monitorially". When you come to think about it, didn't that word sound foolish, anyway? If the intention is to say, "The explanation is given in the printed monitor", why not say so?

EIGHT GOT EXCUSES TO GO HOME

There is a Committee on Leave of Absence. It reports that it has for good and sufficient reasons "granted permission to the following to return home before the close of the Grand Lodge," and then follow the names of eight members. If we had such a committee with similar duties, it would have to list everybody except the little handful of Grand Officers and their friends, a sort of "E Pluribus Unum" affair, who are present on our annual Thursday morning. But the Grand Lodge of Alabama closed on Wednesday evening, after opening on Tuesday evening.

Foreign Correspondent William B. Clemmons recommends that the York Grand Lodge of Mexico be recognized, which was done. We greatly enjoy his Reviews, which are this year up to his usual high standard.

ALABAMA—1932

BEGINNING THE YEAR WITH NO MONEY

Grand Master William Lovard Lee tells us that the prospect before him as he was installed Grand Master was far from encouraging—a defalcation running up into six figures, disintegrated morale, and——

I found our Treasury empty, with an indebtedness of approximately forty thousand dollars, with no appreciable income for nine months, the expenses of the Grand Lodge before us, the Masonic Home, the symbol of our love, with 428 inmates to care for, with no cash on hand, no revenues. Brethren, the hour was dark and our future so gloomy that despair seemed to seize us at every turn. The great injustice done our Order through our loose business methods destroyed confidence in our ability to finance properly our affairs and confidence in us as debtors practically destroyed our credit.

HOW MANY LODGES HAD PAID UP?

The Grand Master remembered that 289 lodges were delinquent in the payment of all or a part of their per

capita tax and fees. The Grand Secretary's report showed that 6,602 members were suspended for nonpayment of dues, or fifteen per cent; at which rate the Grand Lodge would be extinct in less than fifteen more years. In this case, he uttered the following:

It is with regret that the Grand Lodge dues and fees, which are the assets of the Grand Lodge, should be used by the Subordinate Lodges and then when Subordinate Lodges are required to make their report and remit the money due the Grand Lodge the funds have been used and the lodges are unable to remit the dues and fees to this Grand Lodge. This condition is due to the extreme laxity of the Grand Lodge in handling and dealing with such matters. I cannot, at this time, recommend to this Grand Body the arrest of the Charters or any punitive action against the lodges for the Grand Lodge's past position and its neglect in reference to such matters is, in a sense, responsible for this condition. We are in the hour of Masonry when a revival among Masons is necessary and it is my earnest opinion, from the study of this question, that it is our duty first to see if we can not bring back the spirit of Masonry in these lodges, get them upon their feet, have them as a part of our great brotherhood and benefit by their invaluable contributions to the Order in its finances, in its spirit, in its operations and in its life, for the good of our Order.

THEY MORTGAGED THEIR HOME

They had to borrow forty thousand dollars to carry on, giving a mortgage on the Masonic Temple at Montgomery as security. The deficit for the year is estimated to be due to be \$21,300 at the annual meeting.

NAME CHANGED

When we come to details and minor matters, we find the George A. Beauchamp lodge changes its name, and that Beauchamp "asks forgiveness," being represented by a friend; and that he is forgiven. We seem to remember that away back more than a hundred years ago one Glasgow was Treasurer of the State of North Carolina and a most prominent Mason; and that a lodge named for him changed its name after his troubles were aired. It is best to adhere rigidly to the rule that no lodge shall be named for any living person. We seem to remember also that a certain Royal George Lodge at the city of Murfreesboro, North Carolina, changed its name to American George Lodge. Doubtless at the time at which the French were

seeking to discredt the Father of His Country and his popularity was temporarily in eclipse, they wished it had been something else. So it is best, we repeat, to use a name of a different kind, not a living person.

WHAT'S ON THE CORNERSTONE?

So it is also with the matter of Masonic cornerstones. Alabama law states that if Masonry lays a cornerstone, the name of the Grand Master officiating or presiding shall be carved thereon. We once beheld a cornerstone like that; and as we beheld, the G. M. (now a Past Grand) whose name was carved on it, passed by-and behold, he was stewed, pifflicated, pizen drunk! Somebody else got the point and remarked to us—and what he said was more than sufficient! Whoever got that into law in Alabama was just plain short-sighted or we lose our bet. No such thing should be used to advertise a particular individual just because he happens for the moment to be the figurehead: times change, men change, institutions change and -after all, the importance of being Grand Master or other Head, is, we suspect, somewhat overestimated. Many of these officials make no lasting contribution to the greatness of the institution of Masonry. At best, they are a sort of adjunct to the Grand Secretary, who is the chief politician of almost every Grand Lodge unless he is put in office by others who are themselves the chief politicians. He is also the chief organizer; the chief contact man; the chief fixer in general. What this country needs is men who can really shape the destinies of political units, fraternal units or what have you, without having to be politician to anything or even to remember that anybody or any group in particular was responsible for his being where he is.

The point is, we are opposed to the plan of carving in stone in such places the names of any living persons temporarily in power—to hitching their names on to lodges or what not; to giving undue adventitious importance to the fact that they are in office. "Who's Who" lists some persons who are in high office solely because they are there; but after the expiration of that term of office its

rule is to drop them unless some other fact justifies their retention.

LODGES CAN'T PASS UP ALL RESPONSIBILITY

Here is a revolutionary action with respect to admissions to the Masonic Home:

I recommend that no applicant be received into the Home until the Lodge or Chapter O. E. S. presenting the application shall have executed an agreement to pay toward the support of the proposed resident a weekly stipend of not less than one cent for each of its members, but not to exceed \$1.00.

And it passed. If your lodge has 100 members, it pays \$52 per year to the Home if it has sent one person there. We know some lodges in North Carolina which would have to do much more than they have been doing if this were in effect here.

ILLEGAL ACT

And he rendered some decisions. One lodge says a person in its jurisdiction wants to join a Georgia lodge. and wants to know what it will have to do "to make all things legal"? Answer: "It cannot do anything to make such things legal." Another lodge suspended a brother and wrote to the Grand Master about it. It is revealed that a two-thirds vote is necessary to suspend, but there was not such a vote in this case. What to do about it? Answer: Lodge can set aside the matter and have a new trial, or it can let things rock along unless and until the brother shall appeal from the suspension. If they want him back, they can set it aside: if not, they can let him stay suspended and hope he does not appeal.

WHY A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION?

The question is asked, "Can a W. M. call a special communication for the purpose of issuing a dimit?" says not. We think that he erred. If the W. M. wants to call a special communication for a specific purpose he can do so unless the law otherwise specially prohibits it. But general business cannot then be transacted.

Reviewer Clemmons hopes that they will soon again have enough money to print the Fraternal Correspondence Report, which their troubles prohibit, as seen above,

at this time

ARIZONA—1932

PLURAL MEMBERSHIP WORKS

This Grand Lodge adopted an amendment to its laws a year ago, permitting plural membership. Grand Master Clarence V. Gulley in his official address declares that "there has been no trouble in the working of the plan." He believes that as the meaning of it becomes better known, "the number of brethren who will take advantage of it will increase . . . I believe," he adds, "we have no reason to regret the adoption of this system."

DEL PACIFICO O. K.

A year ago the Grand Lodge of North Carolina voted to recognize the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico of Mexico as a sovereign, regular and worthy body of duly organized Masons. It is good to have one's action given approval: few there be of us who do not like under our shirts to say "I told you so." Therefore we have a peculiar pleasure in quoting the following:

I was able to visit the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico of Mexico, held in Cananea. My principal purpose in visiting this Grand Lodge was to get a close-up view of Mexican work, and I am happy to report that Masonry in that section of Mexico is on a good sound basis, that the men directing its affairs are of the highest type and that Arizona Grand Lodge has made no mistake in recognizing this Mexican Grand Lodge, because our Mexican brethren are fighting a hard battle against odds and are doing a work which will have far-reaching results in the generations to come. I sincerely hope that other Grand Jurisdictions in the United States will extend recognition to these brothers.

WHY NO PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS

Grand Master Gulley does not like public installations. He notes that some of these have been held—there have been, he notes, a pained expression around the mouth, some "in connection with installations of Eastern Star officers." Then he comments as follows:

There seems to have grown up in our jurisdiction a custom in many lodges of holding public installations of their officers, and in some instances, in connection with installations of Eastern Star officers.

In my judgment this is not in keeping with the traditions and practices of our Fraternity nor with the character thereof. The officers of a lodge perform their official work behind tiled doors, except when conducting funeral services. The instructions which the officers receive upon their installations are peculiar to their official duties, and do not concern and should have no interest for those outside of the Fraternity. The ceremony of installation should be conducted in a serious, impressive and dignified manner, and in the presence of those only who will be permitted to witness the work of the officers after their installations.

I believe that, having had the matter thus called to their attention, all of our lodges will shortly adopt the suggested method of installation, and that no express law or edict will be necessary to bring about this change.

GRAND LODGE BOUGHT SOME LODGE BUILDING BONDS

This Grand Lodge did what we consider a rather dangerous thing-even though it may have been necessarv to save the good name of Masonry. It seems that a certain Peoria Lodge, No. 31, with 69 members, located in a town of some 1750 persons, got ambitious and built a lodge hall of two stories. The Grand Lodge finds that it is of poor construction, and unfinished. It is not recorded what use is made of the first floor, if any. There is outstanding some \$6.300 of indebtedness in the form of eight per cent bonds, of which \$2100 were sold to non-Masons on the representation that they were a good investment and Masonic obligations. Well, the lodge of course got hard up. It was in a pickle. In 1931, it went before Grand Lodge and prevailed on that august body to take up some obligations. The Committee investigated, and after investigations, took up the bonds in the hands of non-Masons. But the Masons looked longingly on this transaction, and in 1932 were busy petitioning Grand Lodge to buy the house and let them rent "the upper floor" at \$25 per month—"as an emergency relief measure." Here you are—indebtedness on the house, \$6,300; visible income from the house \$300 per year. House unfinished. Grand Lodge told the members that it had all of the equity in that house that it was willing to take.

HOW THEY SPEND THEIR MONEY

Here is a funny book. They've got a good Fraternal Reviewer, who hands in a report of two pages and declares that "a full and complete fraternal review of other jurisdictions is an expense that is not justified in Arizona." With him in this we would not argue; but look at the rest of the tale. The book cost \$1,500 to print, or nearly three dollars per page. There are in it page upon page of dreary figures, and elaborate inserts of the most extended tabulations that we have found. Moreover, there is printed the full roster of members of lodges in Arizona, and other matters. among others the name of one man who was in our class in college away back in 1907. There are 91 pages of this roster alone. Now if they are satisfied to read names and call that better than reading the story of Masonry outside Arizona, that's their business—but let that phrase "is an expense not justified in Arizona" stick, however. And hold on—they have set aside in their budget "Entertainment for 1932, \$1,000." They have got a page of illuminated commission issued to a venerable Past Grand Master, Morris Goldwater, to write a history of Arizona Masonry and have set aside \$1,500 to print said history. They are going to pay in the one year about 50c per member to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association to get them up to \$1.70 per member. And to cap the climax they set aside four hundred and eighty dollars for Past Grand Masters' aprons. But Foreign Correspondence Report of more than two pages, in the judgment of the Correspondent and in that of the Grand Lodge as well, "is an expense not justified in Arizona." We give up.

This was the Fiftieth Annual Communication, and the occasion was properly celebrated. It was a most happy occasion. We were honored with an invitation. This was one of the outstanding events of the year. We feli-

citate the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

CATASTROPHE THREATENS US

The Orator of the Fiftieth Annual was Brother Geo. Montague Butler, and his subject, "An Unappreciated Responsibility." Referring to the number of prominent men of the past who were Masons, he thus muses:

Perhaps it may be claimed that conditions are not very different now, since seventy percent of the House and sixty-six percent of the Senate in the Seventy-third Congress were Masons. as were exactly seventy-five percent of the forty-eight state governors, but it is most unfortunately true that the fact that a man is a member of our fraternity does not mean as much nowadays as it once did. Our members are not as carefully selected as they were even half a century ago when this Grand Lodge was formed. Because of the complexity and intensity of the lives we now live. and our very manifold interests, our fraternity has a much weaker hold upon most Masons than it did upon our earlier breth-Lodge meetings are poorly attended, and there is really little opportunity to instill Masonic ideals and principles into the minds of men who are Masons in name. Wearers of the square and compasses are now sometimes permitted to do with impunity things for which our grandfathers would have been expelled from our fraternity. It has become fashionable to be a Mason-it is good business, good politics, but the average Mason is not what he once was, and a Congress in which over two-thirds of the members are Masons is no longer one in which Masonic ideas may be expected to prevail. Furthermore, I have been told by no less a person than the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite that the adherents of a certain bitterly anti-Masonic organization occupy a surprisingly large proportion of the "key" positions in Washington. For instance, although less than nine percent of the members of either the House or the Senate belong to this organization, which is unequivocably and positively opposed to our public school system and would destroy it root and branch, if possible, yet the MA-JORITY of the members of the Education Committees in both branches of Congress have for many years been members of this great anti-Masonic organization, and they have prevented the accomplishment of the hope and aim of the great majority of our good people, the establishment of a Department of Education in our Federal Government.

No, our national government is no longer Masonic, and no one can honestly say that even a majority of our national officials are strictly guided by Masonic ideals and principles. Doubtless the real Masonic leaven is still weaker in state and municipal governments. The situation would not be serious if some other group with noble purposes and aspirations had displaced Masonry as an active force in our nation, but, alas such is not the case. While public office once went only to men of proven integrity who were well qualified by training and experience to handle well the duties involved, now, ignorant, unfit, even vicious and immoral men. actuated only by selfishness, seek and often obtain the public offices for which, indeed few able, honest men will even be-

come candidates. Is it any wonder, then, that our ways are dark, and that the officials who should be able to lead us out into the sunlight are entirely unable to guide us?

To what does this doleful lament lead? To the inevitable conclusion that definite and energetic steps must soon be taken to put on the brakes, to stop our beloved country from sliding farther into chaos, to recognize and accept the responsibility that is ours, or our children will have occasion to accuse us not only of impairing their heritage, but of destroying it completely.

How may we avoid the catastrophe that threatens to overwhelm us, and at no distant date, and perhaps regain some of the heritage that we have allowed so carelessly to slip through In only one way, as I see it, and that is by putting our fingers? the direction of the affairs of our cities, states, and nation into the hands of able, honest men-good Masons in deed if not in If a sufficient number of intelligent, honest, self-sacrificing leaders guide the destinies of a democracy like ours, it is the finest, most beneficent form of government ever devised, but, with ignorant, self-seeking, or unscrupulous men in many of the places of authority, a democracy must degenerate into anarchy with its accompaniment of horrible injustice, suffering, and contempt for human life. Unless intelligence, fitness, and character are once more, and soon, considered essential prerequisites for election or appointment to positions of responsibility, as was the case when ours was truly a Masonic country, our nation is inevitably doomed, and you and I will be responsible for delivering its mortal wounds. Our generation will, I am convinced, save or kill it—which shall it be? If you and I continue to regard party loyalty and that type of personality that causes its possessor to go around slapping men on their backs and expressing hypocritical interest in the welfare of everyone as all the qualifications needed for public office, if we continue to disregard fitness and to set worthy laboring men at tasks which only people with keen, trained intellects could possibly accomplish, if we continue to elect and appoint known law-breakers, grafters, and knaves to positions of public authority, our children and their children, if the former remain alive long enough to have any, must suffer the consequences, and terrible they must be.

MY RISEN LORD

My risen Lord, I feel thy strong protection; I see thee stand among the graves today; I am the Way, the Life, the Resurrection, I hear thee say,

And all the burdens I have carried sadly Grow light as blossoms on an April day; My cross becomes a staff, I journey gladly This Easter day.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

ARKANSAS—1932 OFFICERS DIED

During the year, the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Senior Warden passed away—the former in May and the latter less than sixty days later. Emergent communication of the Grand Lodge were held for the funerals. Other emergent communications were held to lay the cornerstone of a courthouse and to dedicate the lodge hall of a small town lodge.

PAST GRAND MASTERS' GRAVES

This Grand Lodge seems to lay special emphasis upon keeping up the graves of its Past Grand Masters. It is recorded that they know the last resting places of all of them except one who was lost in the great Galveston flood; and that the Grand Lodge is seeing to it that these graves carry suitable monuments. In one instance a monument is falling down because the grave is sinking; and an expenditure of \$75 is authorized to accomplish some necessary repairs. We like the sentiment; but somehow we come to the conclusion once in a while that too much of magic lies in the imagined significance of certain phrases, like "Past Grand Master," "blankety-blank degree," and To have been a Grand Master is oftentimes accidental. There are more really outstanding Masons who have never been installed in the Grand Master's chair than among those who have; and many of the six or eight hundred Past Grand Masters now living within the United States of America, never did anything to mark them as having made an outstanding contribution to Masonry or to society. We know some Masons, otherwise manifesting much common sense, who so much worship the outside of the cup that they are not willing to think of any Mason as worthy of honor recognition, unless he has some of these talismanic titles or things hitched on to his name.

Grand Master Charles Eugene Smith handed down an even dozen of Decisions. Several of these have to do with lodge finances, being hangovers from the financial conditions engendered by the drought conditions et. seq. One of them has to do with the epidemic of lotteries which affected the body of Freemasonry in one way or another the past year or so. He holds that an Arkansas lodge cannot meet in any other state, even with a dispensation, which he refuses to give. He rules that the W. M. may ask a visitor to leave a lodge if his presence is objected to.

MASONIC CHARITY PROBLEMS

He resides in Little Rock, where the arteries of travel cross. He has seen much of the itinerant mendicancy which now afflicts us; men claiming to be Masons, who have the wanderlust and nothing to keep them any particular place. Many of these have lived the lives of Masonic parasites, finding Masons easy marks. He was importuned to permit certain lodges to send begging letters to all other lodges, but denied this privilege, declaring that each lodge had its full burden to carry. He dislikes organized charity, using the following statement:

My opinion, however, is that ORGANIZED CHARITY in Masonry is a Frankenstein, which, unless properly controlled, threatens to destroy its master.

Concentration and centralization of benevolent work has had a great vogue all over this country; it was a fine idea from the standpoint of the giver, because it spread the cost of maintaining charities over a large number of persons; it also resulted in relieving the contributor of any responsibility personally in the distribution of his benevolences, and one's assistance of his fellowman became a mechanical thing; when his personal contacts ceased, his interest waned, and the recognition of man's responsibility to his less fortunate fellows also ceased.

Individual Masons approached by brethren in distress pass them on to the officers of lodges; these in turn, embarrassed because their treasury has not the funds with which to meet demands, pass the case on to the Grand Lodge or appeal to other lodges for help. Brethren have ceased to think of charity as a tenet of the individual Mason's profession, have ceased to remember that it is their personal obligation "to support, etc...." Organized Charity defeats its own purpose because it encourages brethren to evade the responsibility, and leave the burden to be carried by others.

The word "charity" is derived from the Latin "Caritas", meaning "the heart." It is and should ever be a thing of the individual heart; the responsibility should not be thrust upon the

Fraternity as an organization; it should ever rest upon the heart

and conscience of each individual Mason.

There is a crying need for the dissemination throughout our Jurisdiction of proper information as to a Mason's duty, and an understanding of what the Fraternity itself may be expected to do.

IS MASONRY AN INSURANCE PROPOSITION?

Then he examines the popular concept of Masonic charity as he finds it reflected in the itinerants whom he sees, in the following:

Moreover, we find everywhere brethren who have the idea that Freemasonry is only a benevolent insurance order; they think that having paid the fees for the degrees, and having entered upon the payment of dues—in most instances very small amounts—they and their families are forever afterwards guaranteed against the danger of financial embarrassment. If they need a loan, they seek to borrow from the Fraternity; brethren on their death bed tell those who are to survive them that they need not worry; in spite of the fact that they may have made no provision for their future, they need not worry for "the Masons will take care of them." Widows and children are wholly unable to understand, in fact are often highly indignant, because the expected support is not forthcoming.

If these were only isolated cases it would not matter so much, but every year we are confronted more and more with them.

The average annual dues in this Grand Jurisdiction are about four dollars; insurance actuaries have been able to figure with some degree of accuracy the cost of the various forms of protection which our brethren have come to expect in return for the premium they pay (their dues).

(1) Sick benefits;

(2) Old age endowments:

(3) Education and maintenance for their orphaned children;

(4) Death benefits and burial;

(5) Unemployment relief;

(6) Care for their families after they are gone;

(7) Maintenance of loan agencies;

though by what course of reasoning they can conclude such things may be provided in consideration of so small a premium, I cannot conceive.

Please do not misunderstand or misinterpret my statements or my expressed opinion. No one has a more profound admiration than I for the wonderful work that has been accomplished in the field of benevolence by the Masonic Fraternity.

Perhaps he has permitted his view to become warped. People who see too much of one side of a matter are likely to do this. We venture the assertion that not one

Mason in a thousand in North Carolina would agree with him in his view that our brethren have "come to expect" the various sorts of insurance that he refers to. In this state, there is but little discrimination in favor of the Mason in the admission of children to the Oxford Orphanage.

IN THE RED—AND WHY?

He sets out to tell of his visitations, recording his first visit—that to his own lodge. But a "star" hits this paragraph directly in the face, and in a footnote reminds us of the "limitations of these proceedings," which "do not permit the printing of the complete narrative of all visitations as given in the Grand Lodge ses-This is a reflection of the fact that the Grand Lodge spent six thousand dollars more during the year than it took in; and that the most rigid economies are therefore necessary. But we as usual get some funny antitheses in the process of economizing. For instance they spend seven thousand dollars on mileage and perdiem of representatives of lodges attending Grand Lodge—can you imagine it?—and then cut out the School of Instruction for District Deputies; they cut the traveling and stenographic allowance of the Grand Master three hundred dollars; they are sending only one copy of the Proceedings to lodges instead of three; and, to cap the climax, the Committee on Budget naively in-. forms the Grand Lodge, and it is duly made law, that "it does not appear that we can afford a Grand Secretary Emeritus and an actual Grand Secretary at this time;" so they duly cut three hundred dollars from the salary of faithful old brother Fay Hempstead and six hundred dollars from the salary of the girl in his office, and fix it so all of the boys can draw their five cents per mile and five dollars per day to go to Grand Lodge, without cutting this "at this time."

DUES UNPAID

But things are not looking so good: we'll admit that. The suspensions for the year for n. p. d. are 4,449, and the percentage of suspension is about fifteen. If they

keep up this rate for a half dozen years more, not a single Master Mason will remain in good standing in all Arkansas' lodges. One hundred and three lodges did not pay dues to Grand Lodge. Grand Master Smith recites conditions as follows:

Some of our officers are alarmed, however, and rightly so over the failure of brethren to pay their dues; they report a great lack of interest on the part of their members. What a damaging admission for any lodge to confess it has not held the interest of its members! I sometimes wonder if it is not because we have been paying too much attention to proficiency in ritual and not enough to proficiency in Masonry.

In the face of these conditions, nobody felt like paying any attention to such matters as a Dual Membership proposition, and it went by the board for lack of interest.

WE THANK THEE

Not for our lands, our wide-flung prairie wealth,
Our mighty rivers born of friendly spring.
Our inland seas, our mountains proud and high,
Forests and orchards richly blossoming;
Not for these, Lord, our deepest thanks are said
As, humbly glad, we hail this day serene;
Not for these most, dear Father of our lives,
But for the love that in all things is seen.

We thank Thee not for prestige born of war, For dauntless navies built for battle stress; Nor would we boast of armies massed for strife; These all are vain, O Lord of kindliness. What need have we of swords and bayonets, Of mighty cannon belching poisoned flame! O, woo us from the pagan love of these Lest we again defile Thy sacred name.

We thank Thee, Lord, on this recurring day, For liberty to worship as we will;
We thank Thee for the hero souls of old
Who dared wild seas their mission to fulfill.
O, gird our hearts with stalwart faith in good,
Give us new trust in Thy providing hand,
And may a spirit born of brotherhood
Inspire our hearts and bless our native land.

-THOMAS CURTIS CLARK.

CALIFORNIA—1932

HE DEMANDED THAT MASONRY PAY UP

All sorts of things are liable to happen in California. It was in this state that the great earthquake and fire destroyed the city of San Francisco while the Grand Lodge was in session in 1906: and until this year there has been an annual roll-call of those who were present on the morning of the earthquake. Here this year, we find the Grand Master reporting that a certain lodge received a demand from one of its charter members as a matter of right, that said lodge make annual payments to him as follows:

Interest on mortgage on his home\$	206.50
Premium on \$10,000 life insurance	700.00
Taxes	104.00
Living expenses at \$65 per month	780.00

Total demanded annually from lodge_\$1790.50

In transmitting this demand to the lodge, the brother told the lodge that he desired the lodge to paint his house, supply to him clothing, medical and hospital attention, and provide lights, gas and so forth. The brother is seventy years old and has a son who is a Mason and is unable to work. He has borrowed \$4500 on the life insurance policy. His expectancy of life is nine years, and if he lives nine years, the cost of the policy will of course be \$6300, though worth only \$5500 above what has been borrowed on it.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIEF

The Grand Master rules that no man has a right to demand financial consideration from a lodge in the matter of insurance premiums or carrying charges concerning real estate; he does imply that the member has a legal right to demand some things. He concludes:

Particularly under present economic conditions the question of charity by our Lodges and the fraternity is a serious one. Our organization is not an insurance benefit society and the charity which we extend is, I feel, granted as a matter of brotherhood and fraternity and not as a matter of right. No Mason who receives extensive charity from his Lodge has paid to the fraternity in either fees or dues an amount equivalent to the charity received; nor is financial protection the primary purpose of Masonry.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 90 I cannot per-

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 90 I cannot persuade myself that our Lodges are obliged to permanently support all needy members regardless of financial conditions, and if that section is to be literally construed I strongly recommend that its

language be revised.

I advised the Lodge that no one member, however great his need, is entitled to exhaust the available funds of the Lodge and that while disbursements for charity must be made in a spirit of brotherhood and generosity, nevertheless they must be made with due regard for present and prospective requirements of other members of the Lodge. Accordingly I advised in this case that the charity to be extended must be determined in the light of the resources of the Lodge and the present and prospective requirements of other members, and that in the first instance it is incumbent upon the Lodge to determine for itself what can and should be done, having due regard to the fraternal spirit upon which our organization rests; but that no member, as a matter of right, can demand that unreasonable expenditures be made for his benefit, nor can he dictate to the Lodge the amount of its charity nor the manner in which the relief shall be extended.

This case is important. It suggests that numbers of people seek initiation into Masonry for the insurance values which it potentially seems to offer. It also as a corollary suggests the fact that in times of stress this attitude comes to the front and men whom we have thought to be actuated by the fraternal spirit are actually willing to wreck the fraternity. It is not enough to state that in this present case the "demands" may have been written by some shyster lawyer: they were sent with the express approbation of a man who, at seventy, has been a Mason long enough to have been a charter member of his lodge—and look at all that he has learned about real Masonry! It makes one weep, or hang his head in shame at our inefficiency in the science of making Masons of men—of making perfect ashlars out of quarry-stones.

WHAT HE DID ABOUT THE SHRINE LOTTERY

Another thing: the Grand Master's address from page 71 to page 87 is taken up with material under the title "Shrine Lottery." We suppose the most of Shrin-

ers received by express packages of the tickets used in this lottery: for some reason this scribe was not favored with any. There was to be a drawing of \$115,000 in connection with the "Shrine Convention" (words used in the advertising) at San Francisco, July 28, 1932. There was such a drawing. Some official sent this scribe a package of a half-dozen sheets, 8½ by 11 inches, describing the results of said drawing. They were sent by express, and the express was, in part at least, unpaid on arrival. We quote some passages from the Grand Master's discussion; first describing a conference with some of those concerned in the lottery, and the second is a general observation:

Grand Lodge may be interested in two instances which illustrate the extent to which gentlemen who represented the Shrine on this occasion are in touch with general Masonic affairs. During the discussion I was asked what Grand Lodge could do if they proceeded with their plans in defiance of it. I mentioned several possible things which might occur, whereupon the inquiring Noble said, "I do not believe Grand Lodge would do anything like that anyway; how many are there in Grand Lodge—fifty?" He appeared somewhat startled when I indicated the normal attendance at Grand Lodge. Another well known Noble stated that I should proceed in this matter with caution, stating that if I were not careful "the Shrine may withdraw from Masonry." Several Nobles apparently agreed with him, but some of them were not so optimistic.

It is unfortunate that the Shriners, as an organization, which possesses such tremendous possibilities for fellowship and effective civic and moral service, and whose rolls are honored by the names of some of our most respected citizens and most illustrious Masons, should permit itself to be discredited and its legitimate influence prostituted by the irresponsible acts of a comparatively small percentage of its members who are not Masons in fact, and who should never have been made Masons in name. unfortunate that there are repeated instances in which these same irresponsible Masons and Shriners by their public acts reflect disrepute upon their organization. It is equally unfortunate that to the man upon the street the name "Shriner" is the equivalent of "High Mason" and that to those not versed in our fraternity Shrinedom represents the pinnacle of Masonry. It is even more unfortunate that legitimate Masonry must suffer, both in reputation and in fact, from this condition, and because the Shrine tolerates conduct which is, and men who are, a disgrace to Masonry and to the Shrine itself. It is a condition which cannot continue indefinitely and the day will come, if it is not at hand, when Masonry must pay the price for its own complaisance and condonation; mere words will not change facts, nor will they restore tarnished prestige to our fraternity; the influence of Masonry depends as much upon the respect with which it is regarded as upon the principles which it professes or practices.

And at length the Committee on Policy and General Purposes reviewed his actions in the following language, which we deem to be of sufficient importance to reprint:

Having had under consideration that portion of the Grand Master's message, under the caption "Shrine Lottery," your Committee on Policy and General Purposes reports as follows:

Your Committee is in complete and unreserved sympathy with the motives which actuated the Grand Master in the extended and various proceedings set forth in his message. His conduct was courageous and determined and directly in line with his duty, which is the duty of every Mason, to preserve unsullied the reputation of the fraternity. While insistent and persistent in his course, he nevertheless conformed precisely to the courtesies and amenities properly applying to inter-fraternal communications. There is evidence to support the conclusion that the consideration extended to those in control of Shrine affairs was in important respects reciprocated less in substance than in form.

We believe we sense a disposition on the part of numerous members of Grand Lodge, supporting as do they, and all of us, the unassailable rectitude and propriety of the Grand Master's conduct, to take action of a corrective nature if proper grounds for such action exist. In all candor and fairness, however, it must be admitted that there is no definite evidence before Grand Lodge at this time, establishing as a fact that such grounds do exist.

Masonic membership is a prerequisite to membership in the This is a Shrine regulation and not a Masonic law. Grand Lodge has never recognized the Shrine as a Masonic body, and there is no justification whatever for the opinion widely held by the profane as well as by many Masons and Shriners that a member of the Shrine is a "high Mason." Perhaps Grand Lodge has been negligent and unwise in that it has never taken orderly steps to educate Masons to a clear understanding of these facts. Since Grand Lodge recognizes no connection between itself and the Shrine, it is obvious that Grand Lodge can not undertake or assert the responsibility of regulating the affairs of the Shrine. There is an old saying that "You mustn't spank a baby you haven't adopted." It seems clear that our only line of disciplinary or regulatory approach to the Shrine runs in our just authority to require of its individual members, who are Masons, that their conduct in all their activities and relationships conform to the practices and standards of Masonry. For the exercise of this authority ample power is provided in our existing laws, under which disciplinary proceedings may be established against any

Mason in our jurisdiction, whether or not he be a member of a

Lodge constituent of our Grand Lodge.

The Shrine, however, having elected to make Masonic affiliation a prerequisite, may properly be regarded as having voluntarily assumed an obligation to conform its own practices with Masonic usages and standards and to insist that the conduct of its members accord with Masonic law. Those charged with responsibility for the management of the Shrine should not put themselves in a position to require a reminder of this obligation. On the contrary, they should be the first to insist upon discharging it.

In view of the foregoing, your Committee feels that the opinion expressed by the Grand Master that action by Grand Lodge is essential in order to avoid tacit approval of Shrine procedure is

subject to examination.

The Grand Master suggests six possible courses of action, and at the same time, with respect to four of them, raises definite question as to the advisability of their adoption. It thus appears that he leaves but two suggestions for serious consideration, as follows:

"Members of constituent Lodges may be prohibited from acquiring or retaining membership in the Shrine so long as the Shrine requires Masonic affiliation as a prerequisite to Shrine

membership."

Your Committee does not believe that Grand Lodge is disposed to adopt this course at this time; nor does it believe that such a course should be adopted without more mature and extended consideration than can be given the matter at this communication of Grand Lodge. Such action would go far in its effects upon the personal rights and personal reactions of thousands of good Masons of this jurisdiction and probably exercise a disruptive force the probable consequences of which should at least be subjected to careful investigation and analysis in advance of legislation by us.

"It may be made a Masonic offense for any member of a constituent Lodge to be guilty of an act which brings or tends to bring discredit upon any organization which requires Masonic affiliation as a prerequisite for membership, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the discredit directly affected a Blue

Lodge or Blue Lodge Masonry."

Although your Committee believes that our Lodges now possess ample power to discipline those guilty of the acts described, it sees no objection to the adoption of this legislation provided that proceedings thereunder are carried out under our existing system of trial by Lodges. In order that the matter may be brought before Grand Lodge in proper form for consideration, we therefore present the following resolution and move its adoption:

Resolved, That the Grand Master's sixth recommendation be approved and that the Committee on Jurisprudence be requested to prepare and present the necessary legislation for final action by

Grand Lodge.

Your Committee also presents the following resolution and

moves its adoption:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approves the action taken by the M. W. Robert B. Gaylord, Grand Master, in his communications with representatives of the Shrine, and that Grand Lodge express to him, by a rising vote, its unreserved moral support.

Adopted by unanimous rising vote.

ARE OUR MEETINGS TOO LONG?

The Grand Master sees interest in the ritual becoming harder and harder to sustain. Therefore he moves toward what may seem to be something very radical. in the following:

There is frequent discussion and many times criticism of the number of organizations which require Masonic membership as a prerequisite. Without exception, other than the degrees of the York Rite and the Scottish Rite, they represent the appeal which fellowship and social intercourse make to the brethren who affiliate with them. Of itself this may indicate a lack on the part of the average Lodge in developing a well-rounded program. The spirit of fellowship and brotherly cheer and intercourse are as important as ritualistic work. If more of our time were given to activities beyond the conferring of degrees, we might find less disposition to affiliate with collateral organizations. candidates and membership, means far more than numbers or the financial prosperity of the Lodge as an organization. Cultivation of the social side of our fraternity may well be accomplished on evenings when there is no degree work, and is far better than to leave the Lodge room dark.

I am firmly convinced that our Ritual itself may be materially shortened with profit to the Lodge, without injury to the work, and with a result of increased attendance and the development of fellowship. Repetitions may be eliminated without loss of impressiveness. The portion of the work at which there is the smallest attendance is the lecture. Substantial portions of each lecture are mere repetitions of preceding work, which add little to its value and which materially discourage the attendance of the brethren. A knowledge of the work is best obtained by at-Much of the explanation of the tending subsequent meetings. work and the philosophy of the lecture can better be imparted by instruction given to the candidate at a subsequent time. I rec-

ommend:

1. That the committee on Ritual be directed to review the Ritual and the lectures for the purpose of radically reducing their length without loss of dignity and impressiveness, the findings to be reported at the next communication of Grand Lodge.

* * * * *

4. That Lodges be encouraged to use for purposes of fellowship and the promotion of participation in current moral and civic activities, the time made available through the abbreviation of Ritual or lecture.

To what extent is a particular lodge an agent for Masonry as an organization in a Grand Lodge? This question arises when a certain lodge gets a petition for affiliation from a man 67 years of age, and afflicted with some disease such that on account of it he cannot write. The Grand Master is asked what the lodge should do. The man is an interior decorator, able to work, has children earning a living and two thousand dollars saved. The Grand Master declined to advise the lodge to accept him; he believes that if he as Grand Master should so advise the lodge, then the Grand Lodge would probably at some time in the future be responsible for the care of this man after infirmities and poverty have laid hold upon him; and children are often only too eager to shift their burdens in such cases to Masonic homes. The Grand Master concludes:

If a lodge accepts potential responsibility for assistance to this brother in years to come it should not, as an agent for statewide Masonry in California, impose that burden upon the Fraternity generally, whether through care at the Masonic Homes or through Grand Lodge relief to the brother or reimbursement to the Lodge. The Lodge to which the application was presented is in no way at fault for the situation and so far as it is concerned, this application is not distinguishable from any other petition for affiliation. There being no petition for reaffiliation with the original Lodge that contingent situation did not require determination. With the constantly increasing necessity for Masonic charity and the very substantial percentage of that charity which is extended to affiliates, I did not feel justified in reconsidering the opinion previously expressed.

CALIFORNIA LODGES CAN'T GO TO CHURCH

Some lodge asked the Grand Master whether it might attend church services in a body in Masonic clothing, and he advised that it might, without dispensation. Here the Grand Lodge committee sat down upon him. It finds that the California law prohibits public appearance by a lodge except for the burial of a brother "or for the performance of some strictly Masonic duty or ceremony;" and it holds that going to church as a body is

not a Masonic duty or ceremony, and that therefore no lodge in California may attend church as such. The reversal is buttressed by the following arguments:

It is argued that tribute to the Supreme Architect is a Masonic duty of equal importance with respect for the dead. While it is true that the worship of God is a duty incumbent upon all Masons, this Grand Lodge has never undertaken to legislate the manner in which such worship shall be conducted or any church or other place in which it shall be done. This is left to the individual consciences of the members. But this Grand Lodge has said, in section 116 of the Constitution: "No Lodge, nor any Mason, shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession or at any public meeting or place, except for the burial of a brother or for the performance of some other strictly Masonic duty or ceremony."

PRINCE HALL LODGES UNOFFICIALLY AIDED

There is a report on "Clandestine Masonry" in this book. It describes all sorts of organizations calling themselves Grand Lodges, working in California. Among these is the following:

Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. A. & A. Masons (Colored).

4. This Rite is also known as the "Prince Hall Masons" and they seem to be thoroughly organized and to hold regular annual communications. They have been unofficially aided in various ways by officers of the Grand Lodge of California, although no recognition has been or can be extended to them either as a Masonic Body or individually. A complete report of the proceedings of their 77th Annual Communication is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

We think their course is interesting, to say the least. The reader will remember that Prince Hall, Negro, was made a Mason in Boston about 1775 by a British Army Lodge, perfectly regular, and that thereafter he organized lodges of his race. So far as we now know, no lodge in any American Grand Lodge admits Negroes except one lodge subordinate to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. It will be interesting for each Mason to remember that there is nothing in our Grand Lodge Law to prevent the reception of Negroes.

Reviewer Jesse M. Whited again has a topical report, which is a very logical form, and it is largely of clippings. Some North Carolina material is used.

COLORADO—1932

IMPOSING ON CANDIDATES

Grand Master Casper S. Desch has a very poor opinion of those people who commercialize Masonry by preying on the new candidate with proposals about books, insurance, trinkets and the like. But he says the seasoned Mason ought to be able to take care of himself. His comment is as follows:

There is no law prohibiting the solicitation of Masons for such things. Every Mason is presumed to know that the Fraternity, as such, is not interested in these things, and is presumed to be a man of such intelligence and independence as will enable him to handle them as he would the ordinary affairs of life. We cannot protect, and we ought not to try to protect, him from the ordinary solicitation of book agents and stock salesmen. The fact that the agent is selling a so-called Masonic book or magazine, or insurance which he says is limited to Masons, does not alter the situation. As an independent and intelligent citizen, he must protect himself. If he fails, he has only himself to blame.

With the petitioner or candidate for degrees, it is different.

With the petitioner or candidate for degrees, it is different. He is not presumed to know all these things, hence may be misled or imposed upon. As soon as possible after the petition is taken, he ought, in a community infested by these pests, to be advised of the situation.

We don't think he should limit the case to these particular commercializers. Did you ever note how eager the representatives of the so-called "higher bodies" are to get a whack at the new candidates? Soft are their arts of persuasion upon them; but when solicitors find a fellow who does not respond to persuasion, they have been known to make threats of dire things if such candidate does not warm up. The evil of impositions upon the candidate is perennial; the buzzards who prey upon such come in ever-renewed broods; and we wonder why the institution of Freemasonry does not include in its instructions to candidates a warning against such. Don't believe such a warning would not be heeded.

THEY MUST DESTROY ALL LOTTERY TICKETS

This Grand Master also brings out the trouble which Masonry has been having with all sorts of lottery

schemes, together with the warning against them sent out by the U. S. Department of Justice. His letter contains the following:

To All Lodges A. F. & A. M., in Colorado. Greeting:

From all indications another circular letter with lottery or prize tickets enclosed is being received by the secretaries of our lodges.

Even though the tickets and solicitations of funds may be for Masonic purposes, they are against what Colorado Masonry

considers lawful and ethical.

It is my order that any such be destroyed immediately and that the brethren may be duly informed, that the Worshipful Master read or cause to be read in open Lodge, upon receipt of this communication, Section 198, Book of Constitutions, Grand Lodge of Colorado.

Given under my hand and seal at Garden Junction, Colorado,

this 9th day of March, A. D., 1932. A. L. 5932.

CASPER S. DESCH, Grand Master.

(Seal.)

"TO SUSPEND, OR NOT TO SUSPEND?"

Grand Master Desch notes that suspensions are increasing with alarming volume. He sent out a letter to the lodges recommending that they go slowly in suspending, advising against suspending a man unable to pay his dues. In an abstract way, he is quite correct. let's transfer the case to North Carolina. A brother is two years behind with his dues. His lodge has already paid out to Grand Lodge five dollars as per capita tax for him which it did not get back. The lodge has no surplus in its treasury to continue to use in paying out what it does not get back; its dues are just enough to meet expenses without piling up obligations for the per capita tax on members who pay nothing in. What shall that lodge do with some twelve per cent of its members who pay no attention to requests to pay dues—or who even declare they can't pay? It's all the same if the lodge can't pay per capita tax for these "dead-timber" fellows, whether they can't or don't. Many lodges are telling such very frankly that it is better that they be temporarily suspended, so that there will be no per capita tax to pay for them; later, they can be reinstated with but relatively little financial loss. In that case, Grand Lodge is the loser after the first year or two; otherwise, the lodge stands the sole loser—and under the present condition, it can't afford to lose so much.

We think we see where the Grand Officers protected themselves against a possibility of loss in the strenuous days of the summer of 1932, when they had a little too much cash balance in the bank and the financial institutions of many sections were tottering; for we find them buying a fairly large amount of short-term U. S. obligations—very short-term, we might say.

GRAND LODGE ONLY RESTORES EXPELLED MASONS

They have a new law in Colorado about the restoration of expelled Masons. The Grand Lodge only may restore such. When the Grand Lodge restores them, it is to the rights and privileges of Masonry, and not to membership in a lodge. The brother restored then has the rights of a nonaffiliate and may petition for membership, using his certificate of restoration as a dimit. his petition for restoration be rejected, "that fact shall be endorsed on said certificate by the secretary by said lodge" . . . i. e., which rejected him. That would be a hard thing to do; wouldn't it—and yet it is the law in Colorado. It is our opinion that all trials should be held by trial commissions in the name of the Grand Lodge; the *lodge atmosphere* is not fit for a trial. Then restoration by the Grand Lodge becomes a matter of course.

Reviewer Stanley C. Warner takes notice of the fact that certain Reviewers tell their Grand Lodges that Reviewer Warner doesn't make any comment. Bless you, Warner, that's your business alone, just as is the fact that this scribe does make comments no business of other Reviewers. When this writer comments on such matters, he does it for the consumption of readers here in North Carolina and none others. We accord the same privilege to all others. "De gustibus non disputandum."

CONNECTICUT—1932

THEY WOULD NOT GRANT A DIMIT

Grand Master Howard A. Middleton was a very busy man; the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is a great business concern, as well as a fraternal organization requiring many official visits by him. And he is called for a lot of those "official acts" which constitute in greater or less volume the official grind of a Grand Master. let several lodges hold stated communications on days not mentioned for them in by-laws; he let many lodges hold meetings in special (large) quarters, and he let some of them go outside the state to hold meetings. came to decisions, he got along all right until it came to the matter of a certain lodge which had a member who paid his dues and asked for a dimit; but he had not paid a pledge to a Temple Building Association, and they wouldn't give him the dimit. Meanwhile, another year came and they charged him with another year's dues. The Grand Master ruled that they had no right in the premises to withhold the dimit in the first place; he, being a member by dual membership privileges in another lodge also, had suffered no impairment of his rights therein, although the law declares that one holding dual membership if suspended in one lodge is suspended in the other also. This decision is not mentioned by name, but there is record from a certain lodge of appeal from one of his decisions, and this looks to us like the one appealed from. It is of course sustained.

REPRIMAND AND STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

Work and pleasure strangely mix. The Grand Master records that he is directed by Grand Lodge to visit a certain lodge to administer a reprimand to a member; he comments that "the hospitality of the brethren and the abundance of strawberry shortcake made a lasting impression upon the Grand Master." Doubtless his reprimand impressed the lodge.

MEMORIAL TO WOOSTER

This Grand Lodge has subscribed for a memorial window in the George Washington Masonic Memorial, and

wants to know to whom to dedicate it. Choice is between Israel Putman and David Wooster—both Generals close to George Washington; both known to have been Masons. Putman's Masonic record is obscure, but Wooster has been called "the father of Masonry in Connecticut." He is therefore honored in the dedication of the window.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REQUIRED

Connecticut is going to get a definite checkup on the condition of its lodges. With the form of annual returns of lodges is to come henceforth a statement showing the budget and balance sheet of each lodge, the number of members in arrears of dues and the number of years in arrears, and so forth. What they are going to do with the information after they get it, remains to be seen. We like the idea, if it works out.

The reviewer is Past Grand Master George A. Kies, which fact is adequate assurance that the work is well done. We quote about North Carolina:

The business-like address of the Grand Master is a report of his official acts nearly all of which were approved. He recommends changing time of the Annual to April. This must legally lie over for action at the next Annual. On his recommendation several laws were amended, some of which will be noted later. Despite the financial depression and loss of members, he believes Masonry in North Carolina is steadily progressing.

\$50,000 was appropriated for the Oxford Orphanage. It cares for around 400 children. As three-fourths are of non-Masonic parentage, it seems inequitable that the State contributes only \$30,000, and there seems to be no immediate prospect that it will increase this sum. The children are given vocational training, notably in printing, shoemaking and electrical work.

A rumor afloat that there was a "hidden fund" of which the Grand Lodge had no knowledge, drew from Alec. Andrews, P. G. M., a lengthy and (for a lawyer) very frank statement. Years ago, Grand Lodge built a temple in Raleigh, going extensively into debt. A number of Brethren, including Brothers Drewry and Willson, now deceased, personally endorsed notes to strengthen the credit of the enterprise. It would seem that this "hidden fund", never a large one, constituted a sinking fund for amortization and was so used. On Andrews' motion, Grand Lodge now assumes the remaining debt, now very much reduced. So much for wild rumors.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1931

This Grand Lodge holds jurisdiction over 45 lodges within a territory of 71 square miles of land area, and can do things which are impossible of course in other Grand Jurisdictions. It has a Stated Communication in May, an Annual in December, and this is followed by the installation on St. John's Day in December. the book before us, we find that Bro. Carl H. Claudy. who is Master of one of the lodges, introduces a resolution to initiate the District Deputy system; but this is voted down on recommendation of a committee. point is made that three-fifths of the lodges meet in one Temple, and District Deputies are not needed. Brother Claudy knew that the Grand Master is expected to visit, with a full suite of officers, every lodge—a heavy job for the "Line."

TROUBLES WITH HOME FINANCING

Some of the brethren seem not to have been satisfied with the financial conduct of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. It is dwelt on at length in this book. shown that the expenditures have been almost a constant for guite a while, but the income has dwindled. the past year there was a deficit of some thirty thousand A committee appointed to make recommendations, had an extensive and protracted audit made, which audit does not seem to have disclosed anything startling. There has been no classification of canceled vouchers by objects; and in the course of the expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars in four years, a few bills were by mistake twice paid, amounting in all to some five hundred dollars most of which was detected by the pay-But the Grand Lodge was not satisfied, and voted to increase its support of the Home so to care for the impending deficit by per capita tax, provided it was stipulated that a modern system of bookkeeping be installed, with supervision by an accountant and so forth. was done. It is noted that the average expenditure is \$75,000 per year, with but little variation; but in the last year receipts dropped as stated above. We seem to remember that a certain profitable Masonic outdoor event which has been sponsored by the Masters' Association was abandoned because of hard times. Other conditions contributed.

TAKOMA LODGE—E PLURIBUS UNUM

The District is having financial troubles just as the States. Here is Takoma lodge, which can't pay its per capita tax. We guess that it had some outside debts to pay, and made the Grand Lodge wait until last-and when "last" came around, there wasn't any money. This has happened in thousands of cases. Lodges are the craziest financial institutions on earth. They are like the mule in the story, when it comes to a sound financial structure: a certain mule wrecked a buggy on a tree and when the Negro driver was asked whether the mule was blind, to do so unnecessary a thing as this, he answered, "Naw suh, he just don't give a damn." more often than otherwise do not have a budget, or if they do, ignore it; some noisy spellbinder gets up and exhorts, and the timid members, unwilling to say nay to him, cheerfully give away or spend all they have; an ambitious member with the building itch makes a stirring speech and buttonholes some members, and they go in debt to build a house which there is no hope of ever paying for (see Arizona, supra). Many never stop to ascertain whether dues are high enough to meet fixed charges. Other lodges pay excessively high percentage to secretaries, salaries to treasurers. Still others, in most respects sane, vote to excuse every Master on his retirement from office, from the payment of his dues for the rest of days. They vote to remit dues of people in arrears indiscriminately, never remembering that per capita tax goes on indefinitely on each, and piles up against them mighty The number of fraternal officials who have stolen moneys collected by them or held in trust for the lodges, has of late become a scandal; and the fault lies largely with lodges which never have any legally acceptable accounting of such things. Sometimes, too, the crowd get hungry and just feel that they have got to have a feed—the majority of those present, or all of them usually, vote to have such an event and make the lodge pay for it—result, the lodge eats up its savings. And so on ad infinitum.

REJECTED ON VOTE BY LODGES

There is a peculiar item of business in the records of this book. A motion was made to adopt a certain amendment to the law, which would give the Grand Lodge power to supervise the financing of building projects and similar undertakings. It carried, 61 to 50. But somebody called for a vote by lodges, and when this came, the vote was 46 to 74 and the amendment was lost. We presume each lodge is entitled to three votes.

NOT INSTALLED: REFUSES TO RESIGN

Grand Master C. Fred Cook ruled that a "junior officer" of a lodge who had not been installed and was absent from the jurisdiction at practically all times, but who declined to tender his resignation, had no rights in the premises (except inferentially the right to present himself for installation) and the Grand Master declared the office vacant and ordered a special election to fill the vacancies that might exist.

CAN ONE SUSPENDED N. P. D. VISIT?

He is asked to rule about the status of a man who has been dropped for nonpayment of dues. The law of his Grand Lodge declares that a non-affiliate may not visit a lodge more often than once before seeking affiliation. It is ruled that this does not apply to one who refuses to pay dues, since this is not voluntary non-affiliation. The only thing the brother can do is to take steps to secure re-affiliation.

Past Grand Master James A. West writes the Reviews. He considers the condition of the craft on the whole to be "excellent" (this was in December, 1931). But he advises us that he refuses to be classified as a pessimist. Obviously not. He likes dual membership, one may infer; and predicts that "the next few years

will see dual membership in operation in practically all our Grand Jurisdictions." We hope so. We can see absolutely no reason for prohibiting it to the man who wants to maintain it.

Concerning Masonic Education, he says:

MASONIC EDUCATION

There still seems to be some ambiguity as to the exact meaning of the term. Some jurisdictions interpret it to mean the education of Masons by means of lectures, Masonic books, and other inspirational literature, which is all right when the brethren can be induced to read, or attend lectures. But with so many automobiles and picture shows to allure the worthy brethren, it is hard to get them interested in a Masonic encyclopedia or a lecture on the landmarks.

However, many jurisdictions are carrying on extensive campaigns, and so far as the committee reports show, the committees are discharging their duties conscientiously, though there seems to be no way to measure results.

THANK GOD

Thank God for life!
E'en though it bring much bitterness and strife,
And all our fairest hopes be wrecked and lost,
E'en though there be more ill than good in life,
We cling to life and reckon not the cost.
Thank God for life!

Thank God for love!
For though sometimes grief follows in its wake,
Still we forget love's sorrow in love's joy,
And cherish tears with smiles for love's dear sake;
Only in heaven is bliss without alloy.
Thank God for love!

Thank God for pain!

No tear hath ever yet been shed in vain,
And in the end each sorrowing heart shall find

No curse, but blessings in the hand of pain;
Even when he smiteth, then is God's most kind.
Thank God for pain!

Thank God for death!
Who touches anguished lips and stills their breath
And giveth peace unto each troubled breast;
Grief flies before thy touch, O blessed death;
God's sweetest gift; thy name in heaven is Rest.
Thank God for death!

-AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

FLORIDA—1932

DANGERS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

At the outset of his official address, Grand Master John Pasco made the following statement to the Grand Lodge of Florida on Tuesday morning, April 19, 1932:

I deem it not inopportune to call the attention of the Craft to dangers impending our public school system. The burden of taxation is galling the shoulders of our citizenry to such a degree that some of our best people are beginning to murmur at the cost of their maintenance. Already school terms are being reduced and in some places the system has almost broken down for lack of financial support. Education has ever been the peculiar care of Masonry. Our Constitution provides that the Master and Wardens of each particular Lodge shall constitute a standing Committee on Education. If this concern for educational facilities was ever so narrow as to be confined to children of Masons. that time is passed, because the only hope for education of the children of today, whether the parentage be Masonic or profane. lies in our system of public schools. I know many of the Craft are inclined to view with alarm any effort on the part of the Fraternity to influence legislation. I yield to no man in my determination to keep Freemasonry free from the breath of partisan politics, but I say frankly that if the occasion arises where the existence and advancement of our public schools is threatened, I shall feel no qualms in leading as many of the Craft as will follow me to the hustings in its defense. Our present system of public schools is our only guaranty of equality of opportunity. It is the priceless heritage handed down to us by our fathers, and its continuance is worthy of any sacrifice that we may be called upon to make.

He could go to Oxford as these lines are being written and hand the same lines to Frank Pinnix for *The Orphans' Friend* with equal appropriativeness. We hope that by Tuesday, April 18, 1933, order and a definite outlook will have replaced uncertainty and chaos, here in North Carolina, concerning the tax situation.

WHAT ABOUT A WOODEN LEG?

The Masonic law of Florida about physical perfection is not so far different from that of North Carolina. Here is a case where the Grand Master declined to issue a dispensation to confer E. A. degree on a one-armed man. Reference is made to a ruling that if this one-armed

man has an artificial arm by means of which he can comply with the ritual, the candidate is acceptable.

DIMIT THIRTY YEARS OLD

Here is another case where a certain lodge receives an application for affiliation from a man more than seventy years old, who presents a dimit issued thirty years ago. What to do about it. The Grand Master intimates that there is a possibility that the applicant may be interested in finding a way to take care of himself in his old age and directs that very careful investigation be made. The reader will be interested in reading of the case from California in this volume where an old man made such an application, and in the handling of the case.

PEREMPTORY DEMAND

Somebody seems to have demanded of a lodge secretary that he go forthwith and get out the lodge records for examination. The secretary didn't like this sort of procedure and appealed to the Grand Master, who ruled that while a member of a lodge "has an inalienable right to have access at a reasonable time in a reasonable manner to the records of the lodge," this fact does not give him the right to demand "access to the records at any particular time or place;" it must be "a reasonable opportunity;" but not required to be "at all times at his private office."

WHY NOT TREAT GRAND LODGE AND SUBORDINATE ALIKE! Here is a ruling that will interest many an officer in North Carolina lodges:

It was brought to my attention that in the annual election of officers the practice pursued in the Grand Lodge of moving to direct the Secretary to cast the unanimous ballot of the Lodge for the then officers was pursued. I held that while this was an irregularity and while it was improper for a particular Lodge to elect its officers in that manner, it was not a sufficient cause for setting aside the election. I was satisfied from my investigation that the election expressed the real sentiment of the Lodge and deemed it unwise to agitate the matter further.

We think his decision, which was approved, was a good one; but somehow we can't see the sense of this prohibition upon subordinate lodges.

TOO MANY BALLS & CUBES

If there are ten members present at a lodge meeting when a candidate is to be balloted on, but an examination of the ballot shows nine white balls and two black cubes, is it a lawful rejection, or not? The Grand Master rules that the rejection must stand unless there are other irregularities; and of course he is right.

"NO SUCH THING AS WITHDRAWAL?"

Can a man simply cease to become a Mason because of religious scruples? The Grand Master has before him such a case, and decides it as follows:

A District Deputy Grand Master advised me that one of the Lodges in his district had received a letter from a member announcing his withdrawal because of religious scruples. I ruled that was no such thing as withdrawal or resignation from Freemasonry and directed that the Lodge use such means as were available for pointing out to him the error of the reasons assigned for his desire to withdraw, and if they were unable to convince him thereof, to enter on the Minutes of the Lodge that he had been dismissed from Masonry without standing.

THEY LET HIM EXPLAIN WHAT HAPPENED

A member of a certain lodge was a candidate for political office to succeed himself and in the campaign a certain newspaper published an article charging him with having misappropriated eight thousand dollars. He asked of the Master of his lodge permission to explain to the lodge the facts, which was granted and he satisfied the lodge as to his innocence. But things were hot thereabouts and some accused the Master of that lodge of letting politics get into the lodge. He asked the Grand Master whether he had made a mistake, and the reply of Grand Master Pasco is as follows, duly approved by the Grand Lodge:

"You are not only acting within your rights, but you did the proper Masonic thing in giving the Brother an opportunity to clear himself of the charge of mis-appropriating money. Personal and partisan politics should, of course, be kept entirely out of the Lodge, but if a member of a Lodge is charged with such a serious offense as this he would be subject to charges and discipline at the hands of his Brethren; and if he requested an opportunity to convince them of his innocence he should be accorded that privilege, and the mere fact that he happened to be running for political office should not deprive him of this benefit of Masonry."

AN EFFECTIVE DISTRICT DEPUTY

Attached to the official address is a document about effective work by a District Deputy. It carries with it the novel idea of having one of the city lodges "take under their wing" a country lodge, make visits and expect a return of these visits to the country lodge. Here is another outline of a District Deputy's work, by Dr. S. L. Turner, printed because the Grand Master thought it exceptionally good:

A DISTRICT DEPUTY

So often this appointment is confused with something higher than Grand Master that it is well for a District Deputy to first acquaint himself with what he is not, rather than what he really is. By all means get acquainted with every man in your district as early as possible, especially those who are not affiliated with the Lodges in said district, and urge them to line up with the Lodge if desirable. Never let a Lodge know when you are making a visit; in this way they will expect you at the most inopportune time, and try to always be prepared for you. It is not a bad idea to visit the same Lodge two or three times in succession. By doing this they will never know when the agony is over, and will not relax after you have paid them an official visit. Prepare a number of blanks to be filled out. Have them read as follows:

Name and No. of Lodge.

Date of meeting.

Hour of assembly and hour Lodge closed.

Number officers present.

Number members present.

Number visitors present.

Degree conferred.

Good of the Order.

Mail each Lodge a sufficient number to cover every regular meeting of the year, and a dozen or more extra ones for called Communications. These are to be mailed to you the day after the meeting. Keep a ledger record of these returns, that you may be able at any time to see what each Lodge is doing. The Secretary will call this matter to the attention of the Lodge each time, that the full membership may know that their record is being made up in a chart, and will show just how they are functioning. Divide your district into groups, paying special attention to their location from a geographical point of view. Select some bright Mason as a group leader, and have him visit the

Committee on Work and inform himself as perfectly as possible. Suggest to the Lodges that they compensate him with some sum, five or ten dollars, and this will defray a part of his expenses, and at the same time will make the Lodges value him more.

Three Lodges to a group is sufficient number for one instructor, or group leader, and arrange a schedule for the Lodges to meet in this group at least once a month. At this time they may confer any degree that is proficient, or utilize the time in degree practice. Some light refreshments will add to the attendance, regardless of how little you have to eat.

Every quarter, have all the Lodges come together in a convention, at which time some distinguished visitor is present to make an address, and a degree is conferred. At this time the

refreshments are a little more elaborate.

At the close of the Masonic year, have an efficiency test with your Lodges, at which time all meet at some central point; the Masters (preferably in alphabetical order) draw for one of the three degrees from a hat which contains slips on which have been written the words "E.A.", "F.C.", and "M.M." The letters the Master draws, his officers will call and open a Lodge in this degree, and carry the candidate through the obligation. Give a banner to begin with to the Lodge that makes the fewest errors. This banner is to be held each year until some other Lodge by competent judges awards it to another.

In this manner you will be able to arouse a spirit of pride among your Lodges, and they will all strive to perfect themselves. Not knowing which degree they will draw, will force them to

study and learn all three.

The key note to success as a Deputy is to get acquainted with your members, visit them often, and inspire each group of officers to believe they are the best in the District.

We greatly mourn the passing of our friend the Reviewer for the Grand Lodge of Florida, Brother Ely P. Hubbell, whose last report is found in the book before us and who entered the Unseen Temple not many months after its publication. A remarkably clear Masonic writer and student has passed on and his work will be missed.

REMINDER

Each star that rises and doth fade, Each bird that sings its song and sleeps, Each spark of spirit fire that leaps Within me—of one Flame are made!

-John Galsworthy.

GEORGIA—1931

RUNNING BEHIND

This Grand Lodge meets in October. Six months after the 1932 Communications, we have not received the Proceedings; so we suppose the printing is postponed on account of finances.

Yes. they do speak of financial difficulties in the In fact, the Grand Master's official address tells us that for quite a while the Grand Lodge has been spending this year what it expects to receive next year; until this procedure has come to be no longer possible. deficit to date is set out as "approximately \$43,250.00" For this reason a conference of Grand Lodge officers and members of committees was held in March, six months before the Annual Communication, and resolved that the lodges be told that the Grand Lodge was busted, and that all parties be invited to attend the Annual entirely at their own expense. It was recommended to Grand Lodge that it cut out all appropriations except Home expenses, salaries of working officers, Board of Relief and "actual operating expenses of the Grand Lodge," whatever that means.

HARD TIMES TRANSACTIONS

At the same time all lodges are requested to pay their 1931 per capita tax in advance if they can do so. From this request they got \$16,705.00; and they borrowed five thousand more. We discover that when Grand Lodge met, the mileage and per diem checks were issued but the Grand Master recommended that they be endorsed and returned to the Grand Treasurer; but it is added that "this is optional on your part." One A. D. Williams introduced "a bill," whose purpose it was to require that if possible all members of committees be representatives of subordinate lodges (this indicating that they are still going to pay that mileage and perdiem); that committees have three or five members and no more; that no per diem be paid to any except Grand Officers, representatives of lodges and Committee members; that the Grand Master's Jewel cost no more than two hundred dollars (they have been paying five hundred dollars for the P. G. M. jewel); and finally, that "all officers of the Grand Lodge be elected by the members of the Grand Lodge." What this had to do with expenses, is not set forth. The "bill" looked raw and Grand Lodge did not

adopt it—we should say, it did not pass.

We should say in passing that the office of Director of Masonic Welfare was abolished. This job seems to have been that of a general vocational guidance man and so forth to the Home. But we do not find any budget which indicates that they are going to do all the cutting that one would expect.

INVASION OF TERRITORY

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina claims an invasion of territory by our Sweet Gum Lodge, No. 542, located in Fannin County, and Dooly Lodge, No. 367, located in Union County, by reception of petitions and conferring degrees on residents of the Jurisdiction of North Carolina in our two Lodges.

We have not reconciled this act of our subordinate Lodges with the Grand Jurisdiction of North Carolina, due to inactivity of Sweet Gum Lodge in giving us needed records, hence we will have to give the file in this subject to the next administration

for adjustment.

The book carries the following in the address of Grand Master William G. Mealor:

Your Grand Master cannot take jurisdiction of a Masonic offense of a private member. Yet we can, in behalf of the Craft, invoke observance of all regulations, and procedure in behalf of Masonic welfare. This we do in the letter and spirit of our Landmarks, Charges, and Obligations.

One concluded that it is not likely that anything is going to be done about that matter.

MUCH LOSS

The membership record is not very encouraging; ther are 4,311 suspensions, and the total net loss for the year is 3,724, leaving a membership of 62,426. Of these, 1949 are what they call "Emeritus Masons," who are chargeable with no dues. We don't know what this exempt class from whom the Grand Lodge gets no revenue, consists of. They have got a new Foreign Correspondent. We welcome Brother Firley Baum to the Round Table in place of Brother Raymund Daniel, resigned. He makes a good initial report.

IDAHO—1932

BANK CLOSED-NO MONEY

The Annual Communication of 1932 was held on September 13-14. The book opens with a letter from the Grand Master under date of September 1, telling all Idaho Masons what they already knew-that the First National Bank of Idaho was closed as of the day before. In it were all of the funds of the Grand Lodge. Annual was to be held at Moscow. Now Moscow is away up in the northwestern projection of the state, and Grand Lodge couldn't pay anybody's mileage and per diem. So the Grand Master calls off the meeting plans for Moscow, and designates Boise, the capital city, easily accessible, as the place, calling on everybody to come at his own expense in toto. They came, and had a good Forty seven of the 81 lodges were represented. time.

THEY SOUGHT TO REINSTATE THE DEAD

Grand Master Percy Jones, who resides in the city of Blackfoot, had a request from a lodge to be allowed to reinstate a dead man, suspended—and granted it. Of course the Jurisprudence Committee, watchdogs of innovations into the body of Masonry, sat down on the act and prohibited repetitions of it.

FROZEN CHILE BONDS

This Grand Lodge had verily its share of financial troubles. In its Orphan Funds, somebody had allowed ten thousand dollars to be invested in bonds of the Republic of Chile, sold under high pressure through New York bank subsidiaries; and the aforesaid bonds are in default and perhaps will remain so indefinitely. It's strange how far-away stuff looks so good. We remember how we found the securities of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad offered in great advertisements in the daily papers of Seattle, Washington, when we were there several years ago. This railroad sold much of this paper, made many extensions and improvements, and soon

thereafter went into receivers' hands. Its stock sells at about 20 cents on the hundred dollars. Then the Grand Lodge of Idaho, as stated, had \$22,603.36 in the defunct First National. It has a note of Sandpoint Lodge listed in its assets at \$15,000, which is an unusual item. Quite probably this was a case where the burnt child dreads the fire; for we find the following "passed unanimously."

Resolved, That: All investments and loans shall be confined to general obligations of municipal, district, county, school and state bonds and warrants, and bonds of the United States Government. No other loans or investments shall be made, except that loans may be made to Masonic Lodges and Masonic Building Associations for the purpose of assisting in the building of temples or halls for meeting places. Such loans shall be made only under such conditions of safety as would be required by any responsible loan company.

Reviewer Percy Jones, retiring Grand Master, writes a splendid report, in spite of all difficulties; we wish there were many like him.

EVENING PRAYER

If I have wounded any soul today,
If I have caused one foot to go astray,
If I have walked in my own willful way—
Good Lord, forgive!

If I have uttered idle words or vain,
If I have turned aside from want or pain,
Lest I myself should suffer through the strain—
Good Lord, forgive!

If I have craved for joys that are not mine, If I have let my wayward heart repine, Dwelling on things of earth, not things divine— Good Lord, forgive!

If I have been perverse, or hard, or cold,
If I have longed for shelter in Thy fold
When Thou hast given me some part to hold—
Good Lord, forgive!

Forgive the sins I have confessed to Thee, Forgive the secret sins I do not see, That which I know not, Father, teach Thou me— Help me to live.

ILLINOIS—1932

SUPERINTENDENT'S PROBLEMS

We have the profoundest sympathy for the brother who is in charge of any Home for the Aged. We well remember how many times the affairs of the Confederate Home at Raleigh used to get into the papers—the people there had just enough life left to kick, and keep on kicking; and were just childish enough not to know whether their kicks had any particular sense in them—and the superintendent was usually between the devil and the deep sea, represented by the hardboiled people (board and others) who wanted common sense to rule, and those persons actuated by maudlin sentiment, who gave utmost credence to any kick on earth which makes somebody an object of sympathy, worthy or otherwise. Here is a paragraph from the report of the Board of Managers of the Illinois Masonic Home:

The brethren are at the Home because of their membership in a Masonic Lodge. The women are at the Home because of their relationship to Masons. The impression seems to prevail among Lodges that once one of their members is sent to the Masonic Home, their responsibility for such member ceases. It is the duty and obligation of the Lodges to maintain a certain amount of guardianship interest over their members in the Home. Some Lodges do it, some do not.

Some of the folks are sick, physically and mentally, so we have a real problem in trying to administer to a member who is ill in these different ways. A man sick physically may be hard to handle but easier sometimes than a man ill mentally, and when we think that many of them have seen good days, that many have been business and professional men, and then lost what wordly goods they have had and find it necessary to go to the Masonic Home, we can understand their attitude.

Consider the character of the group in our Homes—the disabled, the lovable, the irritable, the unsatisfied; those with exaggerated ideas of what they are entitled to, those who expect everything without doing anything in return.

In spite of all you do in keeping guests employed, in giving them entertainment, in providing for their spiritual interests, there are some dissatisfied, unhappy, constantly complaining. They have made a failure of their lives, they have become soured and disappointed.

The serious evils which generally confront the members of the Home are jealousies, suspicion, selfishness, disrespect for the rights of others, and the spreading of or listening to idle gossip and vague rumors. Evils of this nature must be persistently guarded against. At times it taxes one to the utmost to meet the situation and keep peace, quiet, and harmony in the house-Each member upon entering a Masonic Home has his life rearranged for him. He is required to change his entire mode of living at an age when the habits and customs of life have been riveted as a fixture. The task of bringing about a change in an individual under such circumstances is one of some magnitude, requiring much patience, aptitude, and sound reasoning. When a new member is admitted, we know nothing of his mental complexes, his degree of intelligence, former habits, customs, and former home life. It takes time, study, and close observation to discover his temperament, mental capacity, his virtues and his short-comings.

HOW GREAT IS THE LOAD OF REMISSIONS?

Grand Master G. Haven Stevens speaks very truly when he says that the number of suspensions which one finds reported is no fair index of present conditions. Even as the number of suspensions is greater than we have ever known before, this number "does not show the vast number of members, who, although they did not pay their dues, were retained in good standing by the officers and members of the lodges," says he. He might add that this load is ultimately going to be too heavy for these lodges to bear unless there is soon an upturn. And he adds that because of these suspensions and so forth, economy is needed and the Grand Lodge is going to be in session only two days. These Grand Lodges which pay mileage and per diem are being hard hit. The boys are more anxious than ever to take a trip and to get the m. and p. d.; and this becomes worse than a fixed charge, in spite of reduced income. Hence a day cut off saves some two thousand dollars in Illinois.

An amendment is proposed whose purpose is to exempt from the payment of dues all insane brethren. It is passed, and rightfully, we think. We are definitely of the opinion that when a man has been declared insane by legal proceedings, or when he is in the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, he ought to have definite status in a class different and to himself.

CUT DOWN ON THE PRESENTS

The report of the Jurisprudence Committee was presented by that distinguished brother, Past Grand Master Alexander H. Bell, with whom we talked over scenes and people around Harvard at the Grand Masters' Conference dinner at Washington on February 20. In this report there is mention of a matter of some importance, as follows:

The practice of giving costly presents or sums of money to the retiring Worshipful Masters is wrong, and it is our hope that what the Grand Master has stated on this subject together with our approval thereof and the approval of this Grand Lodge of this report may have such deterrent effect upon the several lodges of the State as will correct the wrong, to which the Grand Master directs our attention.

This is just another of those evidences of poor financing which lodges are suffering from. Grand Bodies are not above criticism in the same particular. For instance, we seem to remember that the Grand Council R. & S. M. of North Carolina some years ago bought Past Grand Masters' jewels wholesale and has been broke ever since. We don't remember that a single one of the jewels has accomplished any worth while purpose—most particularly since they are not being presented to Grand Masters now retiring.

In this book is one of the most clear cut statements of the problem of law enforcement that we have seen anywhere. It is in the address of the Grand Orator, Bro. Walter C. Lindley. We quote: (The title is ours. Not his).

A LAWYER ON LAW AND ORDER

"I am thinking of the good of mankind My own experience has largely to do with the administration of justice. There we think of the bench and bar as the responsible parties. But there is a third partner in the process—the voting public. The people elect the judges or the executive who appoints them; they constitute the juries called to mete out justice. Despite this basic responsibility the mental attitude of a large proportion of the American people towards law is fundamentally the greatest obstacle in the way of an effective and efficient administration of justice, both civil and criminal. In their point of view respecting the relation between the State and the individual, myriads of our

citizens are positively unmoral; they are too often utterly devoid of any sense of personal obligation as functioning units in the organism we call the State; and when they function they seem governed by motives and reasons which, by the most liberal standards, cannot be dignified by the name "principles." The voting public not only admits no duty upon itself to insist upon standards of high honor in those who have a responsible part in public affairs but actually shows its contempt for virtue by discharging the obligation of suffrage in a manner which no high-minded. or thinking person, who has left some respect for his own character, has the audacity to defend, unless, of course, he has discarded as unsound the very foundations of our economic and po-The public attitude towards the administration of litical system. justice is no less responsible, no less a handicap to its efficient administration, than is the conduct of the voter at the ballot box an obstacle in the way of political government upon a high plane. Indeed, a citizen cannot at the polls manifest his contempt for honor in the candidate for public office, without throwing the machinery of justice out of gear. Yet, the voters do so somewhere in every election in this great country; and the men and women who do so go home from the polls to join the unthinking in denunciation of the courts and of the lawyers because a criminal has escaped, or justice moves too slowly to suit in a particular instance.

In 1914, in one of the large states of the southwest, a citizen became a candidate for governor in the primaries of his party. He had served in at least one penitentiary for train robbery; he had for many years been a robber and made a living at that business. Having served his sentence, he decided to abandon a career of crime and embark upon that of public office. Notwithstanding the notoriety of his prison record, he entered the campaign with unblushing zest and enthusiasm, seeking a "vindication" at the polls. He received only a partial "vindication" for he was not nominated; but with six in the race and a total of nearly one hundred thirty-two thousand, he was only fourteen thousand votes behind the winning candidate; and of the six, he was third.

In another state, out of a total of three hundred eighteen thousand votes, one candidate received approximately twenty-eight percent, or eighty-eight thousand votes, for nomination to the office of United States Senator. This man was, at the time he ran, under indictment for a serious offense against the laws of his country. Whether guilty or innocent, the fact was that the machinery of justice had been set in motion and the officers of the law and at least twelve men had concluded that there was reasonable ground to believe that he was guilty of a grave public offense. Without investigation, before the legal machinery could move to a completion, without any real knowledge of or even a desire to know the facts, over eighty-eight thousand voting cit-

izens sought to exclude inquiry, and to foreclose, to obstruct, the due processes of the criminal law, by a vote of "vindication." When a large section of the public thus flouts decency, defies the efforts of the regularly constituted authorities to punish offenders, is it any wonder that respect for the law wanes and that difficulties in the way of its enforcement accumulate apace? Codes of ethics for lawyers and judges do not reach this fundamentally dangerous popular attitude.

In 1920 the people of the nation elected a President. They had the opportunity to cast their ballots for candidates who aspire to hold an office made distinguished by the record of its first incumbent, George Washington, and by the immortal son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln; an office honorable and powerful because it is the presidency of the greatest republic in the world. In filling this office, citizens should exercise care and the most conscientious judgment. Yet in this election it appears that there were nearly one million voting citizens in the United States who wanted for Chief Executive of the nation, a man who was at that time in prison, and who had been convicted of disloyalty to his own country in a grave crisis.

In 1922 there was an election in one of the eastern states to the very important office of District Attorney. One candidate who received more than fifty-one percent, and thus outstripped his opponents and outdistanced the field, had shortly before been found guilty of an infamous offense. Yet he had the unmitigated effrontery to run, and a majority of the members of his own party who voted at the primary election apparently desired to be represented by a prosecuting attorney found guilty of a disgraceful crime, after full hearing and a fair trial. In the general election which followed, this same candidate, while failing of election, received over forty-two percent of the total votes cast.

It is fashionable to denounce the courts, the lawyers, and the machinery of the law for their failure to catch the lawbreaker and punish him according to his dues. But it is a bit discouraging to labor hard to convict a criminal only to have him go to the people and win an election to a high office. It is a fiendish sort of humor which can find anything funny in this disgraceful condition. If such be the attitude of public opinion towards crimes and criminals, let us abolish the courts and determine the question of guilt or innocence by a vote of the people. If conviction of crime has become a badge of honor, meriting high office as its reward, is it any wonder that lawlessness grows? We need a recognition by the citizens of a code of ethics, of standards of conduct, which will at least lessen if not make such offenses against political morality impossible.

It is well established through reliable statistical sources that crime costs this country directly and indirectly at least 13 billion dollars a year. This exceeds by 2 billion dollars the 11 billion

dollars advanced to Europe during and since the war. It equals the amount of all of our expenditures for 12 months during the war. This item is made up of 4 billion dollars worth of property lost through criminal activities; the cost of maintaining the army of 500,000 men engaged in the suppression of crime. Supplying them with weapons that courts, jails, penitentiaries, and prisons is another 4 billion. The economic waste through loss of potential productivity and the diversion of money to illegal activities, such as commercialized vice, gambling, dope, booze and liquor, is another 5 billion dollars.

There is a constant war against crime in which 12,500 people die each year—murdered; in which 500,000 police, judicial and enforcement officials are constantly at battle with the inert malevolence of 2 million criminals engaged in crime and unproductive activities. We have 200,000 prisoners of war, that is, inmates of institutions, and there are now at large approximately 135,000 murderers. In Chicago six policemen are shot to every criminal hung.

Consider the facts from another joint of view. Crime is one of the biggest businesses of this country. The annual cost amounts to more than the entire foreign trade of the United States. It exceeds the entire value of all of the agricultural products of the United States in 1926. It is a constant economic loss. Through taxes and insurance it levies toll like a tariff on everything you eat, or wear, or use for shelter. We pay for it in higher production cost, higher transportation charges, higher prices to the consumer, greater overhead in business and government.

Sometime ago the Mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, dismissed the vice squad of the police department, not because there was no vice in Youngstown, but because the market for vice was stronger than the power of his policemen to control it. "I'm disgusted," he is quoted as saying, "with trying to make policemen enforce laws to govern people who refuse to obey their own laws."

What he has discovered with respect to his own town is largely true of other cities in the United States. As a nation we enjoy superlatives, but for one phase of our behavior we do not give ourselves full credit. We are the greatest nation of "fixers" in the world. The crooked politician "fixes" the troubles of his lawbreaking constituents. The rich father fixes difficulties growing out of his son's irresponsible behaviour. Our national keyword is "fix."

I believe that most policemen want to do their duty. Then the question may fairly be asked why so many of them have become involved in corrupt combination. It all goes back to the fact that the police are not free agents, that they are mere pawns in the game. Here is how the combination works: The racketeer gives money to the ward-heeler; the latter pays it over to secure appointments or promotion for the policeman, or to buy his uniform and equipment; then, if the policeman has any gratitude at all, he

will heed a word or two of advice from the politician when it comes to the business of protection.

So we have highly organized and superbly equipped police forces which are falling down on the job chiefly because they are opposed by the public they are sworn and paid to serve. The law-abiding citizen loses confidence in the police because he sees all about him evidence of corruption. He concludes that the force is not only in part bad, but is all bad. He voices his disapproval of necessary increase in its strength; lacking police protection, he is easily intimidated from assisting the police with information; when the police employ third-degree methods to fill this gap, the citizen turns away in disgust and when he sits on a jury he won't believe a policeman under oath.

Equally disquieting is the fact that the citizen himself is not law-observing. When he goes to a politician to have his traffic tag fixed, he is going through exactly the same process as the gangster.

Whatever may be your views as to what our constitution should be, whether or not you regard these tendencies I have pointed out to be the breaking down of the bulwarks essential to our stability, you will all agree that it is the unquestioned duty of all Masons to use our influence, in and out of season, to induce respectable industrious men to give more time and attention to public interests. This is a platform on which we all can stand. It cannot but result in bringing into active cooperation the dormant energies which may be directed to better government! THIS IS NOT A PARTY QUESTION—IT IS ABOVE, BEYOND, GREATER AND MORE VITAL THAN ANY PARTY POLICY!

"How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep; so shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth, and they want as an armed man!"

• Saith the political sluggard, "Let me alone!" "Why should I neglect my business for the public good—I'll never be thanked for it; and besides I can do no good. It's no use, let those who like it do it!" So shall misrule, the tyranny of the mob, and want come upon you as an armed man!

Ferrero, in his Roman History, at the conclusion of the first volume, speaking of the causes of the downfall of the republic, states that it was directly due to the indifference of the men of business, the men of education, the men of affairs, to mingling in public matters, and who "allowed the elective institutions of the state to sink into the hands of the ambitious dilettante and grasping adventurers who disputed for the suffrages and controlled the organizations of the Roman proletariat." "As in Europe and the United States at the present time," says the historian, "the great bulk of the upper and middle classes took but

a languid interest in public affairs; they preferred to spend their time upon commerce and agriculture, study or pleasure, and were unwilling to take part in political conflicts or accept official responsibilities, to suffer the hardships of military service, or even the inconvenience of voting."

Look into your hands, my brothers, there has been placed there the gift of sovereignty. For the first time in history the subject has become King. From neither the State nor the head of the State do you derive your rights. Out of yourselves alone arises the majesty of the nation, its justice, its might, and its glory.

You are the State. Out of your wisdom it is wise; out of your honesty it is just; out of your strength it is strong; out of your courage it is fearless, and out of your devotion it is safe. All of these qualities must arise to it out of yourselves, or it hangs its head in the presence of the world. It is but a composite of your thoughts and actions. It has none else to plan for it but its citizens. The America of tomorrow can be no greater than are you of today.

If patriotism be merely the love of one's country, by whomsoever that country be ruled, and the willingness to suffer, and, if need be, to die for it, then American patriotism needs be for more than that, for the American must stand ready to give all, not alone for his country, but also for the preservation of those principles of freedom which he holds in trust for mankind.

The greatest, the dearest tradition of America, my friends, is that this is a government of laws and not of men. Presidents and governors and senators and congressmen may come and go. They serve their day and pass on, but the law endures forever. Respect for law, which means, following the rules of conduct prescribed by ourselves through our representatives, ever has been and still is the most distinctive basic principle in our scheme of government and in our traditions as a nation.

Let us here vow that we will do by the law as we would have the law do by us; that, when it presses us, we will ask, not, "is the law wrong?" but will hold it in respect; that when it is jibed at we will defend it, and when it is thrown down we will lift it again from the earth, and set it up, if need be, with our blood.

The future rests with us. The fate of humanity may be in our hands; democracy can save or destroy the world. The pleading voice of a weary world, choked with the sob of ages, is lifted to us. It beseeches us, in the name of God, in the name of charity, in the name of freedom, in the name of justice, to be consistent, community serving, law-abiding, generous, and true, lest we, too, may go the way of the earlier nations.

My friends I know of no better theme of life for us as Americans, as true Knights of modern life, than that of the simple little poem. The unpretentious bard wrote thus:

"And when I come to die," he said,
"You shall not lay me out in state,
Nor leave your laurels at my head,
Nor cause your men of speech orate;
No monument your gift shall be,
No column in the Hall of Fame;
But just this line engrave for me;
"He played the game."

So when his glorious task was done, It was not of his fame we thought; It was not of his battles won, But of the pride with which he fought; But of his zest, his ringing laugh, His trenchant scorn of praise or blame; And so we graved his epitaph, "He played the game."

Past Grand Master Delmar D. Darrah again writes the Fraternal Reviews, and well, of course. His document has a foreword of real value, which we like to read. From it we quote:

A CASE OF NEGLECT

It is just beginning to dawn upon a lot of our Masonic leaders that some serious mistakes have been made by the fraternity in the administration of its affairs in times past. One of the things which has been brought out very forcibly this year, is that lodges have been seriously remiss in their attitude toward their newly initiated candidates. It is now believed that the reason why so many men lose interest in the Masonic fraternity has been because the fraternity lost interest in them. Too many men have come into our Masonic lodges, received their degrees, and gone away never to be heard of again, simply because the only interest that the lodge had in them was to exact from them the prescribed fee charged for annual dues, and to harp at them until they paid it. More than one candidate has left a Masonic lodge room at the close of the third degree without receiving the felicitations of his brethren. It is no wonder that men lose their interest in the fraternity, when the fraternity indicates by its remissness that it has no interest in them.

Then he discusses the attached organizations.

First, there was the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons—then the Commandery of Knights Templar, and later on the Council of Royal and Select Masters was formulated. All these were organized under what was known as the York Rite System. At the same time there was developing what is known as the Scottish Rite System, composed of degrees, supposed to be Masonic and continuing from the third degree to the thirty-second degree.

For many years Ancient Craft Masonry tolerated the systems of these pseudo Masonic organizations, which attached themselves to Ancient Craft Masonry, and they received the encouragement and patronage of Ancient Craft Masons everywhere, but in later years there has come a flood of various organizations and societies, making membership in the Ancient Craft a prerequisite for membership, with the result that in the public mind, there is great confusion as to just what constitutes legitimate Freema-Now all the Grand Masters so far observed this year, are friendly to the Chapter, Commandery, Council, and Scottish Rite, but they want the line drawn on all these other pseudo organizations who are claiming relationship, and which are bringing discredit upon the institution. Not a few Grand Masters came out boldly this year and asked for a declaration of Masonic rights to the end that a number of irrelevant organizations be completely divorced from their claim of Masonic relationship, and the integrity of Ancient Craft Masonry be clearly defined and set forth.

We heard this discussed at length at the Grand Masters' Conference of 1933, and the discussers got nowhere. Well, the truth is, there would be no attached troubles if Symbolic Freemasonry were satisfying in itself to its entire membership. British Masonry and Continental Masonry of Europe is more satisfying to its membership than ours, and as a result, we don't find such complaints there.

One of the evils of Masonic jurisprudence, we feel sure, is that of government by dispensation. Of this Brother Darrah says:

DISPENSATIONS

There is a growing conviction in a good many circles that we have just about reached the period when the dispensation habit should be dispensed with. What in the world is the use of establishing a law, and then giving some officer of the Grand Lodge the power to set aside that law? If the law is considered good enough to be enacted, then why not observe it? If it is considered a good law to have the petition for degrees lie over thirty days before action, then why should it be considered necessary to give the Grand Master the power to set this provision aside? If it is considered good practice to have each candidate pass a proficiency examination in open lodge then why should a Grand Master be given the power to set this requirement aside just because somebody is in a hurry; and so we can go on and cite the usual purposes for which the law is put into the discard? In many jurisdictions one of the most frequent dispensations granted is to allow lodges to attend church services in re-

galia. Why make a law that lodges shall not do this, and then have a Grand Master issue twenty-five or thirty permissions for There is neither reason nor sense in such a prothis purpose? cedure, and it would appear that the practice of granting dispensations should be halted. One can pick up the proceedings of any Grand Lodge, and find where the Grand Master has issued anywhere from one dozen to one hundred dispensations for various purposes. Of course most Grand Lodges require a fee for every dispensation granted, and sometimes these fees will run into a sum of substantial amount, but regardless of this there is a principle involved, and that principle relates to the integrity of Masonic law. It is believed that many Grand Masters would welcome the elimination of all dispensations for this purpose and that purpose, simply because the brethren of the craft know that the granting of dispensations is permissible. Once it becomes a fixed fact that a law is a law, and will not be set aside, brethren are going to rearrange their affairs and are going to conform to the law as it exists, and will not be continually asking for special favors.

THE DEBT

Because the years are few, I must be glad;
Because the silence is so near, I sing;
'Twere ill to quit an inn where I have had
Such bounteous fare, nor pay my reckoning.
I would not, from some gleaming parapet
Of Sirius or Vega, bend my gaze
On a remembered sparkle and regret
That from it thanklessly I went my ways
Up through the starry colonnades, nor found
Violets in any Paradise more blue
Than those that blossomed on my own waste ground,
Nor vespers sweeter than the robins knew.

Though Earth be but an outpost of delight, Heaven's wild frontier by tragedy beset, Only a Shakespeare may her gifts requite, Only a happy Raphael pay his debt. Yet I—to whom even as to those are given Cascading foam, emblazoned butterflies, The moon's pearl chariot through the massed clouds driven, And the divinity of loving eyes—
Would make my peace now with mine hostess Earth, Give and take pardon for all brief annoy, And toss her, far beneath my lodging's worth, Poor that I am, a coin of golden joy.

-KATHERINE LEE BATES.

INDIANA—1932

HIS HOBBY WAS THE ANCIENT CHARGES

This time the Grand Lodge of Indiana is presided over by Grand Master Ira. H. Church, who does not report having done much visiting but has a very interesting official address. He, like most Grand Masters, has a hobby. His hobby is referred to in the following:

I have no recommendation to offer as to new or additional legislation; however, I do have a suggestion to make with reference to the future; I hope we will keep in close touch with the ancient landmarks and ancient charges of Freemasonry and not permit any encroachments from any source and that we will keep free from any and all entanglements with all and every movement or organization. Our work is to teach the philosophy of Masonic living, and to do this will require all the time and effort of our lodges. Nothing will weaken Freemasonry more certainly than for Masonry to get entangled in outside affairs. I hope we shall attend to our own affairs and do that well.

Masonry seems to have digressed from fundamentals and become imbued with the commercial and social spirit of the age and many Worshipful Masters and Brethren have forgotten the true functions of Freemasonry. The fundamentals of Freemasonry have not been changed and the work of the lodge is to confer the degrees in an intelligent manner so that the candidate will be inspired to live a well rounded Masonic life, and when this is done in the lodge the officers of the lodge will find that the brethren will at once take more interest in Masonry.

It is the duty of the Worshipful Master to be a Masonic leader and to see that all the officers of his lodge perform the duties delegated to them by the Grand Lodge, the Constitution

and By-Laws of their own lodge, and to teach Masonry.

It is high time that we cease these excursions into outside affairs and that Masonry as set out in "The Charges of a Freemason extracted from the Ancient Records of Lodges Beyond Sea," be regularly brought to the attention of the Brethren throughout the state of Indiana for their Masonic instruction. These charges are:

I. Concerning God and Religion.

II. Of the Civil Magistrates, supreme and subordinate.

III. Of Lodges.

IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.V. Of the Management of the Craft in working.

VI. Of Behaviour:

1. In the lodge while Constituted.

2. After the lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.

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THEY SEEK NAMES AND ADDRESSES

The Grand Master notes that lodge rosters are used for illicit purposes, in the following:

Very clever approaches may be made to you from time to time to secure from you names and addresses of your Brethren by those who desire to use the same for private gain. Such use of our rosters is Masonically unlawful and should not be permitted. All requests of this kind made to me were denied. I deem the subject of sufficient importance to set out in full the general regulations and decisions covering the same.

We agree with him. We know. Scarcely a day passes that we are not asked for a list of the teachers or school officials in our system, for the same purposes. They want preferred lists for advertising and soliciting purposes; and Masonry offers such. We do not give out lists for such purposes. A certain candidate for a high office last spring asked our Grand Secretary for a list of Masons. He did not get it, but we are informed that he got the Shrine roster, and afterward sent out letters addressed to "Dear Brother Shriner". He did not get the office which he sought; but by some device did get another office, and has since been a pest and a thorn in the flesh. He who would mix up Masonry and business ought to get out of Masonry.

SOME FIGURES

In Indiana, as in other states, Masonry has suffered from suspensions:—2,696 of them for nonpayment of dues, against 2,254 raisings. Result: 2,294 net loss. Of the 555 lodges in Indiana, 388 have fewer than 200 members. Sixteen lodges have more than a thousand members.

APPENDAGES TO THE THIRD DEGREE

The Grand Lecturer, Worshipful Brother Ivory C. Tolle, is a good one and is doing good work in Indiana. He finds in a state like his all sorts of things. One paragraph from his address will illustrate this fact:

Reports occasionally come to me of innovations in the ritual by certain Lodges. These innovations generally are reported as being introduced into the second section of the Master Mason Degree and usually are reported as an added soliloquy or the introduction of prohibited music. Of course, such innovations are just reported to me and are not perpetrated when I am making official visitations. Officers know them to be illegal.

HOW SHOULD THE LODGE MEETING BE PLANNED?

While the Grand Master had declared that "the work of the lodge is to confer the degrees in an intelligent manner so that the candidate will be inspired to live a well rounded Masonic life", the Grand Lecturer takes a different view, as may be seen in the following extract from his report:

Because of the dearth of candidates for Freemasonry now, more time can be given by the officers to education of the craft. This time in the last few years has been given mostly in conferring degrees. Any additional craft instruction will prove to be beneficial.

We rightly guard our portals and admit none except those we think will bring credit to the institution. Then we ask members to sit year in and year out to witness the same ceremonies and listen to the same charges delivered often by the same persons. We do not give the brethren the Masonic instruction and enlightenment it is ours to give. They at heart are hungering for Masonic knowledge. So, in addition to the study of ritual and rules, as noted above, I recommend that Lodges take up the study of what Masonry is and means so that we may be able correctly to apply its meaning to everyday life, that it may shape and inspire us in action to the proper ends.

HOW MANY KINDS OF MASONS ARE THERE?

And we are constrained to remark that the Grand Lecturer seems to have stated the case very effectively. The Masonic Libraries Committee has some pungent comments also on the problem of Masonic Education. You cannot educate unless and until you know your pupil, as well as your subject. While many spellbinders who do not know real Masonry think themselves to be Masonic Educators without knowing what it is all about, there is also dense ignorance of the group who are supposed to receive Masonic Education. Here is a description of them which may help us in our studies:

1. The "Readers" constitute a very small group and from their natural inclinations as seekers of knowledge are attracted to Study Clubs, Traveling Libraries, Essay and Speakers' Contests, and are usually more regular in their attendance.

- 2. The "Non-Readers" are in the great majority and occasionally attend Lodge meetings but more especially are attracted to suppers, inspections, and especial occasions. They are, however, the backbone of the Fraternity and the ones to be reached in any and all matters along informational lines.
- 3. The "Workers" class also consist of a small group who attend every meeting, assist in the work and are ambitious, looking forward to being selected in the Official line.

This Grand Lodge has put before it a proposal to reduce the fees for the degrees to a total of twenty dollars, the bait being increased numbers of petitioners. We really don't think such a reduction would produce the expected increase. It was not adopted.

ANOTHER EXPOSÉ

A certain brother offers the following document, which is sent to the Jurisprudence Committee:

There is a condition existent in Indiana Blue Lodges that is and will have a damaging effect to our Fraternity if not corrected. I refer to those initiated as Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts being in possession of spurious Rituals, these having been loaned, given or recommended purchase of the same by which they get their work. I beg to submit the following Note to Sec. 113 of the General Regulations, to wit: that immediately following the work section of Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Degrees that the Master or Acting Master be mandated to instruct the candidate against the use of any written matter or to have in his possession any Ritual, spurious or otherwise, while he is an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft and inform him that the violation of which may prevent him from proceding further in Masonry.

This Committee did not look with favor on the proposed legislation, and it was not adopted. This exposé business is oftentimes grossly over-emphasized. We have never heard of an exposé that did any harm; but we have heard of some cases where the excitement of Masons about such did do harm—the Morgan case, for instance. This writer possesses several exposés; we saw one for the Scottish Rite lock, stock and barrel in a bookstore in Washington a few days ago. The best course is to ignore them and let them slip into innocuous desuetude. Agitation exaggerates their imagined value.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL VS. THE HOME

The brethren seem to be having financial problems; for it is voted to suspend all payments of installments on their pledge to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial for "at least two years or until such times as the pledge can be met without financially handicapping the operation of the Home." This carried with it a reduction of twenty cents in the per capita tax, if we mistake not, and is passed.

Reviewer Elmer F. Gay is again on the job and handling it well.

THE THINKER

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor
The seeker may find the thought,
The thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel.

The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with lusty blows,
But back of him stands the thinker,
The clear-eyed man who knows;
For into each plow or saber,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the brains of labor,
Which gives the work a soul.

Back of the motor's humming,
Back of the bells that sing,
Back of the hammer's drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them,
Watching through stress and strain,
There is the mind which plans them—
Back of the brawn, the brain.

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust,
But back of them stands the schemer,
The thinker who drives things through,
Back of the job—the dreamer
Who's making the dream come true.

-BERTON BRALEY.

IOWA-1932

MANY PAST GRANDS

The Grand Lodge of Iowa has sixteen living Past Grand Masters, eleven Past Senior Grand Wardens, fifteen Past Junior Grand Wardens, and 23 Past Grand Treasurers. The Deputy Grand Master is an appointive officer. This Grand Lodge has had in all its history, so far as we know, only three Grand Secretaries—the two Parvins, and the present incumbent, Bro. Charles C. Hunt. No appointive officer is "advanced"; none except the Grand Tyler is reappointed. The Junior Grand Warden is elected from the floor; and therefore the "line" is only three years long, as contrasted with nine years in North Carolina.

DISPENSATION REFUSED

Grand Master Charles S. Percival was asked to allow twelve lodges to take their charters to a central point in the county in which they were there located, and there to open and hold a celebration. He refused this permission. He declares that a member of a certain Martinsburg lodge died in Colorado and the body was shipped to Batavia and buried there with Masonic honors, Martinsburg not being notified of his death. He holds that Martinsburg lodge is not "legally bound to pay funeral expenses".

IMPROPER PICTURE

He holds that a "portrait in a Masonic Hall, displaying the Masonic sign [whatever that means] was not a proper ornament for the lodge room". It is further declared that the lodge displayed reluctance in obeying his order to remove the picture. Why would anybody ever want to display such a thing anywhere? Don't they pull some fool stunts about Masonic matters sometimes—as for instance that two-ball-and-a-cane thing that they sold as an alleged Masonic emblem some years ago. Happily, America has somewhat come of age in this matter of button Masonry of late, and come to realize that it is in good taste to leave off the buttons. The button era smacked of

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2 school of thought which held that you wore a button to tell the other fellow that you were a Mason so that he might give you some sort of preference because of that fact. Nowadays we have come to realize that this is not the true function of Masonry. You become a Mason to live Masonry, to practice Masonry, to exemplify Masonry; and it does not take a button to enable anybody to do those things. Moreover, when you remember these facts, you come to realize that all this yell about exposés is foolish piffle, too.

GRAND MASTER'S TOURS

This Grand Master had as his hobby "Fellowship Tours", of which he thus writes to lodges:

It is my earnest desire to meet a large proportion of the officers and members of the several Lodges of our jurisdiction dur-

ing my term of office as Grand Master.

I recognize that this purpose can be accomplished only by a systematic plan and the best of fraternal co-operation. We propose that a party representing this office and other active departments of our Grand Lodge shall make a succession of automobile trips during the coming months, that will enable us to come into contact with a large majority of our constituent Lodges and their officers.

I am, therefore, calling on the Masonic Service Committee to arrange a series of Fellowship Tours through the several sections of the State beginning in September, that we may call each day at as many Lodge Halls as can be conveniently visited en route to a union Fellowship Meeting each evening with some centrally located Lodge.

And accordingly there were five such tours, beginning with a conference on September 15; the first tour starting the next day, and ending with the close of the fifth tour on November 13. In them, 135 lodges were visited. Two complaints were heard universally; lack of attendance and work, and inability to collect dues. It seems to us that these three items interlock; no interest; no attendance; no candidates; no willingness to put out the coin of the realm. Lack of interest will drive off the candidates, will deplete the attendance and will make dues uncollectible.

"THE SOJOURNER PLAN"

Grand Master Johnson of New York found that eleven per cent of all members of the lodges of his state

resided outside New York state. From a fact like this came the "sojourner plan," which is here discussed:

Inasmuch as this stream of removal is a constant one and presents a very grave danger to Masonry, a plan was authorized whereby every brother removing from the community of his home lodge, will be helped to form Masonic contacts in the community of his new residence.

Immediately upon receipt of such notice, a letter is sent to each brother thus removing from the territory, giving him the name of the lodge in his vicinity and the name of its Master, with the suggestion that he visit the lodge and establish fraternal relations. A communication is also sent to the Master of that lodge, informing him of the presence in his community of this sojourning brother. The Grand Master of New York states that he feels this is a very forward step in Masonry, and if it should develop that other jurisdictions adopt the idea, New York will be only too glad to reciprocate by helping in every way possible.

For the past year, with the approval of our Grand Master, we have been cooperating with New York in this "Sojourner Plan." In too many cases a member moves to a city where he has no Masonic contacts—and makes none. His sole connection with Masonry is his annual payment of dues, and even this is apt to cease in time.

I therefore wrote to the Secretary of each of our lodges, calling attention to the matter, and asked them to advise me of any of their members moving to another jurisdiction so that I could ask the brethren in their new home to get in touch with them and make them realize that a Mason will find himself among friends and brothers wherever he goes.

A REAL MASONIC LIBRARY

The Grand Lodge of Iowa has a real library—an important Masonic library—a library of 41,000 volumes plus many pamphlets and an excellent museum. More important than mere numbers, it has been so catalogued that it is really available and usable. A library that is not available when and as needed, is worthless. This scribe set to work a few weeks ago to rework his little private library of six thousand volumes, and has to confess that until he did this work, he really didn't know what he had. Libraries are more used in a depression—why, we don't know. The Iowa library loaned two thousand books during the year. It is our conviction that the Masonic education will never come near to solu-

tion in North Carolina until there is an important Masonic library to run to.

THEY MISUSED THE MONEY

Here is a description of the financial condition of a lodge; no lodge is typical but this one is interesting:

We quote the following from correspondence of one of our largest lodges, which lodge asked for an extension of time in which to pay its Grand Lodge dues: "We have been called upon to pay more than three thousand dollars in taxes and upkeep on property which we foreclosed on, on outstanding loans which has made us a little short of the necessary amount to pay our dues, also the further fact that interest due us from certain other investments remains unpaid." This lodge states, and we know it to be a fact, that the lodge is in an excellent condition, with plenty of resources, but the fact remains that they used funds which belonged to the Grand Lodge to take care of taxes, etc., as listed above. How they could reconcile the fact that they had any right to use this money is more than your Committee can understand.

The fact is that according to the Code neither the Master nor any member of the lodge can spend any part of the lodge funds without proper action of the lodge authorizing the same. We think that the officers of the Constituent Lodges should have the welfare of the Institution so at heart that they would be very careful in spending money for anything that is not absolutely necessary.

Lodges have obligated themselves to pay moneys that they cannot raise, even as individuals have done the same thing. It is thus everywhere. Over-expansion of credit in the boom days has necessarily led to the tight days—of which this is one. All banks in the United States are closed as we write these lines.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE SAID ABOUT DUAL MEMBERSHIP

In this book is an analysis of the proposal of Dual Membership. Some of the objections here proposed are preposterous, many are highly exaggerated, and none seem to us real. For instance, the report declares solemnly that single Masonic membership, and NOT dual membership, is a landmark of Masonry. Since when? The Mother Grand Lodges of Great Britain according to this are guilty of innovation in practicing plural membership. This report goes on to say that "no one can serve two masters"—ergo, he should not belong to two

lodges. A momentous question is raised by the committee which says it is conceivable that the same Mason might vote one way in one of his lodges, and the opposite way in the other of his lodges. What do you know about that? It is to laugh. But here comes another: Suppose he held office in both lodges and on the strength of that went to Grand Lodge to vote from both;—he would have too many votes, it is charged. If he were an officer in two lodges and these lodges had a fuss, "what would be his duty?" is the climactic and defiant question hurled at Well, why wouldn't he be able to fix it up? there's a puzzler—If he belongs to two lodges and commits a Masonic offence, which lodge has jurisdiction? A Masonic infant could answer—the lodge which first took jurisdiction, admitting that it acted within its rights in doing so; if not within its rights, then there's no question before us.

THERE MIGHT BE TROUBLE ABOUT CHARITY

But here's a killer; if a dual membership man needs charity, to which lodge belongs the duty of offering charity to the needy member? Well, to what lodge belongs the duty of offering Masonic charity anyhow? We had always thought that there would be no need to haggle about that: the lodge which finds a Mason in need should assist him, and be glad of the opportunity. But it is objected next that permitting dual membership would require revision of the Masonic law of Iowa so "as to be consistent with the laws of other Grand Jurisdictions". Isn't that the limit? Since when did any Grand Lodge have to write its laws any other way than as it pleased —whether it practiced plural, dual or single membership. Pennsylvania and the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is a shining example. The climax of the objections comes when the committee alleges that to permit dual membership would destroy the doctrine "that all men are equal". In the name of high Heaven, what can do more than the annexed degrees to bring that inequality to pass, if it were going to come with a brood of iniquities under its wing?

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But the committee reported adversely to the principle of dual membership, and killed it. We have nothing to say about the deed, but the unsportsmanlike manner of killing the game doesn't appeal to us. We have found more convincing arguments against it.

The Reviews are again by that delightful Reviewer, Brother Louis Block. We should like to quote at length, but may not this time.

FOR GOD SO LOVED THE WORLD

"For God so loved the world"—nor you, nor me, Nor any favored few; Nor any numbers, if but numbers be The world within our view.

Who loves the rose may find each petal fair, And count them one by one, Yet is the total like and beauty there A something not undone.

Who builds a house builds more than wood on wood, Builds more than room with room; Nor day by day can tell the total mood, The hearth's consummate bloom.

No wind-blown sand hill of dissevered souls, No riven mine, or thine, This world that with the cosmic rhythm rolls, This unity divine.

Nor any fragmentary love enfolds One sprout of life unfurled; But all with all in one communion holds, For God so loved—the world.

-ROBERT WHITAKER.

KANSAS—1932

THE TRIALS OF DEPRESSION WERE GOOD FOR US

Grand Secretary Elmer F. Strain, as he begins his report, offers a suggestion which we think is well worth using as a measure of efficiency. It is found in the following:

From an ethical standpoint the year 1931 was a good one for Masonry. Its trials tested our faith. The need of many brethren has given opportunity for practical charity. The strain of unparallelled conditions found relief in the fellowship of the Distress, discouragement and depression have been turned about by wise counsel, encouragement and help from the strong. The sorrow or the success of one has been the concern of all. Surely there is today a fuller realization that all men are brethren. The lack of the usual amount of work gave needed opportunity for study of the principles and ground work of Masonry; for consideration of the pertinent question, "from whence came you and whither are you traveling;" for refreshing our memory with the beautiful and symbolic language of the Order; acquiring a greater knowledge of our Laws and Landmarks; and tuning our hearts and wills to its tenets.

MASONIC SPIRIT STILL STRONG

In a time of stress such as the present, Masonry is severely tried. Either it proves its worth and its importance, or it is on the road to oblivion. The "fellowship of the fraternity" is showing itself. Even though we find unparallelled numbers of our members dropping out via the suspension route, yet the inner spirit seems to this writer to be growing better. It looks to us like it is not nearly so difficult to get good attendance as it has been; and the fellows are alive, ready to discover more about Freemasonry. If we were not busy at this typewriter this evening we should be attending lodge in a neighboring town, where a Mason from Virginia is talking to a good crowd in the lodge about a subject relating to the ethical phases of Masonry. Last evening we watched a small lodge arranging for a visit from the Orphanage Singing class, and with an evening of rehearsal before it. The attendance was about 33 per cent of KANSAS 83

the whole membership of the lodge (some were visitors, of course, but a third of the lodge live more than a hundred miles away). We are of the opinion that in a spiritual way, Masonry is distinctly on the upgrade. On an intellectual level, it is fertile soil, and in spots ready for Masonic cultivation. We believe the time has come when we should build from within; find philosophy, activity, contacts, which will be satisfying to all Masons, each in his own way, and note the change in the situation.

TROUBLE ABOUT CARELESSNESS IN CHARITY

The official address of Grand Master J. Forrest Ayres is mostly a document of routine matters. In it, however, we discover a few things that challenge our particular sort of Masonic mind. Here is one of them:

MASONIC CHARITY

Several times in the immediate past some of our lodges, as well as our Grand Masters, have been embarrassed as a result of giving unlimited authority in the care of sick or indigent brethren. The extension of this virtue is to be desired and encouraged but when authority is given to another lodge, and particularly in a foreign jurisdiction, the lodge should fix a limit within their ability. The language used, whether letter or telegram, should be sufficiently explicit that there may be no misunderstanding. Imperative cases can always be met by a minimum sum while the particulars are being developed.

An additional source of annoyance, which has increased with the growth of automobile travel, is the check artist. All sorts of paper is offered by those who claim membership in the Fraternity and have cards to show for their alleged good standing. The more urgent the case, the more likely that the check will be returned marked "no funds." Our brethren are urged to make a thorough investigation, wiring the brother's lodge if desirable before endorsing or cashing checks. Receipts for dues are not necessarily proper guarantees. Unless a lodge will guarantee the brother's good faith, it is an indication that the request should be denied.

Elsewhere we have remarked that the looseness with which things Masonic are handled, is a crime. A member of A lodge, North Carolina, is sick unto death in the home town of B lodge, California. B lodge wires A lodge asking what to do about it. Some officer of A lodge wires back request to take good care of him—just that. Now the standard of expenditure in A lodge

is such that twenty five dollars would look big; while the standards of living and expenditure about B lodge are such that "take good care of him" means expenditures in the hundreds. They "take good care of him," and in the course of human events he dies and ere long a bill goes to the old lodge for hospitalization, funeral expense and the like, which is modest in the California town but is big enough to make them faint in the North Carolina lodge. They have never had that much money at one time. They can't pay, and say so. Trouble ensues; some letter writing between Grand Lodges; and there is a case of what those Grand Masters' Conferences call "interjurisdictional relief," which is settled amid much grumbling after about five years.

And that check artist—how many of him there are! They are able to get away with almost all sorts of swindles and rackets. It seems necessary for all Masons to become "hardboiled" about these check fellows, as well as those others who under the cloak of Masonry have something to sell. A pretty girl paid us a visit some weeks ago with something to sell, and casually brought in Eastern Star connections. A man had something to sell and he had something to tell us about Masonry. But men who have offices in the courthouse are not so much pestered as those elsewhere, and we miss the most of this ilk. We have reason to believe that many good Masons are "worked" by these men and never say anything about it—and that the losses run away up into big figures.

SOME HAVE JOINED FOR WHAT THEY COULD GET OUT OF IT

The Grand Master next notices how Masonry is
"worked" to get accommodations for old age. Here is the
story:

Many of the Home problems are attributable to laxness on the part of the lodge in investigating conditions of the applicant. For example, in one instance this year an applicant for the Home was taken into the lodge at the age of 70, became indigent at the age of 75, and applied for admission to the Home just within the lawful limit of five years. In my judgment if an applicant for Masonry does not form a good opinion of the fraternity prior to reaching the age of sixty years, a very careful investigation

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should be made into his mental, physical and financial conditions before giving his petition favorable consideration and perhaps we should cast a critical eye a few years younger than this.

For further light, read the California write-up in this report. This Grand Master has better stated the case than anybody else whom we have known—"if an applicant for Masonry does not form a good opinion of the fraternity prior to reaching the age of sixty years, a very careful investigation should be made;" there should be special procedure for these older candidates. In addition to financial considerations, they are not often susceptible to any known processes of Masonic instruction or other assimilation of real and genuine ancient craft Masonry.

THEY CAN SUSPEND ONLY ON ONE DATE EACH YEAR

Kansas has a peculiar law about suspensions for n. p. d.; in that Grand Lodge, no person can be suspended for this cause at any other time than the Annual Communication of the Lodge, and we seem to remember that it cannot be done then unless certain preliminary steps have been taken at the proper time. And some of the lodges seem to find it difficult to get used to this "closed season" business, if we remember rightly the number of lodges which have in the past few years been "bawled out" for violating the law.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Should Lodge secretaries be bonded? Not unless they are also to be audited. We believe they should be audited also, at regular intervals. We find the Grand Secretary reporting to the Grand Lodge of Kansas that if the bond premiums had been saved and invested, and against these charged the losses thereunder, there would be a "handsome surplus." The same would be the normal experience with fire insurance. But when the exceptional case comes, the protection paid for looks mighty good—and it does come, as Alabama can tell you today.

DWINDLING NUMBERS

Evidently the Annual Meeting of each of the 449 lodges in Kansas is this year a busy occasion, for the

book records that there were 3,000 suspensions, which would be an average of six and a fraction suspensions per lodge—and that meeting was the only open season for suspensions. They suspended nearly twice as many as were raised, three times as many as die, and some seven times as many as were restored. Does that mean that one in seven of those restored is reinstated? The net loss is 2,090.

MANY APPLIED

The year's work had some puzzles for Grand Secretary-Emeritus-Fraternal Correspondent Albert K. Wilson: He had requests to pass on for the recognition of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of Roumania; three of the recently formed Grand Lodges of Brazil; Czechoslovakia: Jugo-Slavia; the key Grand Lodge of Hamburg of the Humanitarian group of Germany; the Dominican Republic; and the Grand Lodge of Puerto, of Mexico. This is a nice lot of items to be unscrambled; and what with writing the Kansas history and reading the proceedings of all sorts of Masonic bodies and writing reviews thereof, the Fraternal Correspondent just didn't have the opportunity to dig up the inside facts about all of these widely different things, and to all the same deaf ear was turned.

He has our sympathy. We have studied these matters as a sort of specialist with the aid of specialists for ten years, and we get puzzled not a little bit quite often. For instance, we are just now wanting some authentic information concerning some Mexican problems, and don't know where to get it except by a couple of months of investigation on the ground.

DISAGREEMENT ENDED: FRATERNAL RELATIONS RESTORED

One of the outstanding items of interest in this book is a page referring to New Hampshire. Ten years ago a member of a Kansas lodge applied to a New Hampshire lodge for the privilege of visiting said lodge. New Hampshire required that the visitor show a diploma, or Grand Lodge certificate, in order to visit, and declared that visitation in New Hampshire was not a right but

a privilege anyhow. Kansas issued no such diploma at all. The young man was not admitted as a visitor; his father told the Grand Secretary of Kansas what had happened, and the Grand Master reported it to the Grand Lodge. Fraternal relations were duly severed between the two Grand Lodges. This year of Grace 1932, we find the following in the Kansas book:

M. W. Elrick C. Cole addressed the M. W. Grand Lodge upon the subject of our relations with the Grand Jurisdiction of New Hampshire.

He stressed, particularly and eloquently, the efforts of all the great powers of the world to outlaw war and insure peace. Due credit was paid to the diplomats and statesmen of the great nations for their faithful and partially successful labors in seeking a formula which might be just and acceptable to nations with different interests. The pleasure expressed by the speaker in the accomplishments of this great group was heartily reciprocated by every brother present. A tribute, almost poetic, was paid to the broad prairies and fertile fields which make up the great state of Kansas. He compared our citizenship with these broad plains in the breadth and depth of their character as they had come through difficulties to the stars.

The occasion for the break in fraternal relations was briefly outlined. An appeal was made that this situation might have that broad consideration for which our people are noted, and that this year, when the United States of America particularly, and the world generally, are honoring one of our great characters,

may find these differences fully and fairly adjusted.

And the New Hampshire version of what happened is as follows:

Reduced to its simplest terms, the Grand Lodge of Kansas denied the right of this Grand Lodge to set up its own regulations for visitations to our Lodges; in other words, Kansas claimed in effect that Masonic visitation is a right and not a fraternal courtesy.

To many of us who at that time had not given much thought to Masonic jurisprudence or to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges in their own jurisdictions, it all seemed very unfortunate, and somehow foreign to our fundamental teaching of Brotherly Love.

When I became Grand Master, it was one of my ardent desires to see these two fine jurisdictions again clasp hands in fraternal brotherhood, so that this Grand Lodge might be living in peace and harmony with every other Grand Lodge in this our common country.

Of course as Kansas had gone from our embrace of her own free will and accord, as she had a perfect right to do, we as a

Grand Lodge could do nothing but wait for that day when her heart would lead her back to the brethren who still loved her and mourned her departure.

But while our Grand Lodge could do nothing but wait, mutual friends have been exercising their good offices all these years, and at Philadelphia last October Most Worshipful Brother J. Forrest Ayres, then Grand Master of Kansas, and your now Grand Master, could find no reason why we should not clasp each other's hand as brethren and fraternize together. We had delightful communion together, and I hope the personal friendship then made contributed something to the happy outcome.

It gives me unbounded pleasure to announce to this Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of Kansas at its annual communication held in February voted unanimously and without conditions of any kind to resume fraternal relations with us, and to ask for an exchange of Grand Representatives. Nothing has occurred during the year which has given me greater pleasure and satisfaction, and I know that you all share this pleasure with me.

Then the Grand Master of New Hampshire told his Grand Lodge that the requirement to produce a diploma was not justified: Some Grand Lodges do not know what "diplomas" are. He recommends a special committee to study the matter. And—remarkable to relate, New Hampshire directs its Grand Master to go to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. which is enough to make us faint, when we remember what it cost those thrifty New Hampshire Yankees to send him on that junket-trip. We are already in possession of an idea: we are going to recommend that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina sever relations with the Philippine Islands, Hamburg and Chile, so that they'll have to send this scribe all around the world to get things straight again.

REQUEST TO VISIT DENIED

When this scribe was a student in Columbia University he was turned down one night when he applied for the privilege of visiting a lodge in New York and didn't have a diploma. We wired for the diploma next day and used it many times thereafter. North Carolina issued them but you had to pay Grand Secretary Drewry for the thing. The privilege of visitation is not a right in North Carolina: to visit you have got to do certain pre-

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liminary things, and thereafter if any member raises an objecting voice, you are courteously told that the lodge is sorry but it can't be done; you have no rights save and except the right to ask to be allowed to visit. When we were studying in Harvard, we applied for the right to visit a Cambridge, Mass., lodge, but were courteously denied that right. Soon afterward we were invited to pay a visit, and to confer a degree a la North Carolina, in the same lodge. In passing we may say that those people around Boston were the most courteous people that we have ever mingled with.

——The last note that we have made about the Kansas book is "Reviews; A. K. W." Yes, "A. K. W", being none other than friend Wilson, is again the writer, and going at it vigorously. Read the following from the "Foreword":

Lodges with a membership of 2,000 or more will scarcely ever have more than a score of members present at their Stated Communications; indeed, in the rooms adjoining the Lodge you will frequently find more members engaged in card playing or smoking than you will find in the Lodge. The announcement of an evening meal will bring out a fairly good number, but when it is finished, many vanish, leaving but a few of the faithful to look after the interests of the Lodge. Is this not a reflex of the twaddling sentiment rampant preceding and during the late World War? Young men were solicited either directly or indirectly; were made to believe that membership in the Masonic fraternity would be of great advantage to them on the battle field; Grand Masters granted almost unlimited authority to the Masters of lodges to waive the statutory time for receiving and acting upon petitions and eliminating the time between the conferring of degrees. Prior to this time special dispensations were practically unknown and Grand Masters would almost apologize, in submitting their annual addresses, for having exercised this authority. Finally the practice became so common that some of them did not consider it of sufficient importance to even report the facts to the Grand Lodge. The Work in many lodges was greatly slighted and the Lectures were entirely omitted. fore, almost countless members were turned loose as Masons without knowing how they got there. All of this has had much to do in lessening the desire of officers to become proficient and well qualified lodge workers. Dignity has become almost a lost art and this was emphasized when a short time ago a Grand Master asked if it were necessary to wear a high silk hat and the regulation black attire at the Annual Communication of the

Grand Lodge. When one who has been elevated to the highest office within the gift of the Craft can even for a moment forget the dignity due the office and question what he should wear on an official occasion, can you be surprised that the officers of a lodge would be attired in business suits of every color on the occasion of an official visit from the Grand Master? Recently this very thing happened, as a Grand Master made an official visit to a lodge, dressed in an ordinary every-day business suit and without a hat. This grotesque spectacle was moreover enhanced by the Lodge officers being likewise attired, thereby showing him no more respect than he showed the fraternity. In the lodge room today it is almost the universal custom to address brethren by their given names instead of by the commonly accepted title of Brother.

TESTIMONY

My garden bears testimony to divinity; I sow the seed, itself a mystery; Invoke the graces of the sun; Implore the ministry Of the rain; and yet, when this is done, It is God Who thrusts up Through the imprisoning clod Miracles of emerald leaf and radiant bloom, Fashioned of fabrics from a heavenly loom. Surely none but God can, Within a seed's pin-point of space, Pack a blue-print of the cosmos' swaying grace, Or, from a dry brown root release The phlox in all its still white peace. He hangs the rose upon the thorn, And lifts the lily's samite cup Brimmed with the dewy nectar of the morn. It is God alone, knowing infinity, May be so prodigal of beauty That he gives to the errant winds the poppy And the rose, or yields to winter's devastating hold Autumn's arabesques of flame and gold.

-EVA MOAD TURNER.

KENTUCKY-1931

It's not often that you can't stir up something in Kentucky; Grand Secretary Fred Hardwick sees to it that the book is distinctly readable, even though he will have to admit that those greenish yellowish-brown pictures which he puts into his book sort of give it an uncanny set-off, so that Druggist-Grand Master John X. Taylor looks a bit ghostly as he peers at us from behind some horn spectacles in the frontispiece.

THEY STOLE HIS JEWEL

Well, to start with, somebody stole the Grand Master's jewel—yes, sir, it was in his bag and in his residence, and the thieves just toted the thing away and it has not been heard of since. Useful to the thieves, wasn't it? Maybe they thought the gold showing on its surface was solid?

WHAT ABOUT CATHOLICS, DANCES AND SO FORTH?

Then the Grand Master tells us that a Roman Catholic man wanted to present a petition for the degrees; that is, the lodge wrote to the Grand Master to know whether the petition of a Roman Catholic could be re-He advised the lodge, of course, that a man's "political or religious views—do not disqualify him—if he is all right otherwise—." His notions of dispensations did not seem always to please some of the One time, a lodge wanted a dispensation to hold a dance in a lodge room. He not only disapproved The Jurispruof it, but issued an edict forbidding it. dence Committee recommends that this edict be set We don't like the idea of having aside, which is done. dances in a lodge hall, and our sympathies are with Some jurisdictions formally dedicate the Grand Master. lodge halls to Freemasonry and thereafter show real respect for them. We could wish that this were universal, rather than leave such things to "local lodges to conduct—according to their own conscience." is evidence that some lodges have no conscience-else

why do Grand Masters lay down the ultimatum, "Do as directed before a specified date or your charter will be arrested?" Why have numbers of our Grand Masters actually arrested charters on account of fool things done

in lodges? We could cite book and page.

There was friction at the Home for Old People; a report from a Committee puts all the soiled linen before the eyes of the curious reader of the Proceedings. The Committee recommends that the Directors of the Home fire the superintendent, and that's in the book too. We do not find any record of such action. The whole mess should have been kept off the printed page. Many of these guests were doubtless sick of body as of mind, querulous and irritable, nor able nor willing to be governed by reason. If some of them weren't like that, they would not have been our guests there.

CHECK FOR A THOUSAND

They are very generous with Grand Master John X. Taylor; there was passed a vote to give him an expense check for a thousand dollars without receiving from him any itemized statement of his expenses. And Kentucky hasn't any lodges in China, Chile, Alaska or the Canal Zone, not to mention Syria, either. Our hat goes off to Reviewer William W. Clarke—one of the youngest and one of the oldest in the country; and of course, still going strong.

KENTUCKY—1932

THE ROUND TABLE STARTED SOMETHING IT COULDN'T FINISH

We are so fortunate as to have a second volume from Kentucky this year; fortunate because this book concludes some matters only just begun in the 1931 book. For instance, some more matters come to light concerning the kicks printed in last year's book about the way in which the Masonic Home at Louisville was being operated. It turned out to be a sort of complicated matter. Under the head of "Protests", the Grand Master brings attention to the existence of a certain organization self-

styled the "Blue Lodges Round Table of Jefferson County." Three lodges adopted resolutions condemning "certain activities" of this organization. The Grand Master takes the matter up with persons connected with the "Round Table Association:" and it appears that one Bro. Zeiser is a spokesman for the group. They want to argue the matter when he directs cessation of activities properly belonging to lodges. He replies that he is not minded to enter "into controversy" with the organization, and reiterates his insistence that it "remain within the proper bounds." The Round Table defied him, and called a mass meeting for the night preceding the opening of Grand Lodge, inviting delegates to Grand Lodge. has announced that it is going to press its activities. The Grand Master declares this to be "a flagrant case of wilful insubordination." In course of time, the committee on Distribution of Grand Master's Address performs its duties, referring the usual "so much ases" to the various committees and with the residual "that the remainder be approved;" since the matter of the "Round Table Association" was not specifically or by inference referred. it was approved. Here came the first case where blood was drawn. The same Brother Zeiser moved that this matter be referred to a special committee, including "the motives for which it was organized and the criticism made against it." The motion was lost.

CHARGES DISMISSED: ZEISER OBJECTS

Here the picture changes. On page 136 begins a report by the "Committee on Our Homes." This is a spirited and very vigorous report. In seven pages it disposes of certain other matters, and goes to the "Charges." On page 151 we find the declaration that "no charge made by the Round Table or by anyone else has been sustained." All officials under charges "be and the same are exonerated and are acquitted, and we commend them—as faithful servants of the fraternity who are doing a great work in building manhood and womanhood." It is further recommended that the officials "remain;" that "charges against them be dismissed," and so

forth. Then the same aforesaid Brother Zeiser, of Lodge No. 750, moved that all of the report "be not concurred in and that I be given an opportunity to state my objections to this report." This was "lost," and the report of the committee on Our Homes was adopted.

END OF THE ROUND TABLE

This of course does not end the matter. The Committee on Jurisprudence reviews the case and declares that the "Blue Lodges Round Table of Jefferson County" has been protested by certain lodges as, among other things, "sitting in judgment on the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and subsidiary activities under its control."—"Possibly the Grand Master was somewhat in error in recognizing the aforesaid Round Table Association"—but he did it in the hope that his letter would restore peace. Then the committee sums up, declaring that what was done amounted to—

manifesting their disregard by expressions of approbation and approval of the acts of the Round Table, thus utterly disregarding the edict of the Grand Master, and bringing the controversy between them and the Grand Master to a definite crisis, thereby raising the distinct and clear cut issue as to whether the Grand Lodge is the Sovereign and final judge of Masonic conduct.

There can be no question but that the letters, minutes and resolutions reported to your Grand Master constitute a flagrant, emphatic act of insubordination and contumacy, a situation that must be squarely met and on which there can be no compromise. We are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in its Sovereign capacity and the subordinate Lodges acting under its authority, constitute all the influences of symbolic Masonry this Grand Jurisdiction requires, and we recommend that the aforesaid Blue Lodges Round Table be dissolved, forbidden, and interdicted, and all Lodges and Masons owing allegiance to this Grand Body, be, and are hereby, forbidden further membership or association with the aforesaid Blue Lodges Round Table Association.

THE EMPLOYEES GOT TOLD A PLENTY

Of the charges against the superintendent of the Home, the committee in charge began by laying down the foundation that "the important thing to be considered is the welfare of the children and widows." It is stated that under former management the children were kept under ironclad rules, "never allowed to talk while

at meals. The children went under the stigma of a uniform—aprons and overalls exactly alike, shoes equally straight, undergarments that even the children would not wear," nonclassified school and other "institutionalized" matters which we who knew such institutions in the days twenty-five years ago were fully familiar with. The new superintendent changed all these things—humanized, de-institutionalized, the Masonic Home. It is declared that somebody has been stirring up insubordination among the employees—read this:

Cooperation. There is no cooperation between Brother Morris and the other employees of the Home. The employees seem to somehow or other have had the impression that Brother Morris had to cooperate with them, whereas it is just the other way around. The employees should cooperate with Brother Morris. The Board put him in charge of this Home. He is the Superintendent and other employees should take orders from him and show a desire to cooperate with him. As a matter of fact some of the employees got the idea that the Home was being run for their own special benefit and the Board had to call them together and inform them that the Home was being run for the benefit of the children and the widows and not for theirs and that they must cooperate with Brother Morris.

Thank God for the humanness of the following in the report:

It is said that Brother Morris allows the girls to sit on the arm of his chair and when coming out of the dining hall he puts his arms around them, many persons being around when this happened. We see no objections to this conduct on the part of Brother Morris. Many of these children never knew their father at all or have forgotten him. The Superintendent is the only "father" many of them know. We have observed the very evident affection they seem to have for him and we noticed with pleasure the way many called him "Daddy Jim" with evident delight on their part and every show of interest and affection on his. Matrons have resented his going to the child directly and seem to think this a cause for complaint.

Somebody charged that the superintendent had whipped a child. To this, it is replied that "former superintendents paddled children—and future superintendents will paddle them." Creasy Proctor will take notice.

MASONIC SLACKERS

Here is a serious indictment—that employees who were Masons seemed to be most insubordinate, worth-

less or lazy, evidently feeling that some force would keep them in their jobs anyhow. We hope all such will be dismissed forthwith. The disposition of the matter includes the following:

We are impressed throughout the complainant's testimony with the fact that those employees who are Masons seem to be laboring under the idea that that fact gave them the right to loaf on the job—that because thereof they could disobey orders—that they did not have to keep up their duties and when they fell down in the performance of those duties the Superintendent had no authority to make them work overtime or to deprive them of their time off—that all they would have to do would be to lay down on the job and prefer charges—bring the matter before the Grand Lodge and immediately the Grand Lodge would discharge the Superintendent. Some of the employees who are Masons were under the impression that the Home was being run for their benefit without regard to the children, the widows, the ideal established by the Board or anything else save their own selfish aims. The same thing is true of some of the matrons.

THEY SAID HE SWORE

And it is charged that the superintendent was a drinker and swearing man. This charge received only five lines altogether, first the declaration that the charges were unsupported, and last the statement, "we do not think he does" smell of whiskey constantly and swear on all occasions.

EXCELLENT HANDLING

We have dwelt on this at length because we greatly admire the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. It faced the issue squarely and settled it unequivocally—and it did not permit any bickering about these matters on the floor of the Grand Lodge. It took the position that it had a superintendent to care for the souls and bodies of children and old people; that he was responsible for the institution, its policies and its personnel; that it was going to find out whether he was worthy of his trust, and if he was not, it was going to displace him; if he was, it was going to back him up to the limit and the limit was getting rid of all influences which were aimed at undermining the institution—either inside or outside. And it did. We'll tell the world it did; nobody can have

the least doubt about it. It proclaims to the world that it wants human kindness and common sense in its Masonic Homes, and is going to let its expert put them there and not permit any meddling. It was right. The committee who signed that report was composed of sixteen of the outstanding Masons of Kentucky. It went to the Homes without previous notice and stayed on the ground until the members got the "low down" on the matter. God be praised for their wisdom.

ALL OFFICERS, NO PRIVATES

Now for some other matters. Grand Master Landberg, presiding, is an ex-soldier who holds a commission as a Captain of Engineers in the R. O. T. C., and a Colonel on the Governor's staff. For that matter, Fred Hardwick is a colonel also;—and by-the-way, if we mistake not, Grand Secretary Lew Smith is an admiral in the Nebraska navy, or something like that. Bro. Landberg was raised in 1918, elected W. M. in 1926 for the first time, and became Grand Master five years later. It takes half a page to name the things he was an officer of at the moment that he became Grand Master, so we infer that he is all energy.

He was asked to grant dispensations to permit lodges to send out begging letters in the interest of sundry members in destitute circumstances, one such case being where a lodge lost its all in a fire. He says somebody was trying to peddle "unauthorized rituals",—i. e. exposés; but not a ripple was stirred by the fact.

NO PAY-NO REINSTATEMENT

Several years ago a high-pressure campaign for pledges for the new Home was put on. Some half-million dollars were pledged, but two-thirds of the membership seem not to have pledged. An assessment of twenty dollars per member was levied, payable in four years. Credit for pledges of twenty dollars or more on the assessment was given, and vice versa. Thousands of Kentuckians who refused to pay twenty dollars in four years to the Home for Orphans and Aged were suspended. Now the question is of course asked, "Can they be reinstated

without the payment of pledges?" It is ruled that they cannot. Thus the brother who paid his part is protected.

THEY DIDN'T BITE AT THIS

The National Fraternal Group asked the Grand Master to line Kentucky up with its crowd, but the Grand Master refused. We quote the whole matter, title and all:

NO OUTSIDE ALLIANCES

Early this year we were asked to become interested in and lend our moral support to an organization known as the National Fraternal Group, whose purpose was to organize for united action in matters of great national importance. This I took to include matters political.

I informed the chairman that because of the provisions of our Constitution and the practices of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as established by its procedure in the past, I found it impossible to commit the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in this instance.

RECOGNIZING SOME MORE GRAND LODGES

Present was Past Grand Master John H. Cowles. was called on to describe some of his experiences, which He presented a resolution "that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has a strong sentiment for the ideal of a Universal Masonry and desires to have relations of friendship and brotherhood with all regular Grand Powers of Symbolic Masonry in the world"; and that a long list of Grand Lodges be recognized. In this list are many which North Carolina already recognizes, and some new ones which we have not yet recognized—the Grand Lodges of Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, the Grand Orient of Uruguay and the old Grand Lodge Valle de Mexi-The first three or four of these are so new that we feel safer to wait until they have shown their dogma, law and attitude by their works. We believe no Grand Lodge should be recognized until it has had a reasonable time to prove itself, no matter how correct its declarations and its constitutions. Two years is not enough for such an organization to get settled down to prove itself.

Fraternal Correspondent William W. Clarke was not present. We greet him and are glad to write our testimonial to his faithfulness through many years.

LOUISIANA—1932

VISIT MANY: REMARKS LONG

If you want to see Masonry of a different sort, read the Louisiana book—for multifarious manifestations of Masonry in many ramifications, it's a regular variety show. Here, for instance, is Grand Master Ernest E. Sykes telling us to start with, that he visited about 140 lodges, "over 90 being in the country". And he didn't go to these meetings to do degree work; it is recorded that "at only one time was there a degree conferred"; never missed an appointment; never in all that list did the brethren walk out on him "although my remarks in some cases have been rather long". What a record, what a confession!

REGULAR LODGE MEETINGS ON SUNDAY

Then come the "decisions"; the Louisiana book is full of them always. The list here is short compared with that of previous years, only 47. Number seven is to the effect that it is not contrary to Masonic law to confer degrees at a special meeting on Sunday "on account of a brother in bad health; father of candidate cannot attend night communications". He does not think it should "become a regular practice". It is not left thus. The Jurisprudence Committee adds that "quite a number of our lodges hold their regular meetings on Sunday"; should be "left to sound discretion of lodges". All of which is contrary to the common law of Masonry.

MORE DECISIONS

But they get strict when it comes to a man's ancestry and birth; and it is ruled that a man who is illegitimate, but whose mother later "married a Mason who knew of the case" is not to be accepted as a candidate for the Masonic degrees. Then they have a lodge, Germania No. 46, which wants to christen a child while the lodge is at refreshments in the lodge room. He finds no precedent permitting same, but "would be agreeable to permit ceremony in lodge hall after lodge had closed".

CATHOLIC PARENTAGE

Then there is a case of "the one who takes the contents of the box of assistance". It is asked whether he can be "compelled to disclose to the Master the name of the beneficiary"; and is ruled that the Master can demand, require and Masonically obtain such information; if not, he is not Master of his lodge". One Debach, No. 277, wants to know whether a member is justified in casting a negative ballot because applicant is of Catholic parents, although he does not attend Catholic church". Answer: "A brother should not oppose an applicant for this cause"; "if it were (a bar) a large percent of our membership would not be with us".

A LODGE CAN CONFER DEGREES WITH FOUR MEMBERS PRESENT

Here's a new one in Masonic law in this time and country: certain lodges open with four members and four visitors, or with six members and two visitors. Asked for a ruling, the Grand Master declared, "I believe the proceeding regular". When the jurisprudence committee dissented, a resolution was duly passed as follows:

RESOLVED, by the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, that when seven Master Masons are present, three of whom must be members of the Lodge, it shall be legal to confer any one of the three degrees.

So they aren't troubled so much about that old friend, "the quorum" in Louisiana as they are in North Carolina.

"PERFECT YOUTH" MODIFICATIONS

He held that a man with his left thumb off was eligible to receive the degrees but the man with the right thumb off was ineligible; that a man with four fingers off the left hand is eligible but that right thumb comes in for a fine distinction. He holds that a man with the right thumb off at the first joint is eligible, but another with right thumb off at the second joint is ineligible. That old seafaring man-emergency case matter didn't register with him; he refused a dispensation to hurry up work for one such, and declared. "I do not believe in such hurry; he

could not absorb or retain the work given this way. If he has waited years, then let him wait a few weeks. If they really want our degrees they will wait our pleasure". But—What about the lodge that wants some ready cash that it sees protruding from his pocket? You can't control that, you know.

JOINT INSTALLATION ON SUNDAY

And you fellows who eschew all contacts between lodges and Eastern Star; here's joint installation of officers with Eastern Star approved several times—and what's more, sometimes in public! But when a certain lodge wanted to install officers in public on Sunday, he had to raise a mild kick before he agreed, as follows:

52. December 24, Franklinton, No. 101, asked for dispensation to install officers publicly Sunday, December 27. I am not in favor of public display. I fail to see where it does good and I think detracts from the dignity and history of the Order. However, having been the custom in the past, and if the lodge, as such, approves the request, dispensation is given for the occasion.

And in another case, a certain Mackey lodge suspended its Treasurer for nonpayment of dues, and he had to grant a dispensation to elect and install a new Treasurer!

A GAS STORY

The gas line to the Masonic Home sprung a leak, and the bill for gas ran to \$600 a month. "Something had to be done", the Grand Master declared. And don't kid yourself into believing that it was not done; the Grand Senior Warden, W. D. Haas, juggled the Highway Commission into taking over the public road in which the line lay, and kidded the State Highway Commissions into believing they wanted the gas line moved. Of course, they had to move it at their own expense. So Bro. Haas, G. S. W., very nonchalantly suggested that it would be cheaper to the S. H. C. to build a NEW gas line than to move the old one, and it was accordingly so done; a 4-inch gas line at the expense of the state, "painted and wrapped"—cost to the state, \$9,000; to the Home, "a few hundred dollars" for the services of an expert "loaned by the Standard

Pipe Line Co." Nice business, isn't it—pays to have a few Scotchmen with political pulls like Bro. Haas, on the inside. Gas bill jumped down at once to \$172.00 for December. We suppose this is a vast saving as compared with \$600.00; but it still looks like big gas money for one month to this scribe at a time when the President has closed all banks and five dollar bills look like fortunes.

THE N. O. TEMPLE

They have got a big, new Masonic Temple in New Orleans, which looks at this time like a great big white elephant on their hands. They can't rent all the space in it. It is not in default on its securities but things are of course moving on rather thin ice.

This Grand Lodge has a fidelity and depository bond for all lodges. The American Bonding Company carried the bond during the year. Eleven losses are reported as having been paid by the Company, their total being about twenty five hundred dollars. The secretary of a lodge at Monroe stole two thousand dollars, but the lodge has not satisfied the bonding company and the loss has not been paid. This is too often the case; a bond is not of much good unless accompanied by frequent outside auditing. Frequent careful auditing is of much value even without bonding.

MAY WORK IN SCOTTISH RITE

The Grand Master declares that it is already fairly well understood that any "lodge working in any language other than English, which may desire to confer the work in English or the Scottish Rite, shall be privileged to do so"; but he asks and gets legislation to clarify the situation so that it is plain that this is law.

And a visitor present was Bro. John H. Cowles, Sov. Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, to whom a reception was given at the Scottish Rite Cathedral on the evening of the second day. Grand Lodge began the evening's work at that time at seven o'clock so that those who desired could attend that reception; but don't you get it into your head that there was no business transacted in Grand

Lodge that evening—not a bit of it. They called off for the evening at 12:15 o'clock in the morning. One thing that they discussed much was a proposal that one man be Grand Secretary and run the Temple too.

THEY HAVE TO SEE THEIR NAMES IN PRINT

They print the complete roster of all lodges in the Louisiana proceedings. It costs about a thousand dollars a year to do so. The Committee on Audits and Accounts propose that each lodge pay three dollars to get its roster into the book. The Grand Secretary, seeing that this proposal was unpopular, and being the chief smoother of the troubled waters for his Grand Lodge, moved to strike this out and it is so done. They still spend the thousand and get their names in print—every man of them including those suspended, dropped or died.

Here's a moratorium for you:

RESOLUTION NO. 27

WHEREAS, on account of the general financial situation and the low price of agricultural commodities, all of which has seriously affected the financial ability of members to pay dues and assessments as has been manifested in the large number of suspensions for non-payment of dues, and in the further fact that petitions for degrees have declined heavily in recent years, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, F. & A. M., in Annual Communication, that the special assessment for the purpose of paying the obligations on our Masonic Temple in New Orleans, Louisiana, be and the same is hereby levied against each constituent Lodge, that is a member of this Grand Lodge, as follows:

That nothing be paid by the Lodges for the year 1932, and two dollars (\$2.00) per year for each member borne on the roll, for the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, for the purpose of paying the debts and obligations on our Masonic Temple and interest thereon.

That the Secretary of each Lodge shall collect and remit said funds derived from such special assessment to the Grand Lodge at the same time and in the same manner as he makes the annual returns and transmits the regular dues at the close of each year for which the sum is levied.

And there's the new way of amending the law:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That from and after this date, each member of this Grand Lodge shall be furnished with a

copy of each and every resolution introduced in this Grand Lodge, and intended to have the effect of law, by the Grand Secretary prior to the time of final action on such resolutions, in order that they may carefully study the nature of the proposed legislation before final action is taken on same. No such resolution shall be finally acted upon by this Grand Lodge unless and until copies of same have been furnished to the members as above outlined; provided, that emergency measures may be introduced and acted upon immediately by a vote of two-thirds of all members of the Grand Lodge.

From THE SHIP OF STATE

Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State! Sail on, O Union, strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, With all its hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate! We know what Master laid thy keel, What workman wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mast, and sail, and rope, What anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of thy hope! Fear not each sudden sound and shock, 'Tis of the wave and not the rock; 'Tis but the flapping of the sail, And not a rent made by the gale! In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of false lights on the shore, Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea! Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee, Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

-HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

MAINE-1932

REQUIRING THEM TO LEARN THE THIRD DEGREE

There is some one change in the existing order of things which seem to push itself to the front each year to make that year different from other years in the Reviewer's succession of years of reviewing experience. This year that new item of emphasis is the importance of the mandatory requirement that the candidate learn his third degree. This new emphasis is a part of the revised notions of what Masonic Education does and does not mean. There are many who have come to the conclusion that the only hope of Masonic education is to start with the man being initiated, passed and raised—and if he really gets the beginnings of Masonic Education then, he will carry it on himself. If he does not, it is useless to attempt the process twenty years later.

Here, then, is the action of the Grand Lodge of Maine about the matter:

Resolved: That any Master Mason raised in any lodge in this state after January 1, 1933, shall within sixty days after receiving the Master Mason degree (unless for good and sufficient reasons further time is granted by the Worshipful Master) pass an examination in open lodge to the satisfaction of the Worshipful Master on the lecture of the first section of that degree, and so much of the second section as relates to the signs, grips and words, and that it shall be the duty of the Worshipful Master, upon the conferring of the Master Mason degree to inform the brother of this requirement and advise him as to how instruction in such lecture may be obtained.

Resolved further, That the Grand Secretary forward a copy of this resolution to the Worshipful Master and Secretary of each lodge in this state before October 1, 1932, to be read in open lodge at, at least, three stated communications of his lodge.

MORE THAN ROTE MEMORY NEEDED

Sometimes we wonder whether this sort of action, standing naked and alone, is worth while. For one thing, how is it going to be enforced? There is no penalty provided for failure; no reward for performance is promised, other than that which would be found without legislation.

For another thing, rote memory work is very elementary education and psychologically fits best into the eighth to twelfth year of a normal person's life-rote memory for adults is oftentimes a chore rather than a satisfying ex-Moreover, rote memory is not the experience which will challenge the best that is in the sort of men that Masonry today really needs. One hears on every hand the cry, "Masonry needs the interest and the efforts of worthwhile men-men of affairs-men of the sort who do things big!" We feel that if we could require some rote memory work to start with, and then make this the starter for a course in reading, we could get somewhere. We are not advertising anything, and don't believe in some things which proceed along the lines which we here suggest: but nevertheless we suggest that if we had to pick out a set of worth while "higher degrees", we should make them really higher and higher in the intellectual sphere—bigger and bigger in bigness of heart—more advanced in advancing, as Robert Browning put it in the immortal "Rabbi Ben Ezra", the immortal soul on that journey which it must travel divested of body and things material. We know something about, and have in our possession the rituals of, something more than four hundred degrees which are in some sort of way "Masonic" degrees—and out of that library, we could pick a very good Order of Masonic Thinkers which would be a better Rite than any of which we know at this time. Then, when we wrote our name, and tied on after it, "Umpty steenth degree, Master of the Secret of Living", this would mean something; and not to the fellow who paid his money or the fellow who was a shrewd politician or the fellow who by artful ways ingratiated himself with his associates, would the degrees go—perhaps they would not be so much coveted as some of the baubles of the Masonic worldbut to him who in deed and in truth had earned the right in heart, soul and mind to be called "Master of the Secret of Living, Ultimate Degree". It is trite to say that there's much fool snobbishness because baubles and vital things get a trifle mixed sometimes. We have been received into the circle of the most exclusive, and do not MAINE 107

sneer at them; but we do realize that the Masonic world really has a crying need for some things that it has not in these days.

A TEAR FOR A FRIEND

Friend Charlie Davis is dead. He was Grand Secretary and Grand Recorder of the several Masonic bodies. and Scottish Rite Deputy in Maine. We knew Charlie Davis as we know few of the fellows of the older group north of Mason and Dixon's line. We never knew of a single thing that was short about him; of a single fibre in him that was coarse. Once we had traveled for days in the northern part of Canada and had seen no person whom we had ever seen before, when suddenly we heard a voice in the distance that caused us to listen twice. Yes, it was the voice of Charley Davis—and away out there, in northern British Columbia, we found that this genuine Mason was all that a Mason ought to be. He will be sorely missed. We loved him. We extend a welcome to his successor, Convers E. Leach, who contributed so much to our comfort nine years ago when the General Grand Chapter was in Portland, Maine.

Now that we have gotten into this matter of writing a review of the book, we have to confess that, well written and beautifully prepared as it is, it does not furnish much of that sort of stuff that we gloat over as a Reviewer. But here's an item from the official address of Grand Master Cyrus N. Blanchard:

EMERGENCY COUNCIL OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

My attention was called in March of this year, to the Emergency Council of Fraternal Organizations in the United States which was then in process of organization, requesting that I take the matter under consideration and report what my attitude would be in the matter. The purposes of the organization included Americanism, combating money hoarding, church attendance, normal buying, fighting organized crime and ethical training. I gave the matter careful consideration, and while at first I hesitated to reject the proposition, considering the distinguished names among the list of its incorporators, I did not give it my approval, feeling that it was my duty to protect Masonry in Maine from embarking on an enterprise far outside the purposes

of the Order. The purposes of the organization may be most worthy but I believe it would be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks of Masonry and a violation of our obligation. "Foreign entanglements" should be avoided in Masonry as well as by the United States.

We are still guessing what the promoters of this thing really had in mind. "Americanism, combating money hoarding, church attendance, normal buying, fighting organized crime and ethical training"—what a layout! In the unscrambling of them which would come to the top? How would any of them tie itself into Masonry?

There is before the Grand Lodge a proposal to permit dual membership; it goes over for consideration in 1933. Trial by commission was adopted in 1931, and is going to do much good.

Reviewer Ashley A. Smith has a most graceful, as it is doubtless grateful, tribute to Charlie Davis—no other foreword. Dr. Smith knows how to do the appropriate thing, as well as to write charming reviews.

BROTHERS OF THE FAITH

In Christ there is no East nor West, In him no South nor North; But one great fellowship of love Throughout the whole wide earth.

In him shall true hearts everywhere Their high communion find; His service is the golden cord Close-binding all mankind.

Join hands then, brothers of the faith, Whate'er your race may be; Who serves my Father as a son Is surely kin to me.

In Christ now meet both East and West, In him meet South and North; All Christly souls are one in him Throughout the whole wide earth.

-JOHN OXENHAM.

MARYLAND—1932

INNOVATIONS IN MARYLAND

This Grand Lodge is making history. It has just opened its half-million-dollar Masonic Home at Bonnie Blink, and it has for the first time in half a century, at least, a living Past Grand Master. Those items make real news.

A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

The book contains a beautiful picture of the new Masonic Home. If times weren't so hard that we are even cutting out a part of our statistical tables, we should include a copy of that picture in this production. It was dedicated, that Masonic Home, on October 22, 1932, with appropriate ceremonies. Opportunities to furnish particular rooms or units were given to lodges, individuals and Eastern Star Chapters; and it is reported that 51 bedrooms were so furnished at a cost of \$150 each: the Living Room, at a cost of \$1800, by the Bou-Tem-Sci Club of Baltimore; and a Reception Room at a cost of \$355, by an Eastern Star Chapter.

THE GRAND MASTER DECLINES RE-ELECTION

In 1884 Thomas J. Shryock became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and at his death about the close of the World War, Charles C. Homer was chosen to succeed him. In 1920, upon the death of Grand Master Homer, Warren S. Seipp became the head of the Grand Lodge and served until his death in 1930. Then George S. Gorsuch succeeded him. Now for the first time in many years a Grand Master declines to succeed himself. Grand Master Gorsuch believes that the office of Grand Master of Maryland should not be held longer than three years by any one man and says so. We suppose the precedent of continuation in office is now broken in Maryland. The fact is, we are inclined toward the view that perhaps Grand Master Gorsuch was right about the principle of the matter, and that this should apply

to all the offices. In Iowa, they change Grand Treasurers just like the rest. So for the present it is "George W. Livingston, Grand Master" in Maryland. Perhaps when this plan of rotation gets underway and working smoothly, they may work out a scheme whereby the fact that Baltimore and the rest of the state sort of balance up, may be recognized. There are 38 city lodges, we are told by the Employment Bureau Committee, with 20,376 members; and 85 county lodges with a membership of 13,789.

THEY SPLIT THE YEAR

Speaking of statistics, we wish the Grand Secretary would give us a consolidated statistical table for the entire year. His is the only book in the North American collection in which we cannot find the year's figures without calculating. He gives figures for the period from November to May one time and from May to November the other. A few of these peculiarities like this drive a statistical bug to distraction. For instance, a couple of the New England Grand Lodges under the term "admitted" or "affiliated" include all raisings. Some few books don't give the number of raisings but give the initiations instead. One has to sit down and count the lodges in many of them. And in these latter days, some of them are ashamed to tell how many there are in the "net Loss" column.

DR. BRANCH REMEMBERED

That was a very graceful thing for the Grand Lodge to think of, when it was voted to send a check for a hundred dollars to Dr. Henry Branch, who used to write the Fraternal Correspondence before Bro. Sanford took up the work. Dr. Branch is now feeling the burden of the years that have passed, and we are glad to know that they still think of him.

MASSACHUSETTS-1931

THE MASSACHUSETTS PLAN OF MASONIC EDUCATION

This Grand Lodge exercises jurisdiction over 124,-755 Masons in 322 lodges, all within a territory of some eight thousand square miles—a small, compact jurisdiction in which an organization is possible which would not work in North Carolina, for instance. One item of this organization is the system of Masonic Education; excellent and such as ought to be used generally, using schools of instruction to start candidates on their way with a working knowledge and appreciation of what Masonry really is. Another item is of course the transaction of business in Grand Lodge in Quarterly Communications, the climax being the "Stated communication" of the Day of St. John the Evangelist. But it of course must not be inferred that all of the Masonry of Massachusetts is in the state proper: for an examination of the District Reports shows that Massachusetts has seven lodges in the Canal Zone, with 1719 members—enough to form a Grand Lodge bigger than any near it-eight lodges in China with 824 members, and three lodges in the Republic of Chile. The philosophy behind the maintenance of these "districts" we do not seem able to discover. In Chile there is a Grand Lodge, and also there are lodges of other jurisdictions.

THEY WANT THE PHILIPPINES TO KEEP OUT OF CHINA

In China there are many lodges of the British constitutions, and it looks like there is going to be a row with the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands because the Grand Lodge of the Philippines recently established a lodge in China. All admit that China is open territory—the existence of many lodges of at least four constitutions compels that admission—and yet they don't want the G. L. of the Philippines to enter there. Reason: Massachusetts turned down an application for a dispensation, and the G. L. of the Philippines entertained a petition from the same group, investigated it, announced

that they were nearer to China than any Grand Jurisdiction which had lodges there and thought they understood conditions equally as well and, to tell the truth, somewhat better—and granted the petition. It is declared among the adherents of the Massachusetts lodges, of course, that the petitioners were not proper material: it is bruited about in Massachusetts that pressure must be brought to bear to cause the G. L. of the Philippines to keep out of China. The G. L. of the Philippines received a petition from a second group in China, and protests were lodged with it against granting the dispensation to them to form a lodge. Philippine G. L. turned the petition down after Massachusetts, Scotland, Ireland and England had jointly protested; but with the reservation that the action taken now must not influence future Grand Masters of the Philippines; that in the future each case be decided on its own merits as to Chinese petitions. and "our brethren in that country be assured of a sympathetic and unprejudiced consideration" of future cases, "provided the time and circumstances be propitious." For the sake of stating this matter in one place, we quote from the Proceedings of the G. L. of the Philippine Islands the following from the letter of Grand Master Dean of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines:

Individually they were a fine type of men, earnest and enthusiastic, but I felt compelled in justice to themselves as well as to ourselves to refuse to grant the dispensation.

In the midst of such changing and disturbing conditions as exist in China today a deep knowledge of the fundamentals of Masonry and experience in handling its affairs are necessary to keep pure and sound those principles to which we must adhere if Masonry is to endure.

Existing Lodges are finding difficulty in preventing innovations into the body of Masonry. Cool and experienced heads are needed at the helm. More than moral character and enthusiasm are needed to properly direct a movement with such far-reaching possibilities.

We thoroughly believe that the interests of all would be best conserved should each unit which you create be given time to prove their skill and ability in functioning as a part of an organization of four and one-half million men before additional Lodges are chartered.

In my trip around the world I saw Masonry in many different countries and realized the power that it can be in uniting men of every country, sect, and opinion. I also saw sad examples of Masonry being prostituted for securing ends entirely apart from the fundamental purposes of Masonry.

We are all—England, Ireland, the Philippines, and Massachusetts—interested in seeing only the highest type of Masonry exist in China.

Is it not better for us to labor together for that end, endeavoring through united effort and mutual understanding to establish Masonry on a firm foundation with our pleasant relations undisturbed, than to take steps that may prove harmful to the three thousand Masons now in China, members of friendly jurisdictions?

If it is your pleasure to have our cooperation in accomplishing this result, you may rest assured that the experience we have gained during our many years of contact with Masonry in China is at your disposal.

We earnestly hope that you will take this letter in the friendly spirit in which it is meant, and that nothing may occur to prevent our pleasant relations continuing for many years to come.

"PIONEER SPIRIT"—KNOW THEIR CHINESE

And thereafter Grand Master William W. Larkin, of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, an American who knows his Philippines and believes in them, made spirited reply to the Grand Master of Massachusetts as follows:

I have decided to suspend action on the petition of certain Brethren for a Dispensation to form a Lodge under our Grand Jurisdiction in the city of Nanking. I wish it to be understood, however, that I am not convinced of the soundness of the grounds upon which your objection is based, and that I only take this action in deference to the wishes of my distinguished Brethren of Massachusetts, England, Scotland and Ireland, and do not desire it to be considered in any form or manner as binding upon our Grand Lodge and my successor in the Grand Master's chair.

Our Grand Lodge being the nearest to China, and our Brethren being animated by a pioneer spirit that is too often stunted or stifled in older Grand Bodies, we view with sympathy and pride the efforts of our Chinese Brethren to further the cause of Freemasonry in their country by organizing Lodges not ruled and governed by aliens and, in due course of time, founding a Grand Lodge of their own. We are not uninformed of conditions in the Far East in general and in China in particular; many of our Brethren have been, and some still are, residents of China, and a large percentage of our membership is Chinese. Practically all our leading members have observed and studied Masonry in

many countries of the world, and we all have the interests of Masonry in general at heart. Our action in China is, therefore,

not inspired by recklessness or ignorance.

As regards the present unsettled conditions in China, I must remind you that times of storm and stress have ever been periods of great activity in Freemasonry and that our Institution has done some of its finest work during such times. The pages of history, beginning with that of our own glorious United States, bear witness to that.

To be frank with you, there are two phrases in your letter which I do not consider as happily chosen. You refer to your Grand Lodge being 'at present' in friendly relations with ours, and then again you express the hope that 'nothing may occur to prevent our pleasant relations continuing for many years to come.' Need I add that I was not influenced by these phrases when I decided to suspend action on the petition of our Nanking Brethren, but that on the contrary, I took that course in spite of them?

So we don't know what is going to happen. latest advices that came to us indicated that each of the two Grand Lodges would, just as soon as not, sever all re-This would put the lodges established in China lations. by the Philippines in the position of being outside any Grand Lodge of China such as is hinted at in the Dean letter to Larkin; and it would also leave the Grand Lodge of the Philippines free to go ahead and establish its lodges in China, which would perhaps eventually establish their own Grand Lodge. With the political situation in the States toward the Philippines as it is, and with the reaction or interaction in the Philippines with reference to that political situation as we know it to be, it is possible that the G. L. of the Philippine Islands would not stop at hints of fraternal relations severed with Massachusetts. The Grand Lodge of the Philippines is overwhelmingly composed of natives rather than American and British people. The Philippines have been annoyed by American activities such as Shrine defiance of their wishes, and their mood is to "live their own life;" so we may expect some interesting developments.

"SOME ORGANIZATIONS" GET BAWLED OUT

But we have done enough with this. Let us proceed. First, we have a reference to certain organizations, names thereof left to an imagination of about the calibre of that of a child, in the following:

I regret to state that in the past two months there have been many instances brought to my attention where members of these organizations have shown so little knowledge of their proper place in relation to Grand Lodge affairs and have shown such an inclination to overstep the line which separates us that I feel impelled to state that to a great extent the future of these organizations in Massachusetts lies in their own hands.

With their affairs we have no desire to interfere until such time as they shall try to make our affairs their affairs.

I hope that this time will never come, but if the time does come when drastic steps are necessary, I trust that they will realize that they have by ill-considered actions brought it upon themselves. I earnestly hope that those members of the Fraternity whose interest and influence is to some extent in the welfare of these organizations will do all possible so to guide their policies that we may all live in peace and harmony, each body standing on its own feet and prospering or failing according to the real benefit which it brings to the advancement of the best interests of mankind.

We suspect that Grand Master Dean might have included a lottery scheme sponsored by real Masonry in a town so close to him that it was almost under his attractive nose.

THE TYLER'S BALLOT

Then there was a question as to how and under what circumstances the Tyler may exercise the right of the ballot in a Massachusetts lodge. It took three pages of decision over the names of Dr. Hamilton, Past Grand Master Prince and world-famous Mason, Melvin M. Johnson, to settle the matter; but when they settled it, it was settled and a copy of the document is to be sent to every lodge so that there may be none to be in the dark. We in North Carolina proceed to ballot on a petition, and then the Junior Deacon is instructed to call in the Tyler and to step outside in his place. The Tyler is then advised of the ballot and votes and retires. In Massachusetts, the following is adopted to govern the case:

There is one way, and, in the opinion of your Committee, only one, in which the Tyler may vote on applicants. He may arrange with the Master to have some Master Mason, not necessarily a member of the Lodge, act as Tyler pro tem during the entire period of balloting on applications, thus enabling him to be relieved of the duties of his office and take his place among the

Brethren. Obviously, he should not thus be relieved during the consideration of a single application, if there be more than one, as the secrecy of the ballot might thus be impaired.

Two alternatives proposed, and sometimes practiced, are inadmissible. Tyling the door to permit the Tyler to enter, vote, and immediately retire clearly violates Section 411. Voting "over the threshold," that is, opening the door and holding out the ballot box to the Tyler with a statement "we are voting on the application of A. B. The report is favorable," is equally inadmissible. If the Tyler may thus vote, it is difficult to see why other members of the Lodge who may be in the ante-room may not also vote. Such procedure clearly violates the spirit, if not the letter, of Section 411. It violates also a fundamental principle of Freemasonry that the ballot box should never be for an instant where the Master cannot see it.

If it be objected that the Tyler cannot be deprived of his inherent right as a member to ballot upon applications, your Committee does not consider the point well taken. No Brother is under compulsion to accept the office of Tyler. If he accepts it, it is with the full knowledge that his station is outside the door as set forth in the opening and closing ritual, and that his duties So long as he is actually in discharge of his keep him there. duties as Tyler, he is not "present at the time of the ballot" and The Tyler who is voluntarily assuming a duty cannot be so. outside the door is no more deprived of his ballot than any other member of the Lodge who voluntarily remains in the ante-room or at home. He is not deprived of his right to ballot, but has voluntarily renounced it for the purpose of serving the Lodge in an important capacity. If he wishes to exercise the right to ballot, he must lay aside for a time his position and duties as Tyler. How this may be done has already been indicated.

BURLESQUES PROHIBITED

This happened at the March communication. The reader will note that where the exact time is immaterial we do not report by particular communications in writing of this book. In June, the Grand Master took a shot at certain abuses. Degree work is slow, and the lodges are seeking to make meetings interesting. Sometimes this process is fraught with dangers: not everything that somebody thinks to be interesting, or that will draw a crowd, is fit to be used in a Masonic lodge communication. Hence the Grand Master delivers the following:

Two features have created quite a little unfavorable comment within the past few months, and I feel should be discouraged.

The first is the presentation of so-called burlesque or humorous degrees as a form of entertainment. We are concentrating our efforts at this time on an endeavor to impress the candidates with the seriousness of Masonry, its ideals, its aims, its accomplishments. Any burlesque cannot help but detract from the impression which we have made, particularly as all such degrees adopt to a more or less extent the peculiar construction and phraseology of our ritual. In too many of these presentations language and double meanings have been introduced which are far from those principles which we teach in Masonry.

I therefore feel it wise for the Lodges not to permit Masonic apartments to be used for this form of entertainment. Other entertainments can be provided which will be in keeping with the dignity and purposes of our order.

The other feature to which I refer is the use of degree teams representing different organizations who volunteer to present the work of the degrees in various sections of the state. Here again the main idea may be appealing but through the thoughtlessness of some members of the team their efforts are directed more towards the entertainments of the members on the side lines rather than to making a proper impression upon the candidate.

Our purpose in our degree work is to properly instruct and impress the candidates. This is the duty of the Masters and officers of the Lodge, and nothing should be permitted that in any way detracts from the aim we have in view.

More often than otherwise, "degree teams" are propaganda teams or something like that. Some of them are merely enthusiastic groups who get a kick out of a good piece of ritualistic work and want to give this to others. Even then, there is a tendency to interpolate items which are not found in our ritual and thus create "sideshows." One cannot condemn all degree teams, but Grand Master Dean has said enough.

THEY DISCOVER A LIBRARY

Masonic student J. Hugo Tatsch did a wonderful work in setting the Massachusetts Grand Lodge Library in order. Items in great numbers were found whose existence anywhere was unknown; history, old documents about the fundamentals, old rituals of rites and degrees now lost, and a host of things rare and valuable, were brought to light and made available. Among these we quote the following account:

Rosicrucian Literature. The publication of a number of books in recent years treating of the Rosicrucian theory of Masonic

origins prompts mention of the original Rosicrucian books in the Library. We have an original of "The Fame and Confession of the Fraternity of R: C:" published in London, 1652; and we also have originals, in the German, of earlier works. It is to be regretted that charlatans are inveigling American Masons in joining alleged Rosicrucian societies in the belief they will learn much about the Fraternity through them. The only American Masonic Rosicrucian Society is the High Council Societatis Rosicrucianae in the United States of America, founded in 1880 through legitimate authorization from the High Council of the Societas Rosicruciana in Scotia. It is in fraternal relationship with the Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia, with headquarters in London, but with no other Rosicrucian bodies. These societies do not admit women, but only Master Masons of scholarly attainments, who are selected to join the colleges existing in various places.

Among the Rosicrucian books are a number of the original works of Robert Fludd, as well as many in Latin. These have been grouped in one place for convenient reference, but will not be catalogued until some of the literature of more immediate interest to the Craft has been taken care of.

THE ABDUCTION OF WILLIAM MORGAN

There was a special meeting at Shelburne Falls to celebrate the 125th Anniversary of Mountain Lodge (they don't have any numbers in Massachusetts) and a Brother Manning presented a paper in which is some history of the Morgan excitement. Stating that this agitation "made it practically impossible for a lodge even to meet," and recording that in 1830 "a committee of vigilance, safety and correspondence with unlimited powers be chosen for the ensuing year," Historian Manning continues:

This anti-Masonic agitation, which was really the result of the bigotry and narrow-mindedness of the times, was fanned to a flame by the Morgan affair. As most of us here have very little idea what this affair was I will quote the most interesting account given of it by Worshipful Brother Richmond in his Historical Record. He says, "William Morgan was born in Virginia in 1775 or 6, an operative mason by trade, and at the time of which I write was living in Batavia, N. Y. He was of course a member of the Fraternity. For some reason, either fancied wrongs or the hope of money gains, he undertook to disclose the secrets of Masonry. He associated with one David Miller, a printer (not a Mason, I believe). Morgan was to write up the first three degrees, Miller was to print them in pamphlet form. This was in 1826. Morgan never got out his book, but was missing about the 17th of September, 1826. He was last heard of at

Fort Niagara, and was never seen after that by his family or Some said that his throat was cut from ear to ear, his body buried below low water mark in an eddy where two rivers meet. At all events he was seen no more at Batavia. question has often been asked by Masons, what do you suppose became of Morgan? Now let me tell you confidentially what became of Morgan. A committee of Masons tried to persuade him to give up his hellish purpose but without avail. They combined threats and bribery, telling him what might be the consequences if he persisted in his purpose and offering him a large sum of money if he would desist and take himself off out of the reach of Miller never to return to Batavia. Partly through fear and partly, perhaps, for want of money, he accepted the offer and went down the river to a certain town infested by rough boatmen and gamblers, drank heavily, bragged of and displayed his money, was robbed and murdered. You ask how I know this? do not know that it is so, but I had the account direct from the lips of one of the brightest Masons in the country. He had spent much time investigating the matter on the ground where the affair happened and this was the result of his investigations." Worshipful Brother Richmond was born in 1828 and raised in 1858 we see that he was very close to the events of that dark period of Masonry.

Now, in the opinion of its enemies, Free Masonry was dead. But as "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," so do the principles of our order live and appeal to thinking men in spite of the persecution of bigotry. So we find that on March 24, 1856, a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge asking for permission to reorganize Mountain Lodge and hold its meetings at Shelburne Falls.

We have enjoyed our reading of this book, and only wish that Massachusetts would break her long-standing tradition of "no Fraternal Correspondence Reports," which tradition is shared with Rhode Island and Arizona alone in the United States and Canada.

THE COMMON PROBLEM

The common problem—yours, mine, everyone's—Is not to fancy what were fair in life Provided it could be; but finding first What may be, then find how to make it fair Up to our means—a very different thing! My business is not to remake myself But make the absolute best of what God made.

-ROBERT BROWNING.

MINNESOTA-1932

THE TROUBLE ABOUT LIFE MEMBERS AND HOW IT WAS ENDED

Here is one Grand Lodge which found a serious abuse in its practices, had the courage to admit it and stopped The trouble was the growing number of life members in the several lodges—lodges having provided in their laws that members who had paid dues continuously for a specified number of years be made life members and be exempted from further dues. It was found that in some lodges as many as 25 per cent of all members were thus exempt; in one lodge, it required the full dues of 30 odd members to pay the per capita tax of the life members. Therefore a committee was appointed in 1931 to study It reported this year, and recommended that The Jurisprudence all life memberships be annulled. committee approved, and it was adopted. We shall therefore expect a great number of suspensions or dimissions of those who have not hitherto been paying any dues. Grand Lodge will lose the per capita tax, but the lodges, and therefore Masonry altogether, will be in better condition. It was argued to the Grand Master that the bylaws in these cases, in force when they became members, prescribed that if they did certain things they would become members; this was contractual in its nature. fell for this logic. But the committee got the New York Proceedings and quoted some decisions, to the effect that no man may rely on by-laws for their contractual effect in such a case unless he relies on the whole by-laws; and if he does this, one part of these laws is the provision that they may be amended. Grand Lodge passes the resolution abrogating life membership privileges, and calls on subordinate lodges to amend their laws accordingly.

"WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE CATHOLIC CONVERT?"

Grand Master Joseph L. Mitchell was asked for various decisions. One lodge confided to him that a man who had been a member a couple of years had just join-

ed the Roman Catholic Church, and asked what to do about it. He told them they could not do anything about Of course this was correct. Then it seems that Grand Lodge has levied an assessment of so much per member for the Masonic Home. A member of a lodge sends his check for his dues, but fails to send the assessment. The lodge wants to refuse to accept the check and to suspend him. The Grand Master rules that the Grand Lodge resolution levying the assessment provided no penalty for nonpayment of it, and that the lodge would have to accept the check for dues without the assessment. Sounds funny that Grand Lodge has not provided means to collect what it levies, but that is what he says it has done; the law only provided that a member cannot be dimitted until he has paid the assessment.

RESEARCH AND STUDY COMMITTEE

We note that Masonic Research and Study come in for some attention. The following is the resolution adopted:

Resolved, that there is hereby created a permanent committee of three Master Masons, Past Masters and members in good standing in this Grand Jurisdiction, to be appointed by the Grand Master at the close of this Annual Communication and annually thereafter at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, to be known as a "Committee on Masonic Research and Instruction," which shall work under the direction of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge and make report at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

It shall be the duty of such committee to prepare and present to the Grand Lodge for its approval at the next Annual Communication, a complete outline of research and study to be carried on during the ensuing year and a plan of organization for the dissemination of Masonic instruction in accordance therewith, for the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction.

The Oration is delivered by Bro. George Phil Sheridan. His subject is "Masonry; its Ministry to a World in Depression." We find it quite strong and stimulating, and rather than make other use of the book before us, give our readers some quotations from this document.

MASONRY: ITS MINISTRY TO A WORLD IN DEPRESSION

This depression is unique in that it has been caused not by our failure to manage want, but by our failure in managing plenty. We are a nation of Midases. We turn to gold every thing we touch, and then starve in the presence of glitter. If the books were closed now, we should go down in history as a people strangled by its own success.

It is unique in that all peoples are affected by it, no one nation is called upon to readjust its thinking but all nations feel

its command. In other words it is a world condition.

The question I have tried to answer in my own mind is whether Masonry has a contribution to make to this condition; whether Masonry can say to the man on the street something that is heartening, or whether, like the priest in the ancient story, we see the wounded, distressed, needy brother and pass by on the other side, satisfied with our own righteousness and beautiful philosophies.

So I suggest just three things out of the many that might be mentioned; three things that to me as a Mason and man are paramount today; things that the world is crying for, some in the darkness of not knowing what they want, and others in the light of searching for an anchor to which they can fasten their hopes.

The first is:

I. A Sense of God in Life;

Masonry is not a religion, but when you take the scientists and moralists of centuries ago, you find a kinship in the words of the Apostle who said:

"Pure religion and undefiled in this, to visit the widows and orphans in distress and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

To visit the widows and orphans in their afflictions and offer them what:—bread? yes—clothing? yes—but more—the sense of God.

No Mason can face the present situation and not think of those heart searching words on the threshold of his own initiation: "In whom do you put your trust?"

Masonry cannot sit by and allow organizations to take out of our national life the very force in whom we put our trust.

People have a right to believe as they see fit, but Masons to be true to their Lodge cannot forget these piercing words asked in that personal question, which is responded to in a personal manner.

Masonry must not ally itself with faction or intrigue, but the world expects of Masonry that it uphold its banner of faith in a Divine being, no matter by what title He is called.

"Dethroned! is what they say of God,
As science moves along;
Old superstitions pass away
As knowledge proves them wrong;
The lightning's flash and thunder's roll
Once filled our hearts with fear,
Because we thought the God of storm
Has loosed his cannoneer.

There was a time when man ascribed
A spirit to each tree;
The rustling of the leaves was made
By hidden Deity;
When cyclones struck with sudden force
And waters raged in flood,
The Gods were angry with mankind,
Their wrath demanding blood.

But since we've learned of Nature's laws,
Some say it's simple, plain,
We threw the light upon the scene
And vanished is God's reign.
We've studied all the universe
A billion stars in space,
And nowhere have we ever found
A God in any place.

God is the hidden mystery
That's always out of sight;
As we explore the great Unknown
He keeps beyond our light.
Bold science may unlock a room,
And light a darkened room,
To find that God is farther on,
Yet hidden in the gloom.

For God is always far above
The knowledge of us men,
His handiwork is all we see,
Himself beyond our ken.
But if we never see His face
Oh, why should we despond?
Though he's receded from our light
GOD IS IN THE ROOM BEYOND."

So I firmly believe that Masonry has a challenge to re-affirm, to re-emphasize its answer to the question "In whom do you put your trust?"

It may not be able to go to the afflicted and depressed and say with theology, "God—closer to us than breathing, nearer than hands and feet," but it can go and say "God may be hidden, but he is in the room beyond."

Such emphasis will provide hope and cheer to many an afflicted brother, such will provide an anchor for the life that has lost all equilibrium during the past year.

The next thing I wish we might emphasize in our contribution to the world in depression is:

II. The Value of the Human Being:

If ever we needed a re-emphasis of the value of the human being it is just now.

Masonry has a worthy contribution to make along this line. Its membership is taken from all walks of life. Its very kaleidoscopic membership makes it of necessity an organization that touches human life, with its strength, its weaknesses, its joy and its tragedy.

No matter what one has of material things, they are of little value without the goodwill of those with whom we live.

The value of our personal possessions is growing less every year; we only have a life interest in them.

It is the projection of our life into others that makes Masonry strong.

Not the building of buildings, but rather the erection of hearts.

There is no limit to the good a man can do if he doesn't care who gets the credit.

The test of a man's character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out.

People in distress, and we have many Masons who have been caught in the clutch of circumstances needing the re-assurance of a brother's faith in him.

In my journeys to many Lodges, and especially the smaller Lodges; I have found diamonds in the rough, brothers who are holding on, brothers who are hungry for the Masonic grip of a friend.

Surely we cannot pass by on the other side and say them nay.

"Around the corner I have a friend In this great city that has no end. Yet days go by and weeks rush on And before I know it, a year is gone. And I never see my old friend's face For life is a swift and terrible race. He knows I like him just as well As in the days when I rang his bell And he rang mine. We were younger then. And now we are busy, tired men; Tired with playing a foolish game Tired with trying to make a name; 'Tomorrow, I say, I will call on Jim,' Just to show I'm thinking of him. But to-morrow comes—and to-morrow goes And the distance between us grows and grows. 'Here's a telegram, Sir-Jim died to-day!" And that's what we get—and deserve in the end Around the corner a vanished friend."

III. Harmony.

Not merely in the Lodge; but as a contribution to a world in depression.

For nigh 18 years the world has been torn asunder; during that time, brother Masons and brothers in the flesh have given their lives for their respective countries, until their death bleached bones cry out from every part of the world urging us to do our part to see that IT DOES NOT HAPPEN AGAIN.

Poppies may be in Flanders fields, but the world is feeling the effect of a struggle that has blasted the cement out of the international structure.

Surely we as Masons have a cement to offer that will hold together the peoples of the world in brotherly love and affection.

Shall we pass on the other side and leave the wounded, distressed and afflicted world?

If we do, our teachings will mock us and the very stones will cry out.

We need an international mind, 'tis true, but we also need an international heart.

Misunderstanding is at the bottom of a great deal of our national and international life.

If we should only try to understand; it would marshal the forces of good instead of creating suspicion and all that follows in its train.

"Not understood
We gather false impressions
And hold them closer as the years go by,
Till virtues often seem to us transgressions
And thus men rise and fall and live and die,
Not understood."

LOST AND FOUND

I missed him when the sun began to bend;
I found him not when I had lost his rim;
With many tears I went in search of him,
Climbing high mountains which did still ascend,
And gave me echoes when I called my friend;
Through cities vast and charnel-houses grim,
And high cathedrals where the light was dim,
Through books and arts and works without an end,
But found him not—the friend whom I had lost.
And yet I found him—as I found the lark,
A sound in fields I heard but could not mark;
I found him nearest when I missed him most
I found him in my heart, a life in frost,
A light I knew not till my soul was dark.

-GEORGE MACDONALD.

MISSISSIPPI—1932

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

The Grand Master found that a dertain Masonic Supply Company of New York was offering to sell Mississipi Masons a "book of Instructions, E. E. C. F. Orienti," whatever this means. He issued an edict reminding all Mississippi Masons of the fact that in that State it is a Masonic crime to have or possess or use a key to secret work, and so forth. He gave the aforementioned exposé some very good advertising, even giving the name and address of the publishers. We doubt not that they will do some good sub rosa business in Mississippi as a result.—You can buy any sort of exposé that you want. More are being prepared every year. We heard the other day of one fool here in North Carolina who had imagined he was going to make some money out of one and had submitted MS. of same to some publishers. If he had the sense of a day-old jaybird he would know that the thing will not even stir a ripple in the booky world, nor make him any money, nor offer anything to a gullible reader that is not now on the market—that is, it can't offer anything new unless it be some new fake stuff. We have the secret parts of all degrees in print with some degree of accuracy-stuff that has in many cases been on the market for decades and generations, and it is selling for any old song. The truth is, no exposé has ever done Masonry any harm nor its author or publisher any good. Masons are not built that way. Would-be smart alecks, to whom the sanctity of their word means nothing because they have no honor, have an idea that folks will bite at such stuff invariably. They do not remember that ten books are a failure where one makes money: that this is a day of sophistication when people have to be shown—and this is not less true in the book world than elsewhere.

SECURITIES IN DEFAULT

This Grand Lodge is troubled by the fact that quite a considerable part of its investments are in securities which are in default of interest. We listen to a man talking to a very intelligent audience some days ago, and making the statement that "securities" is the most meaningless and misleading word in the English language. They aren't secure. Even when guaranteed, the guarantors are not secure. As these lines are being written, the country is at the depth of doubt in these matters; we have just read the account in a certain magazine of nation-wide circulation, of the events of the past two weeks in the financial world, and the title of the article is. "BOTTOM." We hope this is the bottom, and the ascent is coming before these lines are read. business of balancing budgets in State and Nation is not the easiest thing in the world. If it is not done, our financial structure falls; if it is done, somebody's money from the benevolent government falls and there is a great holler about it. Many near-statesmen are too weakkneed to do what they know ought to be done in such times.

THEY HAVE BEEN ELECTING THE GRAND CHAPLAIN

Here is a showing of the way in which the officers of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi get their places. The reason for the item is an amendment to provide that the Grand Chaplain shall not henceforth be elected, but appointed. In this connection we observe that the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Deacon and the officers below him except the Junior Grand Deacon and the Grand Tyler, are to be appointed by the Grand Master.

The Junior Grand Deacon is, according to law, to be appointed by the Senior Grand Warden, and the Grand Tyler is an elective officer.

We observe that the net worth of the Grand Lodge is \$736,616.82, of which nearly three hundred thousand is the real estate at the Masonic Homes. Unpaid due are listed as assets to the tune of \$33,654.05, as against \$18,908.98 for the same item in 1931. This condition is appalling. General fund receipts fell off in the same period \$8,300.97 reflecting the same thing.

We are indebted to Reviewer Henry C. Yawn, of Lumberton, for a very good document. These people insist

on spending about twelve hundred dollars in printing over five hundred pages of complete roster of lodges, and then they take it out on the Reviewer by holding his report down to about 75 pages. Looks like they'd rather see their names in print than read good literature. "De Gustibus non Disputandum."

THE COMMON THINGS

I have a cup of common clay, And from its depths I drink each day The water of a living dream Drawn from a bright and nameless stream.

I have a cloak of common stuff; A faded thing, and course and rough; But we have weathered night and storm And kept a heart serene and warm.

And with my staff of common wood, A happy pilgrim, I have stood Beside the temple all day long And brought contentment with a song.

I go upon a common way.

And every night and every day
Is full of common peace and pain,
And dew and stars, and dust and rain.

And when I die a common death, And close my eyes and yield my breath, Let me lie down in common earth, Where all green growing things have birth.

-BARBARA YOUNG.

MISSOURI-1932

The Grand Master presiding was none other than Ray V. Denslow, Masonic factorum of Missouri, author of Masonic works and officer in many Masonic groups. The Fraternal Correspondence Report in this book is the valedictory of Dr. Corona H. Briggs, Methodist minister, oldest Past Grand Master of Missouri, Fraternal Correspondence writer, who died four days before the annual communication of his Grand Lodge and after he had sent all of his material to the Grand Secretary.

PUBLISHER SUSPENDED

The book is replete with outstanding items of interest, large and small. One of these is the trial of the editor and publisher of "The Builder", officer of the Missouri Freemason and so forth. "The Builder" was the official publication of the ill-fated Masonic Research Society. born, if we remember correctly, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and afterwards moved to Kansas City. The writer has above him at this moment a diploma as a charter member of that organization, signed by Geo. L. Schoonover, who was tried by the Grand Lodge of Iowa on charges of un-Masonic conduct and suspended, if we remember correctly. We have a complete file of the volumes of the magazine from its beginning. Littlefield and others undertook to operate it in Kansas City. Financially things did not pan out right. It was noised abroad that certain officers got comfortable salaries whether anything else got paid or not-we don't know. We do know that they sent us some circulars about a Masonic Directory under the name "Who's Who in Freemasonry", and the racket was that you were to get what you paid for: a small amount paid, a small space; a larger amount, more space, more about your standing and honors; and finally, if we remember correctly, the top class were to pay a comfortable sum and get the most space, with trimmings and a picture. It seems that the Standard Masonic Publishing Co. was intertwined with the rest; and that this company got a loan from a Trust Company by means in part of a

statement alleged to have been false. A verdict of guilty was rendered on several counts, including the charge of having solicited advertising for a Masonic Directory in Indianapolis, accepting money for same and failing to deliver anything in return. Appeal is made to the Grand Lodge and the case is up for review. The defendant was ably represented, and all points possible appeared to have been raised to protect him. It appears that charges were filed by order of the Grand Master. The appeal was dismissed and the finding and judgment affirmed.

MONEY PROBLEMS

The official address of Grand Master Denslow begins on page 10 of the Proceedings and closes, with his official documents, on page 80. He is called on to render many decisions, act with sound discretion in many important matters, take cognizance of many perplexing problems. Some seemed to be insoluble. Here, for instance, is the case of Swope Park Lodge, of Kansas City, with 430 members, which built a Temple at a cost of \$85,000 plus furnishings and fixtures; indebtedness outstanding, first mortgage of fifty thousand, second mortgage, \$15,000; bills for materials unpaid, not definitely known: note for \$1500 for furniture; defaulted in some payments and foreclosure threatened. We are not informed as to what happened—doubtless the lodge lost its Temple. it wouldn't be worth the total debt thereon. Such cases caused Grand Master Denslow to exclaim:

Full three-fourths of the worries of a Grand Master would disappear if it were not for the complications in which many of our building associations are getting themselves. Complaint is made, and in many instances properly made, that building associations organize, collect monies from Masonic bodies for the carrying on of building enterprises, and then either have disregard for the wishes of the Masonic bodies which they represent or fail to properly look after the interests of these bodies. In only a few instances do these associations make report to the Lodges which are the owners of majority stock. In some instances complaints have been made that there was no audit of these building associations and practically no financial responsibility. In other instances, they have gone bankrupt or have repudiated their just and honest debts. Closer supervision should be required over such associations which assume the name of our fraternity, but

who do not carry out its ideals and teachings. Annual reports should be made to Lodges by all such associations, and it might be wise to require a copy filed with the annual returns.

At the request of a number of Lodges, which suggestion meets with my approval, I recommend the appointment of a special committee to investigate the conditions above mentioned.

The Grand Master is Grand Secretary-Recorder of the three York Rite Bodies. These Grand Secretaries in many Grand Jurisdictions see red when one mentions Dual Membership, because, we opine, it will give them some work. Personally we don't see a single valid reason why one should not be permitted to hold dual membership. But Grand Master-Grand Secretary Denslow does not "believe it is practicable", in spite of the fact that our neighbors to the north of us in Virginia have practiced if for generations and haven't found anything impracticable—and they are not alone, either.

MORE FRATERNAL SPIRIT SHOWN

But in the main Grand Master Denslow is on the right track. For instance, his experience as Grand Secretary tells him that the use of cold official notices to show cause why "you should not be suspended for nonpayment of dues" are not Masonic in spirit or calculated to enhance a feeling of brotherhood. He asks, "Is it not possible to revise these forms?"

MIXING THINGS UP

There came to his attention a case as follows:

DISCIPLINE

During the fall of 1931 several Lodges carried notices in their monthly letters, of which the following is a sample:

"The 24th will be a home coming night, with special features for the benefit and pleasure * * * The Lodge will recognize the distinction which has come to us through three of our Past Masters who have been honored by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Worshipful Brothersare now entitled to wear the white caps of the 33°, and Worshipful Brotherathe the red cap of the K. C. C. H."

I addressed a letter to the Secretary of one of these groups, informing him that while I had the highest respect for the recipients of the honors enumerated and congratulated them upon having attained them, yet a Masonic Lodge was not the place to advertise either the York or Scottish Rites of Freemasonry. This

action was taken after having consulted with the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of this jurisdiction.

MEN STIRRED UP EASTERN STAR TROUBLE

And then the following which is obviously about the Eastern Star:

For the past two years we have read in the metropolitan press, accounts of rows, trials, and counter-trials which have arisen in what has been wrongly termed "adoptive Masonry." A prominent official of that association assures me, that in practically all their troubles, there has been a man at the bottom of the trouble. Red-blooded men will find plenty to occupy their time and mind if they confine their activities to a man's fraternity.

The Lodge in Missouri affords every opportunity for fellowship and social intercourse, and there is no reason why the membership need go elsewhere, searching for the pot of gold.

CAVE FOR SALE OR GIFT, BUT—Here is something novel:

ONANDAGA CAVE

On August 5, 1932, I received a proposal from a brother who received his Entered Apprentice degree in Michigan, but who is now a resident of Missouri. He is the owner of ninety acres of property, containing what is regarded as one of the most beautiful cave properties in Missouri; he estimates the value of the property at from \$125,000.00 to \$250,000.00; he is seventy-one years of age, his wife fifty-nine; they have no dependents and are willing to turn the property over to the Masonic Fraternity if given an assurance of a living income to be paid from the fees received from admission to the cave.

I recommend that the offer be investigated by a special committee to be appointed by the Grand Master.

We don't remember seeing in the book where the Grand Lodge went into the cave business. Evidently Missouri, 1933, is not of the cave-man propensities.

THE LODGE HE BELONGS TO MUST TRY HIM

Missouri has a piece of law which seems to us to be bad. If a Missouri Mason, one of the one hundred and ten thousand run-of-the-mine, goes to another state, as some twelve thousand are doing by the law of averages, and if he there does things unmasonic, as folks away from the restraints of home-ties sometimes do; and if he gets into Masonic disrepute by so doing; and if the

lodge nearby where he is, which he has visited, takes notice of the fact that he has brought Masonry into disrepute there and tries him and suspends or expels him—after all of these things, Missouri refuses to recognize that he has received Masonic discipline, but says he must be tried by a Missouri lodge. In the first place we hold that this contravenes the Masonic common law. In the next place it is wholly beyond the pale of common sense. In this book, for instance, is the case of a Missouri Mason living in Colorado who put out \$500.00, to save himself Masonically in a Lodge trial back home in Missouri. Then, too, the bringing of evidence to a place remote from the scene of a man's activities suggests the possibility, at least, of preventing the presentation of the full force of the charges against him.

PENNSYLVANIA CLAIMS PERPETUAL JURISDICTION

And Missouri runs up with some cases of the claim of perpetual jurisdiction. A man is blackballed in Pennsylvania, lives in Missouri six years, is raised there, is sent back to Pennsylvania by a railroad with which he holds an important place, and there finds an edict against him; he is officially not a Mason there. And nothing can be done about it, either.

SUSPENDED TEN MINUTES AFTER HE DIED

When it comes to decisions, they make him run the number up to 57 during the year. The most of these have no special interest, being along not unusual lines. Here, however, is one that is different:

25. Question: A brother was notified to appear on June 16, 1932, and show cause why he should not be suspended n. p. d. He, as well as several others, failed to appear and the time was extended to June 30th; on that evening the Lodge convened at 8:20 p. m., at which time the brother was suspended. On leaving the Lodge room the brethren were informed that the brother who had been suspended had been killed in a railroad accident at 8:10 p. m. The Secretary desired to know whether the brother should be reported as dead or suspended.

It was decided that he died in good standing.

LODGE OPEN TOO LONG: MIGHT SPOIL

And that was that. But a certain lodge conducted a funeral, and after the funeral, all but three members forgot to return to the Lodge hall. The lodge could not close. "Will you please let me know in regard to this", writes a brother who declares that the lodge is still open. The Grand Master replies:

Decision: It is not necessary that an actual quorum be present in order to carry out the closing ceremonies of the Lodge, although I cannot encourage the practice. Care should be taken with Lodges; they should not be allowed to lay around open indiscriminately; at the time this brother wrote, his Lodge had been left open for almost a month.

The Grand Master is "firmly convinced that the trial committee is a successful method of trying brethren for Masonic offenses." He recommends that there be prepared a booklet about the Missouri trial code, to assist those ignorant of it but interested, and to prevent useless expenses in a trial.

MASONIC MAGAZINE GIVES TROUBLE

They have trouble with Masonic or pseudo-Masonic publications in Missouri. The publication complained about below is one of the prominent papers of the country:

The Kansas City Freemason has issued various numbers, which have been crowded with material which should never have been published in a Masonic journal. A large portion of the paper has been taken up with the publication of propaganda of certain religious cults and certain political parties, and comments on the respective merits of such political parties, as well as recommendations of certain candidates for political offices. ments of meetings at which candidates for political office would speak on Socialism, and quotation from the doctrines of Socialism and Communism are to be found in many issues of that paper. To the profane, the title of this paper indicates that it is an organ of the Masonic Fraternity in Kansas City, and, doubtless, many new members of the Fraternity, who are not informed on the subject, accept what is said in that paper as doctrines promulgated by the Fraternity in Kansas City, and what is said in the Missouri Freemason as doctrines promulgated by the Grand Lodge itself. These publications are purely private enterprises, in no way authorized or controlled by the Masonic Fraternity or any of its branches. The publication of such articles as those above referred to is grossly misleading, and should not be tolerated. If there is one thing which the Masonic Fraternity should carefully avoid, it is mixing in political or religious controversies. Warnings seem to have no effect upon the Kansas City Freemason. Its course of conduct must be stopped.

We don't know whether we have reviewed the book before us properly or not. An early spring thunderstorm has been in progress since 10 p. m.; the writer's son, age 13 months, just couldn't sleep through the storm; some fleets of airplanes have been passing over our housetop in the rain on the N. Y.-Miami line (transporting money so that banks may reopen, we hope); the telephone has been ringing for us: we have had to look after some tons of garden seeds of the R. F. C. Relief Department to keep them from getting wet and sprouting prematurely; we are getting ready to go to Raleigh in the morning to help make a Legislature get out of the doldrums; and altogether there's been a sort of parrot-andmonkey time, if you know what that means by the exercise of the imagination. But here goes, and best wishes to Ray Denslow and a tear of grief for Dr. Briggs, and a wave of the hand at Dr. Pickard and a good wish for all of the rest of the fellows in Misosuri.

CROSSING THE BAR

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell.
When I embark;

For though from out our borne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

-ALFRED TENNYSON.

NEBRASKA—1932

GRASSHOPPERS PESTER OUR GREAT GRANDCHILD

All sorts of things appear in this book—grasshoppers. a seventy fifth anniversary, and so forth. The exercises preliminary to the opening of the Grand Lodge were guite interesting—a trip to Bellevue, where a monument was erected to commemorate the establishment of Freemasonry in Nebraska, in 1857. It seems that application was made to the Deputy Grand Master of Illinois in 1855 for a dispensation to form a lodge; he wrote time after time to his Grand Master about it and received no reply. and at length issued such a dispensation and reported it to his chief, who disclaimed ever having received any communication about the matter and questioned the validity of the dispensation; but in those days such small matters as the validity of a dispensation did not particularly worry anybody; and besides, the Grand Lodge of Illinois promptly validated the proceedings and granted a charter anyhow. Present was Grand Master Ray V. Denslow of Missouri, who, himself a Masonic historian of no mean repute, admitted that Illinois is the Masonic offspring of Missouri and therefore Nebraska is also. Since everybody knows that the Grand Lodge of Missouri originated from Tennessee and that in turn from North Carolina, it is clear that a perfect chain is established and the lineage complete——We greet our western great grandchildren with a hearty salute of congratulations.

After all of the preliminaries, a lodge of Master Masons was opened, the Grand Master was introduced, the roll of lodges was called and the Grand Master proclaimed the Grand Lodge of Nebraska duly opened in ample form. The Deputy Grand Master's chair was vacant, that officer having died during the year, as also Past Grand Master Thummell, a most useful and important

Mason.

THEY HAVE NO GRAND TREASURER: NEED NONE

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has no Grand Treasurer. The history of this fact is recited by Past Grand

Master Francis E. White, in the historical address on the occasion referred to above, in the following:

In 1899 the Grand Treasurer, R. W. Brother Christian Hartman, died, and following his demise, the Grand Lodge funds were taken over by Grand Master Keysor, entered in the bank in the name of the Grand Lodge, to be drawn out only on orders issued and signed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. January 20th, 1900, the Grand Lodge General Fund was exhausted; there was about \$3,000.00 in the Masonic Home Fund and part of this was used until money came in from the lodges for the Since that time funds have been ample annual fees and dues. for all necessary expenses. This was the beginning of changing the constitution so as to abolish the office of Grand Treasurer. Some of us believed that the changes should be made for the following reasons: First, doing away with the duplicating of part of the printed records of the Grand Secretary in regard to funds; Second, keeping the funds under the control of the Grand Lodge without any intermediary; Third, providing for a monthly statement from the bank, to go to the Grand Master after verification by the Grand Secretary, as to the condition of the finances; and Fourth, to save the cost, and any increment to go direct to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge.

Indeed, we wonder what's the use of a Grand Treasurer sometimes. Nebraska answered the question, apparently, in the fact that she hasn't any use for one.

They have presented some Past Grand Masters' Jewels during the year—four of them, to be exact, to the four oldest Past Grands in service rank. On one occassion, at Lincoln, there were big doings and Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing was present and spoke informally but with felicity.

"DEATH'S AWFUL WAVES" VS. "HOPE OF IMMORTALITY"

Grand Master John R. Tapster had much to do during the year, but also had time to do some thinking about Masonry in general. Here is a result of some of this:

FUNERAL SERVICE

To those of us who are called upon occasionally to deliver our ritualistic service for the dead, and deliver it verbatim, as is required by our law, it is distressing to stand before a bereft family and dwell upon such sentences as these: "that we, too, will be whelmed beneath death's awful waves" and "the sad and solemn scene now before us" or "with sorrowing hearts and tears of anguish." Brethren, Masonry teaches the immortality of the soul; that there is no death; that the spirit of man never dies; and

that what we call death is not the end of life but the beginning of a life that has no end.

With these thoughts in mind, I recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the incoming Grand Master, to revise our burial service, eliminate such depressing sentences as the above, give us a burial service with more hope and more in keeping with our teachings, and report at the next Annual Communication.

HOW FRANK DEAN'S BURIAL SERVICE WAS BURIED

This business of revising the Masonic burial service has been a popular indoor sport ever since the writer's Masonic infancy; we were appointed a committee to do it once but didn't function. Later a distinguished divine was appointed to do it and prepared a fine report; but a certain Grand Secretary who shall be unnamed, read the said report to the Grand Lodge and promptly the Grand Lodge voted to reject it. We have not seen any revisions that were more than sixty per cent satisfactory. We doubt whether there is a Masonic burial service that is completely satisfactory. Secretary Carl H. Claudy of the Masonic Service Association has done a very fine thing in digesting extant rituals of burial, segregating by sections, subjects and topics. Some time we hope to be able to sit down and lift the best from all of them in this digest, and thus assemble a good service. But even then some gawky, blundering officer would murder it. funeral is the officers.

REQUIRE THIRD DEGREE PROFICIENCY

Nebraska is one of those Grand Lodges, of which there are more than you would expect, which require a candidate to show proficiency in the third degree. The Grand Master tells us that the time limit set is ninety days from raising; in 21 cases he has by dispensation (we presume) extended that time. There is much to be said in favor of such a requirement; but after all is said in favor of it, the requirement of additional rote-memory is not likely to add to our numbers a greater number of Masonic leaders. We would that they be required to do some Masonic reading and show that they know what it is about.

HIGH FEES VS. LOW FEES

And the Grand Master decries the reduction in fees which have occurred in some of his lodges during the year. He mixes the size of the fees with the problem of lodge relief. His statement is as follows:

During the year, several of our lodges have reduced their fees. No practice could be more fraught with danger. It is, in effect, placing Masonry upon the bargain counter, which, if continued will spell ruin to the organization. The price must be such that our lodges are protected at all times against all emergencies. A lodge with four dollar dues and forty dollar fees cannot possibly fulfill its obligations. The result is that as soon as the necessity for relief occurs, the lodge calls upon the Grand Lodge to supply relief. Brethren, the question of relief is primarily the responsibility of the local lodge and no lodge can possibly care for the calls that are sure to be made upon it, unless funds are provided for the purpose. Grand Lodge should be called upon only where the case would be an exceptional drain on the local lodge finances.

Somehow, this does not appeal to us much. We don't believe high fees keep out rotten material; some of the rottenest that we ever knew was ready to pay any sort of high fee. Some of the best material we have ever known was of men who could not pay high fees. Only in boom time do high fees add to the charity funds. sooner we quit measuring candidates in dollar marks, the better off will Masonry be. In passing, we should say one or two other things in this connection. Lodges should by some rigid law be required to set aside their funds in specific designations; fees should not be counted upon to pay routine expenses under any circumstances, but should Moreover, some be made to be a special account. troubles which some of our North Carolina lodges have had (and the past tense is hardly as appropriate as the present in this connection) are directly traceable to the fact that funds from dues have been mismanaged. We believe our law should specifically declare that every member must pay an amount of annual dues to be fixed by the lodge, but that of this sum the amount of two dollars and n half, or two dollars and a quarter, or what you will

shall be set aside for the per capita tax fund and shall be the property of the Grand Lodge. This would make illegal the practice in some of these lodges of appropriating all the money they get, for their own affairs, debts and projects, and then going to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge with their per capita tax unpaid and no way to get it. Every lodge knows that under our law two dollars and a half of every member's annual dues belongs to the Grand Lodge and that it has no right to spend it: and moreover, if the lodges do spend it and fail to remit it to the Grand Lodge for which it is collected, the orphan and the aged guest will have to do without what it buys for them—and yet there be lodges in numbers who dissipate this trust fund without the bat of an eye or the shadow of a question as to where replacement is going to come from.

WHAT WAS DONE ABOUT THE GRASSHOPPERS

We said in the beginning that they had grasshoppers. More than that, the hoppers were something more than just insects—they were a plague, destructive and devastating. We passed through Nebraska while they were around. They did a thorough job—left nothing green behind them. The Grand Master investigated, and found that some brethren had had all of their feed and food destroyed. They had to have more feed, as well as seed, to prevent the disaster from being complete. He made arrangements to "approve loans without interest" to 87 brethren, in the total amount of \$16,775.00, to aid in rehabilitation. He does not state what funds were used.

FINANCIAL CHECK-UP

The Grand Master recommends that each lodge be required to submit with its annual returns to the Grand Secretary a statement of Lodge finances. We think this would not be a bad plan; it would check up on the idea that part of the receipts of the lodge belong directly to the Grand Lodge, and would also tie in with the idea that every lodge should have its affairs periodically audited also. The sort of looseness which we have seen in the

past has caused defalcations, and has been really ridiculous.

The Reviews by Past Grand Master Crites are completely topical in character, being preceded by an index of the topics treated of. North Carolina is quoted in the treatment of certain of the topics.

EPILOGUE

At the midnight in the silence of the sleep-time,
When you set your fancies free,
Will they pass to where—by death, fools think imprisoned—
Low he lies who once so loved you, whom you loved so,
Pity me?

Oh to love so, be loved, yet so mistaken!
What had I on earth to do
With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?
Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless did I drivel
—Being—who?

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward, Never doubted clouds would break, Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph, Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, Sleep to wake.

No, at noon-day in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry, "Speed—fight on, fare ever
There as here!"

-ROBERT BROWNING.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1932

NEGLECTED NO LONGER

Grand Secretary-Reviewer Harry Morrison Cheney concluded the minutes, statistical tables and sundry reports that go to make up a volume of Proceedings, and at length gives us a page at whose top is the title, "Report on Foreign Correspondence." He admits that he has already handed out twenty five years of such stuff, and then warns us as follows:

Somebody may call what follows humdrum stuff. I would not feel cross about it did I know that to be the case, because it might be stating a large fraction of truth. But, one may do no better than he can, with that which comes into his possession. So have I tried, in doing which I have received a Masonic education. That has done me good, anyway. I insist on that.

When he comes to review North Carolina, he takes note of our sins, as follows:

For the second year in succession there is no review of our own proceedings. We hope that no blacklist has been started. They have been regularly forwarded.

We are guilty. We atone. When this scribe sets out to do a piece of writing, he has got to find something that makes him feel like writing about it, or else nothing comes forth—the typewriter fingers are paralyzed, the brain rebels. Now the New Hampshire books are good books, but for two successive years their contents just did not fit into the mood which had grasped us. The jinx is now broken, so here goes.

FIFTY YEARS A MASON

First let us note that a certain lodge had a big special meeting, with eats, entertainment, speeches, trimmings. It was an extraordinary occasion—one that comes only once. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the raising of Grand Secretary Reviewer Harry Morrison Cheney. If the printing department of the Oxford Orphanage would put on style like they do in most states and print all names in small caps in the text, we'd have that name in caps—and it is a name to conjure with:—Grand Secretary

Grand Recorder for all Grand Bodies in New Hampshire, which means chief politician and fixer; Deputy of the A. & A. S. R. Supreme Council for New Hampshire—and if there is anything else, it is he. That he writes reports is attested by the following:

I wish every Mason in New Hampshire could and would read the Correspondence printed in each volume of our proceedings and written for many years by our Grand Secretary. It would delight as well as inform every reader. Truly, this Correspondence, so called, is a veritable mine of information as to what is going on in the Masonic world, written in Brother Cheney's own inimitable style. It is indeed a literary gem. I call it to your attention because I fear it is overlooked by many, and even unknown by some. Read it and call it to the attention of your brethren.

MASONRY MUST RE-ORIENT ITSELF

Grand Master Allan M. Wilson tells us that he granted a dispensation to a lodge to appear in public in Masonic clothing-i. e. as a lodge-to decorate the grave of the first Grand Master of New Hampshire, the date being Sunday, June 16, 1931. Another dispensation was to a lodge to hold a meeting on an island—"the whole island be tyled". The Grand Master tells that he believes we can no longer hold our membership by ritualistic work something else is required, perhaps some form of Masonic Education. Yes: some form, whether you like the name or not. Our members want to dig deeper, and ought to. Some of our members don't want to dig at all—such are scarcely Masons. We need to get our membership on a different basis—to "fit them into" a different regime, which is more worthy of the vital things that Masonry came from and stands for. It is a matter which seems to have been neglected, that we have been gradually raising the educational level of the sovereign states for some years, which fact makes it necessary that Masonry orient itself in a different environment, call unto different sorts of people-and yet we have no reason to see that Masonry either has oriented itself in the different environment or makes any call to the different kind of folks turned out by the educational process.

We note a suggestion in this book that seems to us to be a good one for North Carolina lodges as well as New Hampshire—namely, that duly attested photographic copies of charters be made and hung in the lodge rooms, while the original charters, valuable documents, may be stored in the fireproof vaults of the Grand Lodge. This is a very good procedure and would have saved, if hitherto pursued, the loss of many of these charters by fire.

THEY HAVE OFFICIAL RITUALS

Here is how New Hampshire handles the ritual situation.

RITUALS

So far as I can discover the Grand Constitution is silent upon the question of our Ritual. There is in the archives of Grand Lodge an official ritual and the Grand Lecturer for the State has a ritual which is generally known as the official ritual of the work of the three degrees in this jurisdiction. Grand Lecturers for the several districts are also furnished rituals which are supposed to be official. No rituals are furnished to the subordinate Lodges. The officers of a subordinate Lodge are thus supposed, at least theoretically, to have the work handed down to them by word of mouth from past officers. It is well known, however, that written rituals are in every Lodge, and in constant use. None of them has any official sanction. also to say that printed rituals published and sold by a commercial publishing house outside the State frequently find their way into the hands of officers of Lodges, although containing many Many warnings have been issued by the District inaccuracies. Deputy Grand Masters and by the Grand Lecturer, but the evil persists. It is a difficult matter to handle. Some officers have suggested to me that Grand Lodge should issue rituals to the subordinate Lodge under very definite provisions and restrictions. I am not prepared at this time to make a definite suggestion as to what should be done, but I recommend that a Committee be appointed to study the matter and report its conclusions to this Grand Lodge.

Looks like somebody has grossly violated his obligations, unless they aren't like those known in North Carolina. There is not a written copy in this State.

SEE KANSAS FOR THE REST OF THIS

The Grand Master had a confab with the Grand Master of Kansas in re the severance of fraternal relations with that Grand Lodge. New Hampshire requires a

would-be visitor to show a "diploma". A card will not do. Diplomas used to be issued in North Carolina to those who paid fifty cents per each for them; but since we began using uniform receipts for dues with the seal of the Grand Lodge and its certificate of the good standing of the lodge issuing, nobody calls for the certificate. We don't suppose anybody from North Carolina could visit a New Hampshire lodge; reason; absence of diploma. But this is their business. We aren't going to worry them with the necessity of turning us down as prospective visitor, no sir, not while times are anyways as tight as now. all we can do to visit our own lodge, where they pass the hat around for the Orphanage and it ain't good form to be tight when it passes you, be engaged in conversation and not see it, or dash out of the door while the Deacon is on the other side of the room. But we hope they will fix it up so we can visit them when they celebrate another of those Cheney anniversaries. Then, too, we have a Past Officer of one of our York Rite Grand Bodies over at Derry, N. H.—Bro. John C. Chase, and we'd like to meet him in his lodge some time just to tell his fraters how fond of him we are.

New Hampshire is reviewed!

RAIN SONG

It isn't raining rain to me,
Its raining daffodils;
In every dimpling drop I see
Wildflowers on the hills.
A cloud of gray engulfs the day
And overwhelms the town;
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

It isn't raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
Where any buccaneering bee
May find a bed and room.
A health, then, to the happy,
A fig to him who frets;
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining violets.

NEW JERSEY—1933

THIS IS THE SAME GOVERNOR MOORE

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey holds its annual communication on the same dates that we have recently fixed for the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. It is held at Trenton, the State Capital. Present at the Annual Communication of 1932 was Governor Moore-the same Governor Moore who declined to honor the requisition a few months ago of the state of Georgia for the return of a certain fugitive from justice who wrote a book entitled "I Am a Fugitive from Justice", and got his and Georgia's name into the papers quite a bit at the time—just about the same time that a certain prisoner not so far away from the banks of the Hudson River was done to death in a third degree proceeding. There's so much good in the rottenest of states, and so much rottenness in the best of states, that each state would do well to give full faith and acceptance to the sovereign acts of the other states. Possibly Georgia may wake up some bright morning to find that one charged with having kidnapped the Lindbergh baby is within its bor-An honored Tennessee citizen remarked to us in Washington, "Why in heck don't you North Carolinians get Lea? We don't want the blankety blank blank!" and we hear he is hiding near a handy judge to get habeas corpus papers as soon as North Carolina goes after him.

MOORE ON THE PROBLEM OF DELINQUENTS

Governor Moore addressed the Grand Lodge. What he said seems worth quoting. We give parts of it to our readers, as follows:

Sometime I wonder just how much we really mean, because after all, Masonry is not simply an annual communication, not simply a meeting in the lodge room, but rather the living out of those principles which have come down to us through the ages. One hundred and forty-five years ago when the first communication was held, the battle of Trenton had been fought. This new nation was getting up on its feet and beginning to walk. Your

brothers and mine gathered in this historic place, where they met with Washington and those men who fought with him—our broter George Washington, whose picture you have here. We are proud of him; proud that in some way or other he belongs to us.

Now we come to 1932. The Most Worshipful Grand Master spoke of the boys of our State. I, too, think of them because I am reminded that in this State of ours in ten years the general population has increased twenty-eight percent, while the population of the State prison and the reformatories for boys has increased eighty-nine percent, the population of the insane asylums and of the home for feeble minded increased seventy-nine percent. get those figures. The whole population increased twenty-eight percent, while the populations of the prison and reformatories. despite our remarkable ability, increased eighty-nine percent. there and see the thousands of boys, eight to fourteen, fourteen to eighteen, who have committed every crime within the calendar. If you follow those figures to a logical conclusion, what is going to If we remain for a thousand years in New Jersey we will all either be in the insane asylum or the State prison, because that is the ratio, 29 to 89 and 79. That is a problem that confronts us. When you are here, go down to the State prison. Just look at some of those fellows and think of them when your son wants to go to a motion picture show depicting a racketeer or gunman nonchalantly flourishing a gun and shooting somebody, and your boy, looking at him, gets a thrill because of his courage. Courage? Why go and look at them, seventeen hundred of them, with criminal written all over them-slinking, cowardly curs-nothing glorious.

I believe in motion pictures, but not when they attempt to

glorify the American crook.

We pride ourselves upon becoming liberal and broad-minded and yet we wonder why our jails and reformatories are filled to overflowing.

You are here at a time when cities of this State cannot raise money—they are defaulting on their paper. You are here at a time when people cannot pay their taxes. Many counties haven't paid the State. When the railroads have come in to the Governor and said: "We don't think we will be able to pay our taxes," when this State must raise twenty million of dollars to feed the starving. These are things for you to think about, because you are part of the State, and a great part of it. There never was a time in the history of New Jersey when there was the need for intelligent consideration, for the practical thinking out of the problems which confront us. I confess that I sit from day to day, all day and far into the night, trying to see some daylight; trying to get some way out of it.

It seems to me that the members of this Order, which has come down through all these ages,—men who represent the finer and better things in life, should consider the questions—"What part

have we in all of this?" "What are we doing to cause this condition which exists?" "What must we do to remedy it?"

There is one way of arousing the people; that is when things are dramatized. The greatest drama that the world has ever known was Christ on the Cross. The dramatization of Christ upon the Cross meant much to the world. Henry Ward Beecher, when slavery existed, wanted to impress the people. What did he do? He took a little pickaninny and tried to sell her from his pulpit. Ghandi. What would Ghandi be without his breech cloth? He puts on the breech cloth so that you and I and every one will see something strange—unusual. He dramatizes the thing he wants to put over. Here in this country the things that are being dramatized are gangsters, racketers, bootleggers and the present condition of depression. All these things are being dramatized here and we have got to overcome them. We have got to rise in our might. This organization, standing as it does for those high principles, can do much.

There was incorporated recently in New Jersey a certain Grand Lodge, styling itself "The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey," to do all things that Masonry should do. The new Grand Lodge was prosecuted, Most Worshipful Brother W. Holt Apgar handling the case, and was "restrained and enjoined" from using Masonic insignia, or practicing or pretending to practice Masonry, organizing lodges or making Masons. We can't see why so many of these things have sprung up recently.

A JEWISH COLONIAL MASON

Here's a bit of history that will interest the reader: it is given by a visitor, Grand Master J. I. Shepley of Rhode Island:

Rhode Island was chartered originally from England and again from Massachusetts. In 1656 a number of Jews from Holland worked the degrees of Freemasonry in Newport, where I come from, and showing that Massachusetts recognizes that fact, today I have in my pocket a letter containing the history of Moses Michael Hays, who was the direct descendant of Jews that brought Masonry to Newport. In our wonderful little State we have to be very careful or we will step out of it into either Connecticut or Massachusetts, but the brethren in those Grand Jurisdictions have always received us royally.

We know that certain Jews were useful in the American Revolution, and we know that Jews were valuable to

the Southern Confederacy (as well as to the other side then) but we have never seen a satisfactory account of the part played by the Jews in the period of the colonization of the American shores. We hope to have such placed in our hands some time.

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE FOR TRANSLATIONS

We find an item in the appropriations that interests us. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence is given a routine allowance of five hundred dollars, and in addition, is allowed one hundred dollars for translation. We could wish that this were done here in North Carolina, where we have sort of specialized in foreign relations matters.

CLAUDY'S BOOK ADOPTED

Grand Master Stanley Naughright tells us that Carl Claudy's book has been adopted for presentation to candidates in New Jersey. This is a good move. We should like to see the same thing done here in North Carolina. One candidate has right now this scribe's copies of Carl Claudy's book and has not returned the same. It would not burden any candidate if we were instructed by Masonic law to inform all of them that we are going to present the book to them and expect them to pay for it. And think how much more Masonry they would know!

We note in passing that they made Bro. Claudy an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

The Fraternal Reviews are prepared by a committee of three; and the North Carolina write-up is over the initials of Chairman Ernest A. Reed. The report is excellent. We appreciate the review of our Grand Lodge, which is very interestingly written—and that's a statement that cannot be truthfully made about all Reviews as we read them in other books.

NEW MEXICO—1932

MANY VISITS

Grand Master Wilbur L. Elser reports that he visited in person and separately, every lodge in his state except one and the members of this elected to meet him on visits to other lodges. There are 57 of them. He reports that some lodge wanted to know whether, if a member objected to a visitor, he must state the reason for such objection. The answer was "No." Another puts it up to him on this wise: "If a brother who apparently has defrauded other Brothers of his Lodge should tender payment of his dues, must the Secretary receive the same? Foolish question—of course they had to take his dues until by a judicial act they had deprived him of good standing in his lodge.

MORE DECISIONS

It is ruled that officers who succeed themselves do not have to re-installed. It is also ruled that "nothing in the law" would permit a man from being an officer in a lodge of which he is not a member; but "Old J. P's," same being the committee, held that he should have said "No" in one word; a man can be officer in his own lodge only. We suppose this refers to the job of Tyler in a place like Albuquerque where there are two lodges meeting in the same temple. We think the same man ought to be Tyler in all such lodges, so that he may have complete responsibility for the premises.

COMMENTS ON THE HISTORY

He takes notice of the forthcoming Gould history as follows:

From time to time we have received communications from other Jurisdictions regarding the history of Masonry in New Mexico. We also received a very urgent request through Brother J. Edward Allen of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to furnish a chapter on the history of Masonry in New Mexico to be used in an American issue of the History of Freemasonry. For this work Most Worshipful Brother Melvin M. Johnson, thrice Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, has been designated as ed-

itor-in-chief. Our Grand Secretary made arrangements with Right Worshipful Brother H. L. Haywood of New York, who is now residing in this Grand Jurisdiction, to write the chapter on New Mexico Masonry.

SECRETARY AND DEACON

Then he comes to discuss Masonic Education, and leans toward the New York plan. As to the condition of the Order just now, he is not optimistic, as we here see:

From the reports of official visits by the Grand Lecturer it is apparent that interest is at a low point in all too many of our Lodges. In some cases this is due to the financial conditions; sometimes it is due to a very small resident membership; in other cases it is due to a lack of interest, and in a few instances the Master has moved from the community. The situation existing in too great a number of our Lodges demands that this Grand Lodge Organization interest itself in the welfare of these Lodges and in the welfare of the membership to an extent comparable with its humanitarian activities.

It has been suggested that perhaps the two most important officers of a Lodge are the Secretary and Senior Deacon. If the Master has a Secretary who will carry out the orders of the Master and the Lodge in the transaction of the business, and if he has a well qualified Senior Deacon to depend on in the ceremonial work, the burden on the Master is materially lightened; however, there are too many Lodges in which the Secretary determines the policy of the Lodge and important matters are not brought to the attention of the Lodge or are not attended to.

These cases where the Secretary and the Deacon run things are just plain illustrations of Masonic cussedness on the part of somebody else who is willing to let these two do it. We have seen such cases-more than once. We used to see them away back in 1915 when we were serving as District Deputy Grand Master. We see them today. We see all sorts of cases of indifference in high places, where somebody else has to shoulder the situation vicariously and keep things going. Sometimes the Secretary is a Past Master and is not at all unwilling to do his full share—in fact, he may be a bit too ready. But there is too much disposition to condemn people hastily in such things. He is a wise leader who puts his men to work, gives them training, prepares for the future, even keeps himself in the background while acting as leader. God save us from those folks who are always wanting to be spectacular, who are anxious to get the credit for something, who make one big mistake. In only one case is noise the equivalent of health—we've got one of those at our house, and it's the year-old name-sake, son and heir of the writer. In all other cases, excessive noise is scarcely compatible with the most healthy of conditions, and the post of leader is no exception.

WHAT THE GRAND MASTER NEEDS

Among the Grand Master's recommendations is one that the future Grand Masters be given a full set of equipment, as follows:

5. That this Grand Lodge shall provide the Grand Master with a copy of Mackey's Parliamentary Law, a copy of Mackey's Jurisprudence, and a copy of McCoy's Worshipful Master's Assistant; that the Grand Lodge shall provide a Grand Master's apron and a Grand Master's jewel for wear on official visitations; that all of these together with the Grand Master's seal shall be turned over to each incoming Grand Master by the retiring Grand Master.

We second the motion. Some time ago we asked a Grand Recorder whether he knew the law of his jurisdiction, and he had to confess that he had not read it. What do you know about that? We haven't much use for the fellow who shoots his gun while it is still but half-cocked; less for an organization which compels its leaders to do so.

"RELIEF AND HOSPITALIZATION" FUND

Five years ago the Grand Lodge of New Jersey presented to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, its neighbor in the alphabet, a check for \$21,878.90 which was a fund to be "used for relief and hospitalization" of Masons and their families stricken with tuberculosis. Now comes somebody who alleges that this was to be kept as a trust fund, the income alone to be used for these purposes. The Grand Master recommends that, if this be true, that part of the corpus remaining be returned to New Jersey. We don't find any action on this. Since the Proceedings discuss this matter in both states over a period of years, we don't see how New Jersey can have any misunderstanding of it. It's like our Masonic loan

funds-they were not loaned to the colleges, but placed there for the colleges to keep, hold and possess, with the sole proviso that their use be restricted to student loans. We retained no strings about them, have no business to jump up now and demand of the colleges audits or any of that sort of thing. Most of the colleges would have refused to act as agents for the Grand Lodge in such a matter.-Incidentally, as a certain feature writer in a North Carolina paper would say, we note that New Mexico has student loan funds, and that they are running into difficulties these days just like everything else; collections are running behind, because the grantees have no employment, or if they have it, they have the same difficulty in paying debts out of reduced income that others have. The one great curse of today is debts incurred in days of cheap dollars. The next great curse is personal inefficiency—he who is dropped out of employment is the least or less efficient. The law of the survival of the fittest works most conspicuously in these days, when people scramble for any sort of job and employers are meticulous choosers. Folks who have debts and those who have failed to acquire personal efficiency are driven from employment-along with many others, of course.

"MASONIC INSTITUTE"

They had a "Masonic Institute" at Artesia. It was a good one, and there was a good program and platform. New Mexico has been fortunate in having Bro. H. L. Haywood as its guest, and he was a speaker. Subjects were as follows:

"The Lodge Absentee."

"Lodge Social Life."

"The Financial Set-up Budget."

"The Secretary and His Problems."
"The Candidate-Committee Contact."

"The Story of Masonry." This was Bro. Haywood's subject.
"The Mason as a Citizen." This by the Grani Matter.

Everybody paid for his meal. They had a good time and nobody was burdened. Seems to us that the business of promiscuous free feeds paid for out of "the General Fund" are very much passée. A quarter will get a feed these days and nobody misses it so much.

ABOUT MEXICAN MASONRY

The Grand Lodge Del Pacifico sought recognition. The report on this matter is illuminating, and is as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE March 21, 1932.

To the Grand Lodge:

The recognition of the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico of Mexico has been urged by Brethren from Arizona and by some of our own members in New Mexico. It is now recognized by Arizona, California, and the Philippine Islands. According to the latest information received by the Committee, it has never asked for recognition by the York Grand Lodge of Mexico.

The Committee is further informed that the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico and the York Grand Lodge have concurrent jurisdiction in the territory composed of the State of Sonora, State

of Sinaloa, and Lower California.

Arizona, alone, recognizes the York Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the Pacifico Grand Lodge.

California recognizes the York Grand Lodge and the Pacifico. Indiana and Minnesota recognizes the York Grand Lodge and the Valle de Mexico.

When New Mexico recognized the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, it was done with the hope that it would be helpful in bringing about a better understanding between the two Grand Lodges in Mexico. Whether that hope has been realized or not, the Committee is not in position to state.

Since that time, California got from York Grand Lodge the statement that it did not object to the recognition of Del Pacifico. Also, Kentucky now recognizes both the York and the Valle de Mexico. It looks like a new day is about to break with reference to Mexican Masonry, and as for us, we are quite willing to assist in bringing a change to pass as the light comes.

THEY CAN LEASE A MASONIC HOME PLANT

The question of establishing a Masonic Home was brought up on a committee report, not favorable to such a project. Then a certain brother spoke about a possible plant at Tyrone, which plant used to be connected with a copper production plant which is now shut down. The property can be leased "at a reasonable figure"; and consists of a hospital building and a school. But the Grand Lodge, which has some 7500 members and is burdened with tubercular transients, was not attracted by this leasing business. Masonic Homes which have no real property in fee don't seem to make any particular appeal.

"THE WEAKER PART" IS "CERTAINLY NOT WEAKER"

Evidently these New Mexicans have opinions of their own as to which is the weak part of Masonry; for they adopted the following:

We further recommend that the paragraph in the lecture of the First Degree reading "****" be eliminated. We feel that the Entered Apprentice Degree is certainly not the weaker part of Freemasonry, for it is the very foundation, and in which the most valuable lessons are presented to the candidate. A good many other Grand Jurisdictions have already eliminated this paragraph.

But when you get right down to cold facts, there isn't so much to their contentions. Viewing Masonry as a "beautiful system of morals, veiled in allegory and revealed by symbols," one certainly agrees that it works up to a climax; and if this is admitted, the E. A. degree most certainly is the weaker part.

THE ZEST OF LIFE

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul.
Not hastening to, not turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To youth and age, and travels on with cheer.
So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought but when a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

-HENRY VAN DYKE.

NEW YORK—1932

PENALTIES NOT LITERAL

For a long time there have been those who have believed that the penalties of the several degrees needed some sort of qualification; that without it they are not in this century impressive. Grand Master Charles H. Johnston tells us that if they were accepted literally they would "make the organization decidedly unlawful;" and if they are not to be taken literally "there should be some statement to that effect made to the candidate so that he would know where the literal part of his obligation ended and where the symbolic portion began. *** *** *** *** It should be definitely understood that there is here no wrecking of landmarks nor any violation of an-The explanatory statement ** ** ** cient traditions. will tend to clarify in the mind of the intelligent candidate, what must seem to him to be a very peculiar if not illegal bond." So the following action was taken:

RESOLVED: A paragraph be added to the exoteric Work of each Degree, said paragraph to be printed in the Monitor just before the words "three great Lights" in the Entered Apprentice Degree, before the words "plumb, square and level" in the Fellowcraft Degree and before the words "working tools" in the Master Mason Degree. The paragraph for the Entered Apprentice Degree is to read as follows: "The Penalty of this Obligation comes down from a time when such punishments were inflicted on heretics, pirates and traitors. Free and Accepted Masons are now taught that this Penalty is not literal but symbolic of the physical suffering an honest man would undergo rather than violate his solemn vow. The true Penalty for violation of this Obligation is to incur the contempt and detestation of all honorable men." The paragraph for the Fellowcraft Degree is to read as follows: "The Penalty of this Obligation comes down from a time when such punishments were inflicted on heretics, pirates and traitors. Free and Accepted Masons are now taught that this Penalty is not literal but symbolic of the physical suffering an honest man would undergo rather than violate his sol-The true Penalty for violation of this Obligation is to emn vow. be branded as a perjured wretch void of all moral worth." paragraph for the Master Mason Degree is to read as follows: "The Penalty of this Obligation comes down from a time when such punishments were inflicted on heretics, pirates and traitors.

Free and Accepted Masons are now taught that this Penalty is not literal but symbolic of the physical suffering an honest man would undergo rather than violate his solemn vow. The true Penalty for violation of this Obligation is to be ostracized as unworthy the fellowship of upright men and Masons."

JOHNSON BUYS A WASHINGTON SHRINE

Grand Master Johnson, who is made the new Grand Secretary, gets things done. He discovered that a certain George Washington shrine in Tappan was going to be sold to make way for a service station, and he proceeded to buy it for thirty thousand dollars, and afterwards put it up to the lodges that if they wished to take it off his hands and make it a Masonic shrine, they could do so. Result: more than half was raised before Grand Lodge met, and more then. The Grand Lodge thanked him for his act and proceeded to handle the property. The property is thus described:

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHRINE IN NEW YORK STATE

Your Committee has given consideration to that part of the Grand Master's address dealing with the purchase by him of the house and surrounding land at Tappan, Rockland County, New York, built in 1700, and which served as a home and headquarters for George Washington on various occasions and for considerable periods during the Revolutionary War. And it seems to your Committee appropriate that a proper minute be made in grateful appreciation of the Grand Master's foresight in making possible the acquisition of this historic land by the Fraternity in New York. Your Committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"SOJOURNER PLAN" AGAIN

Here is a new idea which is founded on absolutely correct principles:

SOJOURNERS

The Grand Lodge at its 150th Annual Communication authorized the setting up of what has come to be known as the "Sojourner Plan." The purpose of the plan was to try, if possible, "to salvage our Brethren who leave the immediate vicinity of their Mother Lodge." A survey had shown that 37% of our Brethren live in the immediate vicinity of their Lodge, and the Board of General Activities, carrying out the instructions of Grand Lodge, set up machinery whereby every Brother removing to another Community, in any part of the World whatever, receives a word of greeting from his Grand Lodge, with information as to the

name, number and address of the Lodge nearest to him, the name and address of the Master, and a suggestion that he pay a visit to the Lodge and establish fraternal relations. A letter also is sent to the Master of that Lodge apprising him of our Brother's sojourn in his Community and suggesting that he invite the Brother to visit the Lodge. In some Jurisdictions, at the request of the Grand Masters, names of the sojourning Brethren are cleared through their Grand Secretaries' office and the letters are received by the Sojourners from the Grand Secretaries of the respective Jurisdictions, direct. A letter was sent to every regular Grand Lodge in the world and I received 100 percent of replies offering cooperation.

Putting the plan in operation has entailed the securing of absolutely correct Rosters from each of our Lodges and the setting up of a plan whereby the Grand Secretary receives faithful and regular notices of removals. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Secretaries of our Lodges, whose generous assistance has made this work possible.

The plan has attracted wide attention, and other Grand Jurisdictions have begun to send us names and addresses of their Brethren residing in this State, and these Brethren we have helped to make contact with Lodges near their homes. our own sojourning Brethren has been marked. The effect on Hundreds of letters have been received in testimony of the appreciation of the fact that, though they are away from their own Lodge home, yet their Grand Lodge has found time to keep in touch with them and to keep their Masonic enthusiasm alive and to be of service to The Plan has inspired two more of our Lodges to hold the Craft. "Sojourners' Nights." Under the plan the Board of General Activities has been able to furnish them with lists of sojourning Brethren in their Communities. These the Lodges have invited to their special meetings and with results inspiring both to the Sojourner and the Brethren of the Lodge. In these "Sojourners' Nights" these Lodges have discovered an activity that could well be taken up by other Lodges.

We think every Grand Lodge should do this same thing. Non-resident members can do nothing more than retain their cards; Masonry is seldom an inspiration to such. What we need today is just the touch that this plan proposes.

In some Grand Lodges it is forbidden that Masonry shall go to church. It is not in North Carolina. Conditions vary. The following reflects one of the Grand Master's Masonic hobbies—and the most of these hobbies do much more good than the matter-of-fact part of our population believes:

GO TO CHURCH

It seemed advisable that at a time when the religious forces of a Community were in need of reinforcement, an organization like Freemasonry which, while independent of all religious denominations and in no way claiming to be a religion, nevertheless possesses a very definite religious basis, should declare itself to the world at large. I therefore suggested that on a Sunday, there should be a demonstration by the Fraternity throughout the State in the interest of the Church. The first Sunday in November was rather arbitrarily selected and the Friday evening before that Sunday was recommended to the Brethren of the Jewish faith. The response of the Lodges to this request was thrilling. It is difficult to secure definite figures of attendance but estimates made by the District Deputies indicate that over 60.000 men attended Church on those two days. Aside from the actual numbers however, the State-wide announcement of the holding of hundreds of church services throughout the State, attended by Masonic Lodges was stimulating and informing to the The many letters of commendation which have come to me from all parts of the State indicate that this action was of great value and moment as indicating a definite alignment of the Fraternity with the religious forces of the different communities.

THE MASONIC HOME HAS A SUMMER CAMP

They have a fine Masonic Home in Utica. One of the finest of its functions is the Summer Camp. This Summer Camp has a beautiful permanent chapel. The whole camp layout is inspiring and joy-bringing. There is a bird sanctuary. A newspaper describes it along with other matters, in the following:

One fact is evident in all the activities of the Camp. It is not an institution but a Home in the truest sense of the word. I have watched the children marching into and out of the Chapel and observed them as they sang and took part in the service. I have seen them at their games and sports and about the grounds. I have been in the dining room when the tots were being served their meal. And there is that in their faces which bespeaks the love and confidence and trust which is the foundation upon which the Home Camp is based. Just as certainly as the true home of family life must be based on love, so the home which has been provided for the fatherless and the aged of this great Fraternity has love as its fundamental principle.

Neither the Masonic Home at Utica, nor the Home Camp at Round Lake are in any sense a school. During the regular school months at Utica the children from the Home attend public school in exactly the same manner as all other children from the homes of the city. This is true of everything except music, in which special effort is made and special instructors employed.

The amount of good the Home has accomplished is incalculable. Four hundred young people have gone forth to the duties and activities of life from its protecting care. Many of them are occupying positions of confidence. Others are making good in professional and business life. Women are mothering families of their own who were taught the duties and responsibilities of life in this, the only home they have known.

For the past seven years, or since 1924, the Home Camp at Round Lake has played a very important part in the life of the Masonic Home. The healthful atmosphere, the outdoor activities. the sanitary food and regulations have aided greatly in building strong bodies and developing right thinking minds. The weeks the youngsters spend here next to nature have a great influence in their attitude toward life. They are taught to love nature and to revere the God of nature. Their stay at the camp is as much a part of their education, mental and physical, as any they receive from other sources and materially aids in the great work for which the Home was established. It is service, beneficence and humanity. At Sunday's services a beautiful solo was rendered by a former member of the Home. Several of the counselors who are now students or engaged in business were present to assist. They are an honor to the Home from which they came and the Home is proud of them. It is a great work that is being carried on here, a work that is worthy of the great organization by which it is fostered. Aside from its strictly human features, it is the work of the Master. If I were seeking a text that adequately conveys the thought, I would quote, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

-The Adirondack Arrow.

LODGE OF RESEARCH

New York, like North Carolina, has a Lodge of Research. It is not set up along exactly the same lines which mark the North Carolina Lodge of Research; but its aims are not far different. It is thus referred to by the Grand Master:

The Lodge of Research promises to become of the greatest service to the Craft of this Jurisdiction. There are several important tasks that await just such an organization. One of these is the clearing up of the whole subject of Masons who fought in the War of the Revolution. Such lists as exist are meager and the work expended upon them has merely touched the surface. The Lodge, in exhausting every possible source of information, collating the information and presenting it in a form which will be available for future historians, can render the Masons of this

State a very great service. This is a service that as Master I have asked the Lodge to perform.

It is just a bit younger than our No. 666.

ONLY GRAND LODGE CAN RESTORE ONE EXPELLED

There is a piece of interesting Masonic law laid down in this book. When a man is suspended, it is from the privileges of Masonry except that of petitioning for restoration. When he is expelled it is from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and not from Lodge membership alone. Who has the right to accomplish the final close of all Masonic connection? Who has the right to restore one to the rights of an unaffiliated Mason? These questions are answered thus in the book before us by the Judge Advocate, which is the same as a "decision":

- 1. No inherent powers rest in a Lodge either to expel from or restore to the rights and privileges of Masonry and thus destroy or revive rights and privileges which may exist wholly apart from Lodge membership.
- 2. The supreme government of the Fraternity is founded in the Grand Lodge, which is the source of all Masonic power. The disciplinary power of the Lodge, in so far as it is may be exercised to deprive a Brother of Masonic rights and privileges which exist wholly apart from his membership in the Lodge, are not inherent in the Lodge but must be found in our established Grand Lodge Law.
- 3. That the right of a Lodge to restore an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, as set forth in Section 79 of the Code of Procedure, is limited to those cases in which the penalty to be inflicted following the conviction of a Masonic offence, is discretionary with the Lodge, and that a Lodge has no power under said section to restore an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry in those cases wherein Grand Lodge has prescribed the exclusive penalty of expulsion.

THE GRAND LODGE OF POLAND

The Grand Lodge of Poland is recognized. That action is based upon the following report by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

Except in the former German territory, no Masonic Lodges existed in Poland at the close of the World War. But the way had been prepared for the introduction of a national Freemasonry by exiles who, soon after the beginning of the war, had taken up residence in Rome. There they became identified with Lodges

under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of Italy. In 1917, they were constituted into a Lodge of their own, called Polonia. After the Republic of Poland had been established, those exiles returned to their native country and, on March 19, 1920, instituted Kopernik Lodge. One month later, on April 24, the Lodge was constituted under warrant from the National Grand Lodge of Italy. Within six months thereafter, seven other Lodges were constituted by the same authority.

Meanwhile a Supreme Council A.A.S.R. of Poland had been established by Sov. G. C. Raoul Palermi of the Supreme Council for Italy.

The need of an independent center of union now made itself felt very keenly among the Symbolic Lodges. Though aware of their right to proceed on their own initiative, they decided to apply to the Grand Master of their parent Grand Lodge for authority. A warrant was obtained, dated January 9, 1921, setting forth that "The Grand Lodge of Poland is constituted regularly and recognized as sovereign, free and independent" by the National Grand Lodge of Italy.

By 1929 important improvements had been made in the Constitution of Grand Lodge, as well as the personnel of the Lodges. Earnest, determined endeavor to meet fully every requirement for good Masonic standing, was back of it all. In 1930, the Secretary of the Committee, while in London, had an opportunity to confer with a member of the Polish Legation, himself member of a Lodge, regarding Masonic conditions in the new Republic. The information obtained included an official copy of the revised Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The document indicated clearly that suggestions previously offered had been accepted and adapted to local conditions.

The application to England includes the following:

"(1) The belief in the Great Architect of the Universe and in His Revealed Will is an essential condition of admission into Polish Freemasonry.

"The initials of the G.A.O.T.U. are to be found in the book of Constitutions, on the certificates and on letters and proclamations issued by the National Grand Lodge of Poland.

"(2) All the Initiates take their obligations on the Volume

of the Sacred Law, and no exceptions are permitted.

"(3) The membership of the National Grand Lodge of the individual Lodges is composed exclusively of men, and there are no bodies within the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of Poland who admit women.

"(4) The National Grand Lodge of Poland has sovereign jurisdiction over the Lodges under its control and is a responsible, independent, self governing organization with sole and undisputed authority over the Craft or Symbolic Degrees (Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason) within its jurisdiction,

and is not in any way subject to or divides such authority with any other Power.

- "(5) The three Great Lights of Freemasonry are always exhibited when the Grand Lodge or its subordinate Lodges are at work.
- "(6) No discussions of religion or politics are admitted in the Lodges. The paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Book of Constitutions contain stipulations in this respect, and do not leave doubt as to this matter.
- "(7) The principles of the Ancient Landmarks, customs and usages, of the Craft are strictly observed. This is clearly stipulated in paragraph 1 of the Book of Constitutions."

The application addressed to the Grand Lodge of New York reads in full as follows:

April 15, 1932.

M. W. Brother Charles H. Johnson, G. M. Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Hall, New York, New York.

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro .:

The National Grand Lodge of Poland already being in fraternal relations with many regular Jurisdictions, desires most ardently to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of New York, for the greater good of Freemasonry in general and that of the National Grand Lodge of Poland in particular, thereby to promote Masonic unity and protect the integrity and purity and the principles of the Order.

We sincerely trust that our wish will be fulfilled. Our Constitution will convince you of our firm purpose to adhere strictly to the laws of the Fraternity. The requirements laid down by the Grand Lodge of New York to be met by applicants for recognition we believe are fully complied with.

I. Our Grand Lodge was formed lawfully by more than three just and duly constituted Lodges. The warrants for both the Lodges and the Grand Lodges have been granted by the National Grand Lodge of Italy of which M. Bro. Raoul Palermi then was the Grand Master;

II. It is a responsible independent, self-governing organization with sole undisputed and exclusive authority over the symbolic lodges of its Jurisdiction, and not in any sense whatever subject to or dividing such authority with, a Supreme Council or other Power claiming ritualistic or other supervision or control;

III. Its membership is composed of men exclusively, and it entertains no Masonic relations with mixed lodges or bodies ad-

mitting women into their fellowship;

IV. It adheres in principle to the Ancient Landmarks, traditions, customs and usages of the Craft, as set forth in the Constitutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1723;

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THE GRAND MASTER GIVES ADVICE TO LODGES

It is seldom that we find any Grand Master really dedelivering himself of any advice to lodges that could be said to be worth reading. Indeed, one may safely say that the Program of Lodge Service of the average Grand Lodge is mostly zero. We think this is wrong—every Grand Lodge ought, we think, to render real service to its lodges beyond the mechanical act of explaining the Masonic Law. Of course it will be admitted that the Masonic Law is in general restraining and cramping to a lodge, and explanations of it at best are merely efforts on the part of Grand Lodge to get lodges, or keep lodges, out of troubles of the Grand Lodge's own making—so we come back to the original proposition—the Grand Lodge is worth very little to the subordinate lodge beyond furnishing some Masonic Reviews for the members to read.

There is in the Grand Master's official address as reported in the Ohio book, a whole section which is aimed directly at some problems which are the lodge's very own. Here it is:

GOOD OF THE ORDER

Open Lodge at the appointed time. Conduct the business of the Lodge in a dignified, orderly manner, then close. The Brethren who care to visit may do so with more freedom and less disturbance after Lodge than in it. Those who want to go home may go.

Past Masters should be frequently seen (in the Lodge), but not too often heard.

The quickest and surest way to ruin a good Lodge is to continue the same Brethren in office from year to year. The best talent is frequently on the side lines.

If your Lodge officers persist and insist on banking Lodge funds with their own, put them under bond. You and they will be embarrassed sooner or later. The bond will protect against financial loss.

If you have any improvement upon the Ritualistic work, submit it to the Committee on Ritual. But until the approval of that committee is had, follow your Ritual literally and strictly.

The Grand Lodge will give permission to smoke in Lodge to all Brethren who smoke in their church. All others must refrain.

The little things as well as the big ones make Freemasonry

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different. The big things force recognition and obedience. Neglect of the little ones will bring your Lodge to the level of just another meeting.

Every Mason worthy of the name is proud of his apron. He is never properly clothed and should not be permitted to sit in Lodge unless he is wearing it.

Are you a Freemason or just a member of the Lodge?

"TOO OFTEN HEARD IN THE LODGE—"WHO?

Let us comment on some paragraphs. "Past Masters should be—not too often heard in the Lodge". Why segregate these into a class by themselves? Nobody should be "too often heard" in the lodge. And if anybody is to be "too often heard", we suggest that Past Masters are most likely to have something worth while to say. They know from experience.

"The Grand Lodge will give permission to smoke in Lodge to all brethren who smoke in church". The inferred analogy between lodge communication and church is a fine one. We have noted that in certain of the Canadian provinces they regard it that way. The basal thought in this is worth keeping in mind. But this scribe isn't the right one to have much to say; he smoked, chewed tobacco and so forth until a certain day about twenty one years ago and then for personal reasons quit. Others should pass on that matter.

"FREEMASONRY IS SYNONYMOUS WITH SERVICE"

There is yet another outstanding utterance in the address of Grand Master Harvey Ake. It is found in the conclusion of his address, and is as follows.

CONCLUSION

The Holy Bible is always open upon our altars, but Free-masonry requires that the individual Mason must have and maintain an open heart and mind to its teachings. Unless he receives he cannot impart. And there is no teaching in Freemasonry taken direct from our Great Light which is so imperative upon the individual Mason as that of active and practical application of the fundamentals of right thinking and living. Freemasonry is not content with a passive or even receptive experience. It demands that we shall share—yes, more than that—that we shall contribute from the best of our own life and experience to those with whom we live and associate, whether Mason or not.

Until quite recently, this principle of Freemasonry maintained, but was not so manifest as in the days through which we When all were possessed of the bounties of are now passing. life, this principle of mutual self-help and personal sacrifice and service, while it existed, yet it was not so outstanding as now. Freemasonry now fastens upon each of its members the highest responsibility in caring for his Brother-yes, more than thatnot alone his Brother, but for mankind generally to the utmost of his ability. Freemasonry today is synonymous with service, and only so far as we serve our fellows are we truly Freemasons. In the Scottish Rite it is taught that "God is found through service to man." Never before have Freemasons had the varied and multiplied opportunities of finding God they now have. And after all, there is no greater joy in human life than that of having been useful and helpful and even sacrificial in behalf of those less fortunate than ourselves. This is today's demand upon each man having membership in our Fraternity, and anything short of that is the measure of a Mason's failure to meet his obligation as such.

Freemasonry has yet another service. The greatest peril to both the citizen and State is that of surplus time. Never in our national history have men had so much leisure time as now. The six-hour day and the five-day week will be here as soon as seminormal conditions return. We have not only idle hours, but with it physical suffering and mental torment. The cold of winter impends. The greatest trial strong men must meet grows out of the cry of hungry children. Physical ability and eagerness to work and earn and live are taunted by the dole or its equivalent by any other name or sign.

Men are desperate and their physical and mental distresses are being augmented by those, who under the guise of helping, seek only to tear down and destroy.

Freemasons must and can meet this challenge. We can meet it by being loyal and steadfast to the teachings we have had. We can meet it by putting into practice in our association with our fellows the pledges we have made in the form of sacred obliga-It is our responsibility to care for those of our number who are suffering and most susceptible to the allurements of insidious and deceptive promises. We can meet it and defeat it by being active, aggressive, positive in our Masonic practices and The earliest Freemasons were men of rugged physical purposes. strength and skilled in their art. Symbolic Masonry must be The richest promises in Holy equally rugged, active, positive. Writ are not to those who merely hear, but to those who hear and do.

As your Grand Master, I am happy to report that Freemasons in this Grand Jurisdiction have thus far stood face forward against the attack. They have refused and will continue to refuse to be mob led. They have met the challenge. Freemasonry

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is better and stronger and more firmly allied with the principles of Christianity than ever in its history.

Freemasonry has to do with life, not death. It teaches men to live not selfishly and in seclusion, but abundantly with, among, and for their fellowmen. And great as is her past, a still greater day lies in the future. Her traditions and history point that way. Freemasonry in its truest sense, is the handmaiden of the church. She should buttress the church, and Freemasons living up to the standard of their solemn obligations, must support the church in its every effort in advancing and upholding the highest moral and spiritual standards.

NET LOSS NINE THOUSAND

We now note some other matters. First there is a net loss of more than nine thousand during the Masonic year. But when it is remembered that the Ohio membership is still about two hundred thousand (199,284 left) we see that the percentage of loss is not far different from that in North Carolina. And a part of this is explained by the following:

There has been considerable criticism of the action taken at last Annual Communication requiring that members who have not paid their dues by a certain fixed time must be "indefinitely suspended." On casual examination, this legislation would seem somewhat drastic, but upon more careful study, and bearing in mind the difficulties experienced in collecting dues, even when there is no question about the financial ability of members to pay, the conclusion is inevitable that our action of twelve months ago is as lenient as could with safety have been enacted.

THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST SUSPENSION N. P. D.

And the Grand Master next touches upon a matter which is highly controversial under existing conditions, in the following:

Suspension for non-payment of dues involves a vital question, and the responsibility is that of the entire membership rather than that of the Secretary or other officers. No Brother should be suspended for non-payment of dues until it is clearly determined that he can pay and does not. On the other hand, those who cannot pay should have their dues remitted. These Brethren who have lost their membership temporarily must be returned to full membership as speedily as possible, and I repeat that to bring this about rests upon each and every member of the Lodge rather than upon the officers alone.

The Grand Master is right in an abstract sense. But let us see how it works in North Carolina. Take old Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, for instance. It had fifteen members who could not pay their dues. Drought hit this county in 1930 and the Red Cross fed many of our people. Crop failures hit us in 1931, and ruinous prices in 1932. The Lodge has only some 65 members. As we said, 15 of these simply couldn't pay. Suppose the lodge remits the dues of all of them. There's \$37.50 paid out per year, never to be recovered. Meanwhile, rent goes on: other overhead goes on-and a membership with reduced earning capacity has to pay them. That membership cannot pay out \$37.50 just to keep fifteen names on the rolls—no matter how well it sounds to hear it said that "no brother should be suspended for n. p.d. until it is clearly determined that he can pay and does not." Now it may be said that Grand Lodge ought to excuse us from the payment of that \$37.50. That means that Grand Lodge should excuse a lodge from paying the per capita tax of every man whose dues that subordinate lodge remits. If this were law, some lodges undoubtedly would abuse the privilege and remit dues indiscriminately, and thus bankrupt the Grand Lodge. Altogether, you see, this is a complicated problem. Why is it not justifiable to take the position that n. p. d. suspension during the period of inability to pay, involving no hangovers on anybody's part, is the best policy? The question is not yet answered. It is highly debatable.

WHY THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED LITTLE

Ohio admits that is is one of those Grand Lodges which stand in the lowest quartile in per capita contributions to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. Its Grand Master thus comments:

The contributions from individual members were unbelievably small. We realize that there are many Master Masons in Ohio in distress, but we cannot believe that out of two hundred thousand and more there was only one in twenty able to contribute one dollar. The Grand Lodge having paid fifty thousand dollars, assuming that there were fifty thousand indigent Masons in our Grand Jurisdiction—and that is a violent assumption—it seemed to me that the responsibility for the balance unpaid, then and still rests with the individual Mason, and not with the Subordinate Lodges.

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I urged that no Lodge should assume this responsibility for its members, and advised against any Lodge paying from its treasury unless the treasury was sufficiently strong to warrant action of this kind. But I did urge and still urge the individual Mason to meet this, his own responsibility. The Grand Lodge of Ohio up until this year has been responsible for the indifferent, if not hostile, attitude of this Grand Jurisdiction toward the Memorial projects, but we believe the matter has been presented to individual Masons in such numbers and in such manner that from this time on the responsibility and disgraceful showing made by this Grand Jurisdiction must rest upon the individual Mason who could pay and did not.

It seems to me that this matter must continue to challenge those in authority, and that we must continue asking until the stain now upon us shall have been removed by the payment of Ohio's quota in full.

North Carolina was most fortunate in this project: we levied a per capita tax in boom times and got through with the matter before the depression. As a result, we show as of this date something more than \$1.70 per capita for the project. We commented on the showing of Wisconsin in this matter last year, and our friend the reviewer sort of admonished us to the effect that is was none of our d-n business. Well we knew that to begin It's none of our business how any Grand Lodge runs its affairs, and we are fully aware of that fact and thank Deity for it. But there is another side to this matter. He who admits one side has to admit the other also. That is, that this writer is doing a piece of writing for the brethren of North Carolina, including statements of fact, comments of our own and statements of our opin-All of these are intended for the conions thereupon. sumption of the brethren who pay the bill. They compliment us with the statement that they like it. About our comments and statements of our opinions they have learned to form their own conclusions, and they like to do that. Now we might as well be brutally frank one time as another if we are forced to be so somewhere; and the plain, unvarnished truth is, that the brethren of North Carolina, don't care a hoot what our friend in Wisconsin thinks about it all. This being true, we pass him up. He is going to do exactly as we are doing-write for his Wisconsin

thousands of dollars. Now when you get a child into the home it is a problem to get that child out of the home.

I have in mind an able-bodied father who owns a farm. A man that is known to all of you brethren, prominent in the loan business, made an investigation of that farm and he reported the farm worth several thousand dollars, with a small loan on it through the Federal Bank. I think the report shows that the interest he paid on that loan per annum was \$96.00. This father has four children in the home and made application for admission of another child that had arrived at the age of three. The board investigated the matter and told him to take his children out of the home. He appears before the board with a delegation from his lodge, insisting that we maintain those children in the home and the Board consented to allow them to remain until the end of this school year.

I have in mind another case where a father had financial reverses and his wife died. He had some property,—I don't know as to the equity in that property but nevertheless he had property. At this time he is conducting a small business, which my information is, it possibly doesn't net over a hundred dollars a month, but the surplus that he has he is using in paying the interest on his debts or paying his debts, and thereby is unable to support those children. We asked that father to take his children out of the home. A delegation from his lodge appear and protest against it. In questioning the members of that lodge it developed that he owed some of them and was paying them interest on his debts.

We have two children in that home where the mother holds a clerkship in a county office, drawing \$125.00 a month. She maintains a home for herself and has another daughter in the home that is nearing maturity.

Now, the Board wants to know what the idea of you brethren is as to supporting such cases as possibly I have mentioned and other cases that might come up. If you want the rules changed for that Board to admit most anybody, the Board don't care who you admit if you will supply the money to take care of them. It seems that the attitude of the Lodge is that if they have a case of distress in their Lodge, they want the Grand Lodge to take care of that distress. I am sorry to say that I believe the larger the lodge, the more apt they are to ask the Grand Lodge to do that. Possibly one of the reasons is that some of those larger lodges have made investments in temples that they will never be able to pay. That is one of the problems that is confronted by the Board. You want us to do something that is in violation of the rules.

Now the rules as adopted a year ago have not been changed except in one respect. There is a clause in these rules, clause No. 7, saying who is eligible, "destitute mother, widow, daughter

or orphan child not less than three years nor more than fourteen years of age." Now when it comes to that word "daughter" we have eliminated the word "daughter" because it already said, "orphan child, between the ages of three and fourteen." that word "daughter" was eliminated for this reason. A daughter who was 68 years old, unmarried woman, never been married, applied through her father's lodge for admission into the Home. Board wondered why that lady had more right than the child fifteen years old or under three. We felt that she had had almost fifty years of her life in which she might have joined the Eastern Star and contributed to the Eastern Star and thereby become eligible under that head for admission to the home. we eliminated that word "daughter," and at this time under the rules are responsible for the "destitute mother, widow, and orphan Now if you brethren think that isn't right, let us know and we will put the word "daughter" back. Now whoever you want admitted to that home, we don't care. If we have a set of rules, we have to be guided by those rules, and if we admit somebody from one lodge for certain reasons, we must admit others for the same reasons.

If you read the Report of the Board of Control you will see that we make the suggestion that it might be well and better for the child if a number of those children were adopted into good homes. With as many children as there are in the home, they can't have the personal supervision and be looked after as they would in a private home. Regrettable to say in my opinion those children go out of the home when they arrive at the age of eighteen with more or less of an institutional mark on them, and they are not prepared to cope with the conditions that they are going to find in life outside the home. I have a boy that is a little past eighteen years old. I would hate to see that boy turned out on his own. I believe when a child is turned out of the home at that age he is not prepared for it. So if any of the brethren of Oklahoma would either adopt these children or take them into the home to raise, in my opinion that child will be much better off. There are a lot of fine children in the home, and I know there are mothers in Oklahoma who would like to have them.

We have applications for admission into the home where it develops that the son of a Master Mason is well able to support his parents, but he is willing that the Grand Lodge support them. I have in mind a case right now where the Father moved to a college town to educate his children, sold his farm, bought another farm,—farm value is reduced, he lost the farm. The children were educated in the University. The son at this time holds a county office in a certain county of this State that I am informed pays \$250.00 a month. The board did not admit this old gentleman and his wife. They are not being maintained by this son. In the edicts of the Grand Lodge as set out in the rules of the Masonic Home, Edict No. 16 says "In cases where an application for ad-

mission into the Masonic Home develops that Father or sons are able and refuse to aid in support of applicant, this shall be considered unmasonic and the Grand Master shall appoint a committee to try such an one and assess such punishment as they deem just."

It takes men of plenty of backbone to handle these problems. There are all sorts of folks who wish to pass on their responsibilities to institutions. There was an attempt to change the law so that it would declare that it is the duty of a Mason to support parents, brothers and sisters and not to put them off on the Masonic Home. This did not pass. We know some cases today of persons in such institutions here in North Carolina who have brothers or sisters plenty able to support them, too tight to do so; and a man may want to take care of his own, but when he has got a wife of the kind named Maggie, this Maggie's Jiggs will sneak up behind an institution and avail himself of it.

THE B. & L. WENT TO PIECES

Then there was the case of the investments of funds belonging to children in the Home. It appears that some of them have funds up into the thousands of dollars. Well, the late Grand Secretary Anderson invested these heavily in some B. & L. stock, which act is unlawful but they let him remain unbonded. The B. & L. Association closed up and is being liquidated, and there are some seventeen thousand dollars of money belonging to children in the Home in it. Not only did Masonry take care of these children but now it has to make good these bad investments for them, and several thousand more equally as bad or worse.

TAX ON FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

So much for the Home, and so forth. Grand Master Claude M. March tells us that the Oklahoma legislature tried to put a tax on all property of fraternal organizations and he had to get out and see to it that this effort was defeated. He did, but thinks it is going to pop up again next time. We hope the General Assembly of North Carolina will have adjourned before this book is

published; we fear somebody might take a hint to them. They might get the notion that a fraternal societies tax could produce revenue which many desire to get out of some sort of sales tax.

REINSTATEMENT DRIVE

And he tells the brethren that something has to be done about losses in membership in the state: in five years more than nineteen thousand members have been suspended for nonpayment of dues. He therefore launches a "membership drive," which is nothing less than a reinstatement campaign. The time's not propitious for it here; in a season, we'll see many of these in the several states, or we lose our bet.

NO MORE OUTDOOR MEETINGS

He got more than he bargained for in one case. seems that there have been some outdoor meetings in Oklahoma, with degree work and so forth. topography and the products of the lands over Oklahoma in general are not such as to produce abundant places in "high hills or low dells," with thick woods, properly safe and to be safely tyled, for outdoor meetings like they have in Montana, on an island, for instance. You see, the islands in the Canadian River are just simply too soupy for a bullfrog to sit on and boom "Ker-chung!" and too thick with mud for a catfish to swim in, and it's too So the Grand Master recommended that they have no outdoor meetings except by the Grand Master's dispensation. When they got through with the matter, Grand Lodge prohibited outdoor meetings altogether. So on those sultry nights of summer they will just have to sweat it out upstairs or postpone the meeting until the nights get cooler.

PAST GRANDS ARE BUGBEARS TO GRAND MASTER

They had a visitor—the Grand Master of Kansas. He told them about the activities of Past Grand Masters. It would seem that these Grand Masters have Past Grands hanging over them, figuratively speaking, all the year; the Past Grands are going to take their addresses

never replied, and so the matter goes into the book as a matter of record. It is desired to point out that "New England" is perhaps a term used loosely by the distinguished Britisher for any part of the new colony.

HOW THE DEPRESSION AFFECTS THE MASONIC HOMES

One never reviews Pennsylvania without noticing the Homes. The depression is making their road a little difficult. The applications for admission come in too fast for available space. If they had more space, they would have to have more money. This is the richest Grand Lodge in the world, but investments are bringing in meagre returns. Those who would get their dependents into the Homes and cannot, complain because they are denied the service, and so there you are. From all that we read, we infer that perhaps there are some people in the Homes who could be cared for more economically and perhaps about as well if a fund for assistance to them in the homes of relatives were provided. This has been true in North Carolina also.

MANY BEQUESTS

Nor does one ever read the Pennsylvania proceedings without being struck with the readiness with which people leave bequests to Masonry or the Homes—large ones and small. One Brother Frederick Jennings, expert wool sorter and grader, leaves the residue of his estate, item twelve in his will, to the Homes "absolutely". Amount of residue, \$32,500.

The Thomas Ranken Patton Masonic Institution for Boys is a trade school. The inventory of it shows property worth more than a million and a half—about three fifths of this is in bonds and mortgages. Bro. Patton gave some of it in real estate in St. Louis, Mo., which is still retained. The net worth of the Grand Lodge is given at \$15,285,638.41.

The Committee on Correspondence is composed of five Masons, Brother William Dick being chairman. The document is well written and most interesting. We deeply appreciate the review of North Carolina, 1930.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1932

THE GOVERNOR WAS ALSO GRAND MASTER

The Grand Master presiding was Governor Ibra C. Blackwood, who, in the exordium of his official address, tells us that he sees a challenge to Freemasonry, as follows:

If Masonry is what we claim it to be, if it holds for us the comfort and hope that have enabled it to survive the centuries, it will surely serve us well at this time. Now is the time when we should try the claim of Freemasonry by putting it to the test. Now is the time we should resort to Freemasonry for refuge from the ills that assail us. Now is the time we should employ the principles of Freemasonry in our efforts to administer to faith-shaken and gloom-stricken humanity. We now have an opportunity to employ one of the greatest moral forces that has ever been lodged with an institution for the accomplishment of great things at a time when the necessity is more immediate and acute than ever before. This, of all times since the infant years of our jurisdiction, is the great opportunity for exemplifying and demonstrating the powers and virtues of Freemasonry.

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE

He then tells about the forthcoming Gould History of Freemasonry, advising that he appointed the Rev. Bro. Harmon to write up South Carolina for it. "At the request of Bro. Melvin M. Johnson", this step was declared to have been taken. Now really, it is quite likely that Bro. Johnson would not like to accept the responsibility for all of the selections, although he agreed to them and that of South Carolina would be an honor to anybody; so let history be set straight by the statement here and now that this scribe was solely responsible for the choice of Bro. Harmon for the important job, was the first to read his manuscript and grew quite enthusiastic about it. The only kick we have now is, that we haven't any South Carolina photographs to go into the monumental book. We hope to get these in the near future.

THE INVESTMENT WAS WISE

The Committee on Masonic Service, or Masonic Education, has been quite active during the year. It did ex-

cellent work and got results. Its expenses were \$2,394.47. We observe that for the present year it is allowed \$2,500. One wonders whether this has been abbreviated since. It is noted that the salary list of the Grand Lodge includes the following:

Grand Secretary	\$3,000.00
Grand Treasurer	1,200.00
Foreign Correspondence	500.00
Grand Master's Secretary	720.00
Grand Historian	600.00

And other expenses include:

Per Diem	and Mileage	9,000.00
Travel of	G. M., D.D.G.M's	3,000.00

Which seem to us not to be extremely parsimonious, in view of the fact that the Grand Secretary, for instance, serves the Grand R. A. Chapter and the Grand Council R. & S. M. of South Carolina, and the General Grand Council of the U. S. A., at a total combined additional salary of something like \$2,800.00, or \$5,800 in all.

THEY COULDN'T MAKE THE IMPROVEMENTS

It seems that the York Rite Bodies asked that the Columbia Masonic Temple be improved "to meet their requirements"; and Grand Lodge found itself unable to comply with the request, adding, "we trust they will be able to find quarters to meet their requirements and we wish for them all good things." "Their requirements" are not stated.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor Blackwood renders only four decisions. One is to the effect that if a South Carolinian gets a divorce in Georgia, marries again in New York and comes back to South Carolina, this man is not "living in adultery" and therefore is committing no Masonic offense. This arises from the fact that while you can get married in South Carolina by not much more than declaring your intention to the proper magistrate, you can't get a divorce thereafter without going somewhere else. A case of that sort went before the N. C. Supreme Court not so long ago, and it was held that the divorce was valid in this

state only if it followed proper notice to the second party as a prerequisite to obtaining it. We seem to remember that the ill-fated Smith Reynolds and Sweetheart went to a South Carolina town about three a. m., woke up a magistrate and were married; and in another state not so long afterward the divorce was duly perfected. know of a young man who married a girl and in a few months found the romance going on the rocks—both were spoiled and each wanted more petting than the other fur-So he provided her expenses to Little Rock, Ar-On the day after her arrival she paid one visit to the courthouse and another to a business college. She stuck to the business school, and six weeks later paid another visit the courthouse where she got the divorce; another to the business college, where she got her diploma. Off with the old—on with the new! Sic transit gloria mundi.

WHAT DO THEY DO TO THE AIR AT NIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA?

The Governor had some busy years as Grand Master and Governor of the Commonwealth at the same time. He tells us that "I have always thought that to be Grand Master of Masons was the climax of recognition and distinction for a South Carolinian". He had "the flu" shortly before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and Deputy Grand Master Baker presided at the night Frank Hart makes the Deputy Grand Master say in the book that the Governor "deemed it advisable not to incur the risk of coming out in the night air". Now across the line here in North Carolina, the air is not more poisonous in the night than by day; we don't know what they do to the air after sunset to make it dangerous down there in South Carolina, except fill it with mosquitoeswe well remember that the last bed we ever slept in with a mosquito net over it was in a Columbia hotel. reliably informed that, in order to prevent being stricken by night air, Frank Hart et als down there have adopted the plan of sleeping with their heads well covered up and their feet sticking out at the other end-their feet don't spoil by being exposed to the night air and the sheets are not long enough to hide both ends, and besides, this plan assists in keeping down the water bills.

PREACHERS IN LINE ON BOTH SIDES OF US

The Senior Grand Warden declined to be advanced. "Personal bereavements which brought with them certain responsibilities" are given by a close friend as the cause. We regret that he had to drop out. The Rev. Bro. George T. Harmon thus became Deputy Grand Master. We seem to remember that the Deputy Grand Master of Virginia is also a minister of the gospel at this time.

BAD BOOK

Frank Hart sent us a book in which many pages are missing. We regret that we can't review the rest of it. It is quite interesting. We observe that Bro. Harmon is the Fraternal Correspondent.

THE BIBLE

When I am tired, the Bible is my bed; Or in the dark, the Bible is my light; When I am hungry, it is vital bread; Or fearful, it is armor for the fight. When I am sick, 'tis healing medicine; Or lonely, thronging friends I find therein.

If I would work, the Bible is my tool; Or play, it is a harp of happy sound. If I am ignorant, it is my school; If I am sinking, it is solid ground. If I am cold, the Bible is my fire; And wings, if boldly I aspire.

Should I be lost, the Bible is my guide; Or naked, it is raiment, rich and warm. Am I imprisoned, it is ranges wide; Or tempest-tossed, a shelter from the storm. Does gloom oppress? the Bible is a sun. Or would I rest, it is a flowery lea.

Would gloom oppress? the Bible is a sun. Or ugliness? It is a garden fair.

-AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

TENNESSEE—1933

ELECTIONEERING: INFORMATION TO NEWSPAPERS

The Standard Form of Opening the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in Annual Communication includes the following:

ATTENDANCE OF REPRESENTATIVES, INFORMATION TO NEWSPAPERS, ILLEGAL AND UNMASONIC ELECTIONEERING

Edict No. 68 governing the attendance of representatives on the sessions of the Grand Lodge, the law of the Grand Lodge as set out on page 3 of the Code in regard to furnishing information of our Proceedings to newspapers, and the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge in 1875 condemning illegal and unmasonic electioneering, were read as provided by law.

WHAT ABOUT THE BIRTHDAY?

At the opening, attention was directed to the fact that this was the 61st birthday of the presiding Grand Master. "On motion," states the book, "a rising vote of appreciation was extended M. W. Brother Chandler for his services to the Craft." But nowhere do we find any congratulatory message upon his birthday, any wishes for many more.

"GUPRLTS" AND "REOUS MEETINGS"

Grand Master William P. Chandler in his official address makes the following remark:

VISITATIONS MADE

After giving attention for the past three or four years to official visitations, I decided, when I became Grand Master, to try for benefits and guprlts rather than the numbers of calls I could make. I insisted upon reous meetings instead of "pop calls."

We insist that between "guprlts" and "reous meetings," things must have gotten very exciting in Tennessee last winter. We have seen men make noises like "guprlts" in our day; and we think, now that we ruminate upon the matter, that they were made in "reous meetings." The men, some of them, subsequently got under the table, and quit making noises altogether save snores. But we had always thought it took something stronger

than Tennessee corn whiskey to produce this sort of result.

But the Deputy Grand Master seems not to have insisted upon such "reous meetings"; for he took the run of the mine, so to speak, and attended 135 meetings during the year. We insist that this is a record for all time for Deputy Grand Masters. And actually the Senior Grand Warden visited 132 lodges, and the Junior Grand Warden sixty meetings. This was a year of political campaigns. Perhaps they just got into the habit of backslapping and mixing in meetings after the manner of public men in those times. We infer that they, too, went gunning for benefits and guprlts along with their chief. By-the-way, we'll bite; do you eat those things, or wear them in your lapel, or put them in the museum? It is our judgment that all who attend reous meetings should be tried for u. m. c.

ASHAMED TO ATTEND MEETINGS

And there was some ruction in Selmer Lodge, No. 689. Read the language of the Most Worshipful:

So low was the standard of ideals and conduct of others of its members, some of whom were active and influential in the Lodge, that it was apparently impossible for it to observe and maintain the high standards of Masonic deportment. I made a thorough investigation and found that vulgarity, obscenity, discord, and utter disregard of the rules of propriety and our laws were so common in the Lodge that several of its best members, realizing that they had little or no chance to rectify conditions, were ashamed to attend the meetings. The Lodge had lost the respect of the community. Several of its members stated that they considered that it would be almost impossible to sustain charges in it for unmasonic conduct of any nature.

After that, one would guess that it would be worth the price of a man's life to start anything there; but the Grand Master arrested its charter and sent a Brother named Kelly to go and bring it in. Kelly did so. An Irishman can get away with anything. We ought to know: we are half Irish, one of our ancesters having come to these shores with the euphonious name of O'Toole and risen to the rank of General in the Continental Army after he left the "O" off his Toole.

DRIVEN OUT BY THE SHRINE DIRECTORS

He issued some dispensations. One was to a certain lodge to move from the fourth floor of a certain building to the second floor, same building. We didn't know a dispensation was necessary for this. Another was for a certain lodge to hold its meeting in a building other than the one in which they were accustomed to meet. Reason: the "Shrine Directors" were meeting in the other building, and when they were meeting there, nobody else could meet in the same building. This is the same crowd which met in Shreveport some years ago. In meeting, a certain Director from Cincinnati, in the candy manufacturing business, passed around souvenir candy in nice boxes. Next morning, those familiar with pharmacology discovered that the charming chocolates in said boxes had been filled with centers highly "flavored" with methylene blue. If you miss the point, ask your doctor or druggist.

ORPHANS VERSUS REDUCED PER CAPITA TAX

Everybody wants to reduce taxes. Here is the Grand Master on this subject:

In some of my talks in Lodges during the year, I announced that I would recommend this reduction, and such was my intention; however, I find now that without any reduction we have a serious problems on our hands and our Ways and Means Committee will have such a task as no other perhaps ever encountered.

We must maintain our Widows and Orphans Home without stint, and our Grand Lodge affairs must be properly conducted. Wherever possible items of expense not necessary should be eliminated. Last year the Grand Master recommended that mileage and per diem be cut from 8 cents per mile and \$8.00 per day to 6 cents and \$6. This recommendation was adopted but on the next day was reconsidered and made 7—7, causing a great inconvenience and delay.

HOW TO REDUCE THE TAX

We are confronted with the same thing here in North Carolina. We pay \$2.50 per capita tax here in North Carolina. Many want it reduced—perhaps about everybody does. How to do it? Well, suppose they cut off the Fraternal Correspondent—which they can do—

that will take off one cent. If the Fraternal Correspondence Report isn't worth the one cent to any Mason in North Carolina, we hope to high Heaven they will abolish the Reviews and the Reviewer—particularly the latter.

But how else can they cut down the per capita tax? Aside from the Reviews, about 48 cents out of the \$2.50 goes to run the Grand Lodge. And it takes just about that to keep the Grand Lodge running and prevent it from going to the dogs financially. Then the \$2.01 remaining goes to the Orphanage and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. What does a Mason want to cut off of either of these in North Carolina for? What can he cut off of the appropriation for either institution without losing his self-respect? We don't know. Those who have studied the matter can give the answer.

SIX AND SIX, ONE WAY

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee pays mileage and per diem. It has been six cents per mile and six dollars per day in attendance for expenses. The Grand Master recommended that it be made "five and five"; the boys needed their six dollars per and finally accepted six per day and six cents per mile one way only, as a compromise. It was further agreed that some committees be abolished and others be reduced in size. The Committee on Education was abolished. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence was divested of two of its three members, Chairman Peeler being the man who does the work any way.

URUGUAY AND PALESTINE ARE UP TO PEELER

And we note that the aforementioned Committee got more than it knew what to do with when Uruguay, some German bodies, Nicaragua, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, and Sao Paulo asked recognition; it asks that they be made hangovers for "the incoming committee" to investigate. Now it's up to Bro. Peeler. And Palestine—we forgot that. It has not announced its birth to this scribe, we have nothing on it nor does New York's book of last May have anything; so we know nothing—

not even whether the child is illegitimate or born in wedlock. This one asked Tennessee for recognition, it seems.

They had a net loss of 3,461. Curiously enough, this was exactly the same as the number of suspensions for nonpayment of dues. The deaths were more than the raisings.

THE COMMITTEE'S SWAN SONG

We have already mentioned the fact that the Committee on Education was abolished. The report before us is its swan-song. One's dying words are in law held to be important: we don't know about one's words as one is about to be abolished. Anyway, here are some paragraphs that are vigorous enough to be really interesting:

We are confronted today as never before with insidious influences preying upon our people through ignorance and prejudice. Communism with cunning propaganda and telling effect has bored it's way into cur laboring masses. They have penetrated our schools,—yes, our colleges too, with a subtle philosophy that appeals with emotional sophistry, to those who feel any change in conditions will always be for the better.

Shall we sit idly by and remain deaf to those complaints of discontent, without an effort to do our part to uplift and regenerate mankind?

Shall we not endeavor to inspire a new citizenship, worthy of our Institutions?

Masonry must as ever, more vigorously act as a vanguard,—holding high the torch that lights the way, and enlighten the people to the dangers which surround us.

Masonry must always see to it that the sources of our educational system be freed from pollution and thereby prevent the germs of disintegration from invading our commonwealth. Masonry must see to it that its glorious history in support of public education be not dimmed by apathy and indifference, but be ever on the alert in effort to build up a true system of education which, shall not only be a bulwark of our liberties, but proof against the assaults of any and all enemies of true public education. Masonry must ever be the beacon light that will lead our people out of the morass of stupid fatalism, gloomy despair, and corroding ignorance, to a citizenship of loyalty to the Government of the country,—our country in which we live.

Starting with the inculcation of patriotism, it should be the aim of every Mason to align himself with every movement for National, State and City betterment.

We are standing on the threshold of a partly opened door; it leads to higher thinking, and to knowledge more and more. We come today as Master Masons tremendously interested in the perpetuation and advancement of that great Institution.

TOO MUCH IN PRINT

Only one thing in the book we hope and believe will never be included in the North Carolina Proceedings: the third degree was conferred by a certain picked team from many lodges, for a certain lodge, on a certain candidate. It was an exemplification before the Grand Lodge. The book before us gives the complete tableau, naming the job each man had in the degree work. This ought not to be in print. Given such a tableau, and any ordinary exposé of the common or garden variety, any profane can reconstruct a lot of things and enjoy testing his imagination.

HASTE NOT! REST NOT!

Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Haste not! Let no thoughtless deed
Mar for aye the spirit's speed!
Ponder well, and know the right,
Onward then, with all thy might!
Haste not! years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done.
Rest not! Life is sweeping by,
Go and dare, before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!
Haste not! rest not! calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right whate'er betide!

TEXAS—1932

THEY HAD A GREAT TRIP

The ninety seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Waco on the seventh and eighth of last December. The book before us starts off with elaborate accounts of the pilgrimage to Washington and Alexandria, Va., last May; and one hundred and five pages are required to tell about this and other matters of special communications. They had a big time on this trip. There was a special train from Texas, eleven cars of it and them. Wilbur Keith seems to have been the pilot; he gave them a luncheon in Dallas, and after arrival at Washington had the face cards at a dinner somewhere. There was a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas in the Memorial at Alexandria, in which vast numbers of distinguished guests were received. The purpose of this special communication was stated as follows:

GRAND MASTER BRYAN: Brethren, this special communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas has been called for the purpose of accepting the invitation of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia for us to open, in this magnificent Temple, a special communication of our Grand Lodge.

"HERE BECAUSE WE'RE HERE"

That about describes the situation: they met just to meet, and that was all. They had a stenographer along, and the stenographic record of all of the "bullfest" is included in this book. Three hundred years ago, almost, one William Shakespeare got the correct description of the meeting when he caused one of his characters to say to another, "Thy reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two measures of chaff." But everybody had a good time, all were greatly inspired, the Texas parade was held on a day when it did not rain, and the Grand Lodge will not be the loser by the experience. It is stated on page 61 of the book that "General George Washington was an honorary member" of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, Va. This is not correct; he was a charter member and was Master of this lodge.

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN OIL

After a while the book begins to tell about what happened at the Annual Communication, in December. Even then, they had not gotten the George Washington out of their blood, as the following will tell:

An immense oval shaped portrait, in oil, of Brother George Washington, the Father of Our Country and the most outstanding Mason of all time, the bicentennial of whose birth is being celebrated by Masons of the United States this year, occupied a place of honor in the Grand East, immediately behind the Most Worshipful Grand Master's station.

"ALL TIME" IS TOO LONG

We believe in conservatism of statement. For that reason alone, we think it dangerous to describe George Washington as "the most outstanding Mason of all time." It's too easy to discredit a statement as extensive in scope as that.

LET'S DO LIKEWISE

Here's an item that we like greatly:

SEATS RESERVED FOR DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

The M. W. Grand Master, Brother Bryan, advised the R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters of the several Masonic districts, that special seats had been reserved for them to the right and in front of the Grand Master's station, and invited all District Deputy Grand Masters present to come forward and occupy these seats.

We think this ought to be done here in North Carolina. The office of District Deputy Grand Master is either an office of honor and trust, or it is not. The line should be drawn, and this is a very graceful way to do it. There ought to be a District Deputy Grand Masters' Reserved Seat Section.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE RECORDS

Another thing which in Texas is distinctive, is the reception of those Masons who had been such for fifty years or more, and of those who had been Masons for forty years or more. Past Grand Master S. M. Bradley was raised in Grapevine Lodge in 1876. Past Grand Master Sam Cochran has been a Mason fifty-two and

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one half years, and incidentally passed the examination to become a licensed lawyer last year. Then there was Brother J. J. Ray, who had been a Mason for sixty-four years, and Brother T. F. Hughston, of Plano Lodge, raised in 1865, which would make him a Mason for sixty-seven years continuously; he was 91 years old.

COCHRAN TALKS SHOP

Then they presented the Distinguished Guests. One of these handed out some data about his own organization. Bro. Sam Cochran told them all about the Scottish Rite in two whole pages of the book, from which we clip the following:

I see before me many brethren who are members of the Scottish Rite, but there are many others who have not taken that Rite of Freemasonry. I hope I may be pardoned, therefore, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for saying just a few words, and I will not detain you long, in regard to the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

THE GRAND MASTER: Go right ahead, Brother Cochran.

BROTHER COCHRAN: Every member of this Grand Lodge, and every one in attendance here, is a possible member of the Scottish Rite. That is, it is within his privileges to apply for membership, if he so desires, because the Scottish Rite is founded upon the Master Mason's degree. It takes Freemasonry at that point and carries it up to the line called Scottish Rite, while, on the other hand, there is another line called the York Rite, and it is a great pleasure to say to those who do not belong to the Scottish Rite that there is absolutely no conflict between the two great Rites of Masonry. Each takes the candidate from the third degree and carries him through a series of degrees illustrating, expounding and inculcating the lessons of Freemasonry as taught in the various degrees of the two Rites. It is a happy reflection that in Texas there prevails the utmost harmony between these two branches of Freemasonry.

We are opposed to the use of the Grand Lodge for purposes of advertising any "rite."

CHARITY IN GREAT DEMAND

They have a "Grand Charity Fund," which is handled as a function of the Grand Master's office. Grand Master Bryan thinks this responsibility should be taken out of the Grand Master's hands, and we agree with him. It is enough to overburden any Grand Master. Besides, and as reason for this process of overburdening, there are all sorts of demands for charity, worthy and unworthy; and you can't take the statements of individuals alone to prove the worthiness of them. Read the following:

It is my candid opinion that the work attached to the distribution of this fund should be taken out of the Grand Master's office and placed with the Committee on Education and Service, or some other suitable Committee. Few realize the burdens now attached to the office of Grand Master. These duties and the work incident thereto increase from year to year. In addition to the thousands of letters that must be answered, the Grand Master is called upon to render service that is never reported by him to this Grand Lodge, except in a general way. I would have no one understand that I am complaining, but I do realize that the time is fast approaching when a brother, who is compelled to earn a livelihood for his family, can not assume and fill creditably this great office, unless some of its burdens are taken from his shoulders.

The demand made upon the Board for relief during the year has been greater than any year since the creation of the fund. It seems that some of the lodges are of the opinion that any Mason, who has suffered financial reverses, or is without a position and has no funds, is entitled to participate. Many applications have come that are altogether worthy, but under the resolution of the Grand Lodge, cannot be granted, because the Board is permitted to dispense these funds only to the tubercular and those suffering from malignant and incurable diseases. By reason of the limitation, those that are denied relief often re-petition the Board and insist on being advised why the application was denied. In view of the many applications the Board in its wisdom has reduced allowances for previous years in order to be able to take care of worthy cases that come within the rules.

THE RULE SEEMS TO BE, "GET ALL YOU CAN"

We have seen the operation of charity funds and charity goods recently, to an extent which has convinced us of the extreme difficulty of perfectly fair administration of such. We have found people using all sorts of strategy to get government flour and government cloth, in spite of their unworthiness of such charity. We have seen persons this very day attempting to get free R. F. C. seeds, when they had all kinds of real estate and personal property thereon. We have observed persons in the deliberate act of attempting to "beat" the government out

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of farm loans. We have found persons trying to get their children into the orphanage when they were chiefly seeking to get these children out of the way in order to make a good second marriage. We have seen selfish men and women successfully attempting to get their kin into Masonic Homes just to be rid of them—old people don't fit into fast surroundings, plain people don't harmonize with snobbery. And conscience is a mighty short commodity in some quarters these days.

We were speaking of the District Deputies a short while ago. Some of these don't take their duties very seriously. Maybe this is because they think, with reason, that the Grand Lodge doesn't take them seriously. Here is what this Grand Master says about their duties:

Although the laws of this Grand Lodge make it incumbent upon a District Deputy Grand Master to visit the Lodges in his District, inspect and correct errors, report errors to the Grand Master, preside at trials when required, collect arrears from Lodges, demand charters and effects of suspended or demised Lodges, sell furniture of such Lodges, report conditions of Lodges in his District, examine security of Lodge halls for Masonic uses, inquire into offenses committed in Lodges, secure charters of delinquents, settle estate of suspended or demised Lodges, collect unpaid dues of members, liquidate indebtedness out of collections made and make his annual report thereon, etc., yet, the Grand Lodge does not give him sufficient recognition for his timely and unselfish service, rendered in behalf of Masonry, except to recognize him as a District Deputy after his appointment by the Grand Master. It is incumbent upon him to visit each Lodge in his District at least once during his tenure of office. Some of the Deputies have visited the Lodges in their District this year as many as three times. It is incumbent upon him to make these visitations. Yet, there is no insignia of any kind provided for him in the way of a collar, jewel, button or anything else that would distinguish him from other Masons, either on his visitations in his District, or when he visits the Grand Lodge.

There is a "Revised Constitution and By-Laws" presented, same being the work of Bro. Jewel P. Lightfoot. There are whole pages of words of appreciation of the work of the said Bro. Lightfoot.

Then there are six whole pages of lodges which are in arrears of per capita tax. The total amount of such arrearages amounts to forty seven thousand dollars.

RANDELL'S LIBRARY

Last year this Grand Lodge bought for three thousand dollars the Masonic library of Past Grand Master Andrew Randell, consisting of some 2300 volumes, the library being exceedingly valuable. What use they actually make to advantage of the entire Texas Grand Lodge Library, is not clearly set forth. It is certain in our mind that the start of a good library is a most excellent project for any Grand Lodge. We in North Carolina have been very negligent in not having done something worth while in this direction.

TEN THOUSAND SUSPENDED: SIX THOUSAND TO GRAND SECRETARY

More than ten thousand Masons were suspended during the year, and there is a net loss for the year of 8,513. This is something like seven percent. But they are still appropriating money for what they consider important: a thousand dollars for "two thirds expenses of this Grand Lodge"; six thousand dollars for the Grand Secretary's salary; twenty four hundred to the secretary to the Grand Master; two thousand to the Librarian; and whatever is necessary to bring "our children from the Home to this Session of the Grand Lodge."

PURPOSE

We know the paths wherein our feet should press; Across our hearts are written Thy decrees; Yet now, O Lord, be merciful to bless With more than these.

Grand us the will to fashion as we feel, Grant us the strength to labor as we know, Grant us the purpose, ribb'd and edged with steel, To strike the blow.

Knowledge we ask not—knowledge Thou hast lent; But, Lord, the will—there lies our bitter need; Give us to build above the deep intent The deed, the deed.

UTAH—1932

EDUCATION COMMITTEE HAD A DINNER

We find our attention attracted by the following, which precedes the usual "First Day—Afternoon session"——

Note—The representatives of the Lodges and Chairman of the Educational Committees were guests—at luncheon—of the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Instruction. This was followed by a round table discussion of matters and problems that were of special interest and concern to those in attendance.

We like this. The same sort of contact was made by the Education committee of Texas. We could wish we had some funds with which to do something in the Committee on Masonic Education of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. This business of making bricks without straw perhaps may have been tolerable after a fashion in Egypt five or six thousand years ago, but this is a free country and a man has too many things to choose among when he seeks interesting activities—and besides, life is entirely too short to stick around at things which don't get results. Years ago, the blind Milton sang, "Doth God exact day labor, light denied?"

THEIR REQUEST WAS NOT HONORED

Shiny-pated Grand Master Burt H. Hunt brings to our attention a matter which is worth thinking about:

The Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia near this Grand Lodge having failed to comply with provisions of our code; to wit, having absented himself from more than two consecutive Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge, I nominated another brother to represent the Grand Lodge of British Columbia near the Grand Lodge of Utah. This nomination was forwarded to the Grand Master of British Columbia with a statement of the reason for the desired change. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia acknowledged receipt of the request and stated that the present Grand Representative had been communicated with and had offered an entirely satisfactory excuse, but that the Grand Master requested that we be thanked for our interest in the matter. I bring this matter before Grand Lodge for its disposal.

Now what can be done about this? We think the law of Utah is not written properly to cover this matter. If it stated merely, "If a Grand Representative shall absent himself from more than two consecutive sessions of this Grand Lodge, he shall be declared to be unacceptable to us as a Grand Representative and the Grand Lodge which he has been appointed to represent shall be notified of this fact together with the nomination of another brother to succeed him", there could be no hesitation about it; for no ambassador would ever be continued if he were declared unacceptable. This simply isn't done.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PLAN EXPLAINED

Here is a concise statement of the Massachusetts plan of Masonic Education:

In Massachusetts they have given up the idea of educating the entire Fraternity and are concentrating their efforts on newly raised members. After candidates have completed each degree they attend schools of instruction at central points, where they are instructed in the history, meaning, and philosophy of the ceremonies through which they have passed and the practical application of Masonry to everyday life. A candidate cannot become a member of a lodge without attending these schools unless he has been excused by the Master. In ten years, with 3500 candidates a year, they will have 35,000 Masons who will be running affairs and who will have a practical grounding in the fundamentals of Masonry and a clear understanding of what Masonry can and should do and what it cannot do and should not attempt.

But how will this work in a large state with widely scattered lodges?

WHAT IS THE CYPHER?

One item of interest in the 1931 Budget is "Printing a cypher", \$96.00. On investigation, we discover the Board of Custodians reporting in part as follows:

Pursuant to authority granted us at the last annual communication we have prepared and issued a Key or Cipher for the work of the floor teams in the second section of the M. M. Degree. Two copies have been furnished each Lodge. We believe the effect has been good.

THEY DIDN'T GIVE A DERN-EXCEPT ONE

One of the most useful members of this Grand Lodge is former Governor and Past Grand Master George H. Dern, who has, since March 1, moved to Washington to sit in the cabinet of President Roosevelt. He made a good Grand Master and will serve his country well.

THEY LOANED MONEY TO A LODGE

Here is a business transaction reported:

A loan of \$500.00 to complete and furnish their new Temple was made to Damascus Lodge No. 10 and the note of the Lodge at seven per cent interest, dated September 17, 1931, due one year after date, taken in evidence of the debt. This loan was an emergency matter. All the elective officers of Grand Lodge were consulted and gave their approval before the loan was made. I request that it be approved.

This was approved. We don't know the details at all, nor why it was "an emergency matter". On its face it looks like a sort of dangerous precedent.

OURS WAS THE OLDEST

This book shows that Past Grand Master John T. Alderman of North Carolina, who was Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was the oldest living Grand Representative of that Grand Lodge at the time of his death. He was appointed in 1904.

HE SCOFFED AT THREE THOUSAND WORDS

Of course Bro. Sam H. Goodwin is the Fraternal Correspondent and of course he is a good one. He is also one of the foremost Masonic historians of the country. We asked him to write some history for the forthcoming Gould work. Here is his account of his reactions:

However, a piece of work was "wished on me" early in May, last year, in the doing of which I found not even a remote suggestion of either pleasure or satisfaction. This was the writing of a brief history of Freemasonry in Utah—really, of the Grand Lodge of Utah—for the American edition of the new revision of Gould's History of Freemasonry, to be published, in the present year, in six large volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. Two

of these volumes are to be devoted to the Masonry of the United States.

The difficulty and grief of this undertaking for the present writer were due, not to the absence of material—that was at hand and in abundance—nor yet, if we may be pardoned the assumption, to a lack of a speaking acquaintance, at least, with that material and its sources. The trouble arose from the necessity of keeping our story within the wholly inadequate, specified limitations.

A history of Freemasonry in Utah in 3000 words! Such a thing is far beyond the range of possibility. How does that saying run—"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." We did no rushing—far from it—but we finally did accept the assignment and entered upon the undertaking!

WINDOWS OF THE SOUL

Let there be many windows in your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources. Tear away
The blinds of superstition. Let the light
Pour through fair windows, broad as truth itself,
And high as heaven . . . Tune your ear
To all the wordless music of the stars,
And to the voice of Nature; and your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights;
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength. Be not afraid
To thrust aside half-truths and grasp the whole.

-ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

VERMONT—1932

PUBLIC MAN

Grand Master Aaron H. Grout was Secretary of State and Head of the Vermont Motor Vehicle Bureau for four years beginning in 1932; the book also states that he was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1923-1925. He has risen in the National Guard until he holds the rank of Major and Judge Advocate. He seems to have served, in and been recognized and honored by, all branches of Masonry.

Perhaps the most readable and thought-provoking statement about the Depression that has come from any Grand Master is Grand Master Grout's, as follows:

REFLECTIONS ON DEPRESSIONS

The far-reaching vision and the planning for years to come. rather than the shortsighted policy of providing for day by day or month by month demands and needs, is the best in the long run. We are now, as a nation and a world, the victims of our own folly. We wantonly and recklessly wasted the opportunities of prosperity in failing to look beyond the selfish gratification of our own personal and immediate luxurious desires. We failed to believe in and prepare for the inevitable rainy day. We, as a people, were drunk and crazy three and four years ago and now we are but reaping the whirlwind of our own dissipation. truly became a nation and a world of gamblers. We truly lost sight of honest business and reliable business ethics. large a measure we valued business only as it might become an aid to the manipulation of the big moneyed gambling racketeer who was privileged to practice his wiles and set his traps "within the law," and who passed the contribution plate on Sunday. We are solely to blame for our present stagnation, and he who tries to alibi the cause to political parties or to generalities for which someone else is responsible is a coward. If we are to pull ourselves out of the pit we have dug for ourselves it must be by the united effort of all the people, not as beggars for relief, but as strong and courageous individuals, fortifed against further snares of the insidious by a great courage and by a firm resolve that we shall never again be sheep led to the slaughter by the wiles of the greedy, be he banker, industrialist, speculator or stock We must reinstate in our living and thinking a large measure of conservatism and good, old-fashioned horse sense. Our mind's eye must vision the future as our goal instead of the immediate present. We must reconstruct for ourselves something we have lost since the World War, namely a philosophy of life based on brotherly love and consideration one for the other. We must find again, in business and in business relations, an opportunity for service, not to ourselves alone but to our fellowmen, and we must come to think of that service in terms of the greatest good to the greatest number and as a pleasant privilege in our relations with humanity at large. While we are at the bottom we must build from the bottom soundly and samely, a structure of good-will and mutual helpfulness and thoughtfulness that will go far toward a guaranty of future stability.

In the discouragement now prevailing Masonry and Masons can play an important and a very beneficial part by exhibiting that courage, displaying that faith, and expressing that confidence which constitute the tonic needed to cure our ills. In the "come back," which our faith tells us is in the offing, Masonry can be a power for good in guiding us, by the strength of its precepts, into safe and sane channels, and into that reconstructive philosophy of life and business which ought to be our line of first and last defense against a repetition of the snares in which we have become enmeshed during the past few years.

"AND FINALLY"

An Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge was held for the funeral of Past Grand Master Frederick H. Babbitt, referred to by Grand Master Grout as—

Head of our Grand Lodge, our Grand Council, and our Grand Commandery, to the station of Grand First Lieutenant Commander in Vermont Council of Deliberation, Scottish Rite, and finally to become an honorary member of the Supreme Council Thirty-third and Last Degree.

We presume the "and finally" is a matter of chronology rather than of significant importance, since we have ever been led to believe the Oriental Chair of King Solomon in the Grand East in Freemasonry is and should always be, the ultimate honor.

DECISIONS ABOUT DUAL MEMBERSHIP

Vermont, like North Carolina, up to the present has made dual membership a case of unmasonic conduct and a cause for Masonic trial and punishment. We find a couple of decisions which bear on this matter. A certain brother went to another state and joined a lodge there without dimitting from his Vermont lodge. Later the lodge in the other state suspended him. Question: Is he

liable now to charges in Vermont for violating their law which prohibits dual membership? Answer: No. In another case, a man went out of the state and became a charter member of a new lodge without surrendering his Vermont dimit. He still lives outside the state. Can he reaffiliate with his Vermont lodge on that dimit? Answer: No. Possession of the dimit is accidental. It is in fact void and should be handed to the lodge of which he is a member, to which it belongs.

Another case comes up in which the Grand Master is asked for a dispensation to work a candidate who cannot place his feet as required in certain cases. Dispensation is refused; reason, the lodge is judge of the fitness of candidates through the ballot; the Master can halt the work if he objects to the candidate; and any brother can call for a ballot if he in turn objects to said candidate.

NATION-WIDE MASONIC LOTTERY

Grand Master Grout had one awfully embarrassing case. Suppose you as Grand Master should get hot letters from other Grand Masters telling you that a Masonic club in a town in your state was sending lottery tickets to every lodge, promising thousands of dollars to the drawer of the lucky number, and giving you particularly rough language about such a practice, and you had never heard of it before, and you found it was true-what would you do about it? This is what happened to Grand Master Grout. It is remarked by him that these brethren were imitating some Cubans, and also the Shriners' affair at San Francisco last summer, and on these precedents they thought they were doing the right thing. When he got behind them, they called it in. But it was far from pleasant to him. It left him where he couldn't do much talking back.

EASTERN STARS BEAR EXPENSES OF MASONS

It is brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge that Masons are cared for in the Eastern Star Home at Randolph. Vt., at the expense of the O. E. S., and it is recommended that lodges be required to care for their own men there. This is not adopted. Why doesn't this Home limit its services to women and thus compel the lodges to care for their own? It would seem that this would be the simpler way.

YES, WE HAVE OMISSIONS, Q. S., AD LIB.

Reviewer A. S. Harriman begins his report with a topical index which is quite helpful. His reviews are quite well prepared. He notes that we omit certain books in writing our Reviews. It is impossible to take every book every time, and we seek to make different omissions in consecutive years, regretting that more time may not be consumed in the preparation of the document so that all may be remembered. It must be remembered that this scribe is a public servant with an office in the court house, and writes only of evenings. He has to omit something.

ON THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM

In "pastures green?" Not always; sometimes He Who knoweth best, in kindness leadeth me In weary ways, where heavy shadows be.

And by "still waters?" No, not always so; Ofttimes the heavy tempests round me blow, And o'er my soul the waves and billows go.

But when the storm beats loudest, and I cry Aloud for help, the Master standeth by, And whispers to my soul, "Lo, it is I".

So, where He leads me, I can safely go, And in the blest hereafter I shall know, Why, in His wisdom, He hath led me so.

-AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

VIRGINIA—1932

OUR VISITOR TELLS ABOUT US

Grand Master A. M. Showalter visited the Grand Lodge of North Carolina last January at Charlotte, and made a most favorable impression. Here he gives his impressions of his visit:

January 19, 1932, accepted an invitation from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and when you are looking for a good time with a real gang of good fellows, head to the old North State on the occasion of their Grand Annual Communication. It was not possible for me to remain more than one evening but would like very much to have spent the entire three days with them. It was another meeting which was a real inspiration to me and regret that I could not stay and absorb more of that real Masonic spirit which they possess down there. More than ever can I now appreciate the sentiment—"Here's to the Land of the Long Leaf Pine," etc. May I take this occasion again to thank them for their kindness and many courtesies extended me as their guest.

They have economic problems confronting them today just as we have in Virginia and it was peculiarly interesting to me to have the privilege of listening to these discussions. Was also very much impressed with their Masonic Home work in that, they have quite an income for the support of these homes from endowments, bequests, etc., amounting last year to over a \$100,000, the main endowment being from a man who was raised in the Masonic Home, leaving an endowment of about half a million dollars. This caused me to wonder why we have not succeeded in this State in obtaining greater endowments for institutions of this type, and what, if anything, can be done to further this end.

Many other kind invitations from our sister Grand Jurisdictions were extended, and it was a source of great disappointment to me not to be able to accept all of them. Had planned to accept a very urgent invitation from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey but was prevented from taking this trip on account of an unexpected personal engagement with myself in the hospital for an appendix operation. Many, many thanks for their courtesy, and sorry, indeed, it was not possible to accept same.

VARIOUS DISPENSATIONS REQUESTED

The Grand Master of Virginia grants more dispensations than the Grand Master of North Carolina. For instance, he is frequently called upon to grant a dispen-

sation to a lodge to change the date of a stated communication because of a conflict with something, and it is usually granted. This year there are a couple of dispensations to degree teams from the U. S. S. Idaho to confer degrees on entered apprentices from other states in Norfolk Lodge, using rituals not Virginian. Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, was permitted to invite Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, of Edenton, N. C., to visit Williamsburg and confer the M. M. degree—North Carolina style of course.

But he was asked to allow Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, to write to Grand Masters direct, and to Virginia lodges, soliciting money to defray expense of a George Washington celebration by Fredericksburg Lodge; and he promptly refused this dispensation. He was asked to allow a Harrisonburg lodge to lay a cornerstone of a church on Sunday; and this also he refused. Nor did he allow a certain Cassia lodge to "plant a tree in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birthday as a public Masonic occasion." Also, when Fredericksburg Lodge wanted to hold a special communication for the purpose of "officially placing a wreath on the grave or monument of Mary Washington," he declared this not to be "suitable for a public Masonic occasion."

He granted a dispensation to Hellenic Lodge, Richmond, Virginia, to begin life as a Masonic lodge. The three officers are named Lundin, Condyles and Junes respectively. One infers that these are of Greek extraction. In Richmond also is a lodge, and a very large one too, composed in the main of persons of Hebrew names.

He handed down 22 decisions, and it is impossible that he should not have slipped a cog once in a while. For instance, he holds that if a lodge suspends a member for nonpayment of dues, he cannot thereafter be tried for unmasonic conduct unless he shall first be reinstated. This is not good Masonic law. A Mason may be suspended for unmasonic conduct, and thereafter expelled on another trial for another offense, without first having been restored.

CAN'T WAIVE JURISDICTION THAT THEY DON'T HAVE

Some of the lodges here on the northern border of North Carolina have failed to understand the Virginia point of view about waivers of jurisdiction. Here it is:

6. That decision No. 16 of W. M. James H. Price, 1923, is in keeping with Sections 123 and 124 of Methodical Digest, and does not take away the right of one lodge waiving jurisdiction to another. The point is that a lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over a profane, but can over an elected candidate.

That is, they hold that if a profane comes from South Hill, Virginia, to the jurisdiction of Johnston-Caswell Lodge, of North Carolina, it is useless for Johnston-Caswell lodge to ask South Hill Lodge to waive jurisdiction over him—he has left its jurisdiction. The moment that he became a resident of the jurisdiction of Johnston-Caswell Lodge, the lodge at South Hill ceased to have any claim on him.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE INSANE MAN

Here is another decision:

12. That a member mentally unbalanced and who could not be located by the lodge, and who had previously applied to the lodge to be dropped from membership, and which request was ignored by the lodge, should be permitted to withdraw from membership after dues were remitted rather than classify such a member as deceased. Records of lodge should of course show all of the facts pertinent to the case.

He holds that a by-law of a subordinate lodge requiring dues to be paid in advance is Masonically legal. We think the lodges ought to be upheld in their attempts to make dues payable in advance. If lodges are given this privilege, they can protect themselves against loss when they have to suspend members for nonpayment of dues: otherwise the lodge must always pay to Grand Lodge at least one year's per capita tax which it will never get back.

NO MORE BUILDINGS AT MASONIC HOME

Here is a "depression" recommendation:

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are two matters of vital importance from a business standpoint confronting us today, and which I shall take the privi-

lege of recommendation for your most earnest consideration. Our membership has lost slightly during the year, largely on account of the business depression that is with us at this time, in my opinion. And I am not one of those to believe that it is all a state of mind about this business depression. It is a state of fact primarily and secondarily a state of mind in my opinionbut with us nevertheless. Consequently it behooves us to consider seriously any means by which we can protect and support the business interests of the membership throughout the State. In the first place in view of the above facts and in consideration of the very high tax rate which we now have, with the limited support we have from wills and bequests, and in further consideration of the fact that it would necessitate another assessment of raising our per capita tax-I would most forcefully recommend that no consideration be given to the building of any more Masonic Homes in the State of Virginia for the indefinite future. but that such obligations as we may have along this line be taken care of by the income from the funds now in the hands of the Masonic Relief Foundation in their home environment or such institutions as are already in operation and available for such purposes. I understand a resolution to this effect will be presented for your consideration and I most heartily recommend same.

In the second place, I would most heartily recommend for your consideration a change in our present tax system as being impractical and at times creating real hardships on the subordinate lodges. A resolution to this effect will be presented and I trust you will give it also, your earnest and favorable consideration. As the matter now stands, we only consider one source of revenue to the subordinate lodge for our tax, and in my opinion, it would be far better to change this system as practically every other Grand Lodge in the United States has done, reducing the per capita tax and placing a sufficient tax on the fees for degrees to make up the deficit. I do not think we should raise the gross amount of tax to any appreciable extent, but we cannot reduce the gross amount and so this resolution must be considered as one, in order to bring about the proper results.

We think he is right. We need more home support with relatives, rather than larger institutions. But the Grand Lodge didn't take on to it, as the following entry in the book shows:

The plan of making contributions for the support of children in their home environments, approved by the Grand Lodge last evening might be an excellent one were the funds of the Home adequate to all demands. There will be a great many applications for such assistance. We recommend that in cases where applicants are eligible for admission, the Board of Governors be authorized to contribute to the support of any such child not to exceed the sum of \$10.00 per month provided the lodge to which the father of the child belonged will contribute \$2.50 per month towards such support. (This recommendation was not agreed to.)

Unless part of the responsibility is imposed on the lodge, the Board will be overwhelmed by applications for assistance.

BAD ONES SHOULD BE REMOVED

And Dr. Showalter concludes his address with the following, which we heartily endorse:

That we have a great many of our members who ruthlessly violate the laws of the country in which we live and in many other ways, violate the teachings of Masonry, is a fact that no one can We might as well learn that the best thing to do in a matter of this kind is to find the facts, find the facts and face the While a Masonic trial is not a pleasant thing, and criticism is not always easy, let us not forget that we have promised to extend to each other a word of warning and kindly advice when the occasion presents itself, but to permit decaying, infectious material to remain in an institution of human beings, is like the orchardist who permits the San Jose scale and dead limbs to remain among the fruit trees. One fourth of our present Masonic membership in this State, composed, of men of hundred per cent principles of Masonry and citizenship, will make a far more valuable organization to society and ourselves than a membership of 48,000 contaminated by those contagious principles of unmasonic How long, how long, will we indulge ourselves along the lines of least resistance, and permit matters of this kind to go on, thereby increasing our liabilities from year to year. are not so busy now giving birth to new Masons. Let us then concern ourselves with remedying the incompatibilities that exist within our ranks and which are eating like a canker or malignant growth at the very vital parts of our existence.

They have a Masonic Home at Highland Springs, near Richmond. It has a printery which prints the Grand Lodge Organ, as well as the Proceedings, stationery, etc. It is stated that the printery was run at a loss of \$1200 last year. It is explained that the printshop could make money if it did general business, but that it is limited to Masonic business.

"OLD STYLE" DATE

The Annual came on Feb. 9, 10, 11, 1932. There were special exercises on the eleventh, the program for which "carried this notation":

"This celebration takes place on February 11th, being the actual date of Washington's birth according to old style calendar in effect at that time."

Grand Secretary James M. Clift is again the Reviewer, and a good one. We extend our compliments.

I AM THE DOOR

A traveler once, when skies were rose and gold With Syrian sunset, paused beside the fold Where an Arabian shepherd housed his flock; Only a circling wall of rough, grey rock—No door, no gate, but just an opening wide Enough for snowy, huddling sheep to come inside. "So," questioned he, "Then no wild beasts you dread?" "Ah, yes, the wolf is near," the shepherd said. "But"—strange and sweet the words Divine of yore Fell on his startled ear: "I am the door! When skies are sown with stars, and I may trace The velvet shadows in this narrow space, I lay me down. No silly sheep may go Without the fold but I, the shepherd, know. Nor need my cherished flock close-sheltered warm, Fear ravening wolf save o'er my prostrate form." O word of Christ—illumined evermore For us his timid sheep—"I am the door!"

-AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

WISCONSIN—1932

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

There is a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to the effect that there shall be an organized opportunity for the principal officers of lodges to confer together. The resolution is as follows:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the incoming Grand Master appoint a Round Table

Conference Committee of seven or more members;

2. That either the morning or evening of the first day's session of the Eighty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin be allocated to the Round Table Conference:

3. That the expenses of the Round Table Committee be paid by the Grand Lodge upon proper vouchers approved by the Grand Master.

It was adopted and a limit of five hundred dollars was fixed to the expenses. We like the idea of giving special recognition to the boys who go to Grand Lodge; and it ought to carry with it a penalty of fine and imprisonment for any Past Grand or higher-up who "hogs" the meeting.

FARM COSTS TOO MUCH

The Grand Master presiding is M. W. Brother William R. Graves, who has definite ideas of his own about a number of matters and does not hesitate about expressing them. He has analyzed the Masonic Home costs, and finds from his figures that the cost of operating the farm there is some twelve thousand dollars greater annually than the income attached to it. He does not believe the Home ought to engage in business activities, profit or no profit. He also reminds the Grand Lodge of the present parting of the ways as to the future of the Home: either it must have its physical plant enlarged, or the plan of its form of relief must be enlarged to care for "dependent brethren in their familiar home surroundings." We hope they will use the latter plan just to see how it works.

HOW THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL GREW

Then the Grand Master takes notice of the relation existing between the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin and the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. It will be remembered that the Masonic Memorial to George Washington took its present shape not from the beginning of the movement but after the original plan had been much more limited. Representatives of several Grand Lodges met at Washington more than a score of years ago and mapped out a modest plan, and invited all American Grand Lodges to join in it. Year by year these representatives gathered, and after a while the plan expanded.

They gathered some more, raised some more money. and the plans expanded some more—each time by the unanimous vote of the representatives assembled. that time they were carrying the message back home to the Masons through the country. Many of the very wealthy Grand Lodges, several wealthy individuals, got behind it. There has not been at any time any attempt at coercion: North Carolina, among others, approved the memorial in principle, and when times were good, voted to pay twenty-five cents per capita each year for four years to it, which was done. Pennsylvania, New York, a score and more of other Grand Lodges sent in financial support, each in its own way. The memorial is an object of pride.

Just as the great shaft on the Hill in Washington 555 feet in height, seems appropriate as a national Washington monument, so this one seems so, as well as serving as a visible binding-force for the Masonry of America, and containing Washingtoniana of great importance. It fits in well with those places and shrines which surround it—not the least of which is Mount Vernon. But the Grand Master thus expresses his views—

To my mind and from my conception of George Washington, this is not the kind of memorial that he would cherish. He was not a man of pomp, show and ostentation. Those qualities had no appeal for him. The spiritual needs of humanity appealed to him. It may be unfortunate that this memorial was conceived and pushed forward without more deliberate consideration

of its appropriateness and that its construction was undertaken and commenced without a definite conception of the completed whole and full knowledge of its cost and satisfactory plans for the raising of the funds to meet that cost. But unfortunately it is now too late to discuss those matters. The project is nearing completion. Our Grand Lodge was not consulted as to the advisability of erecting such a memorial. We have been invited to share in bearing the expense of its construction, and are told what we are expected to contribute. We have neither accepted nor declined that invitation. It seems to me in justice to ourselves and out of courtesy to the Masons of other Grand Jurisdictions with whom we maintain the closest fraternal relations, we should definitely accept or decline their invitation to join them in this common enterprise. If it is not our intention to contribute the full quota of \$1.70 per member, we should definitely and finally say so. If it is our plan to contribute nothing more, we should make our intentions known. If we are to make further contributions, that amount should be definitely fixed with the time and manner of payment, and that information given to those having the work in charge. I am not urging nor recommending the giving of any particular amount, but I do feel that we should determine upon a fixed objective and then adopt a plan to accomplish that goal.

Then he comes to discuss the Conference of Grand Masters. His remarks close with the following:

Personally, I have never been able to see any place in our Masonic system for an official or semi-official organization of Grand Masters. However, I can see no threat to that system in an informal meeting of the Grand Masters to become personally acquainted and for social intercourse and exchange of ideas and experiences on problems common to all Grand Lodges. I am doubtful if the benefits are in proportion to the effort and expense.

DO THEY NEED A GRAND LODGE BUSINESS MANAGER?

There are several present who advocate the creation of the office of Grand Lodge Business Manager. The reasons for this are found in the following:

We must all agree that the fraternal activities of the Grand Lodge are not to be circumscribed by the strict rules of business nor can the business activities of the Grand Lodge be successfully administered wholly on the broad lines of fraternal concessions.

We must all agree that a business with a capital of a million and a quarter dollars and an annual income of over one hundred thousand dollars can best function through a full time executive, one comprehended in the phase of "General Manager"—an executive to supervise and direct the functioning of the separate departments, one whose contact is with all the component parts.

The business setup of the Grand Lodge is lacking in this particular. If we fall in with the idea that the Grand Master is the General Manager we lose the necessary help. The Grand Master's time and energies are largely taken up with the fraternal activities—keeping up the organization as a fraternal society.

Besides this the general powers and duties of the Grand Master enumerated in the Constitution, except for malfeasance in office, are silent on the matter of finance or business. They relate solely to the governing of the Grand Lodge in its fraternal activities. A new Grand Master carries into office the shifting of any supervision in financial matters to a new individual, and the importance of continuity from year to year of official contact, so essential to comprehensive direction and supervision, is lost. In all other business the managing executive is usually permanent until incompetence or death bring the necessity for a change.

We had always entertained the idea that the Grand Secretary is the business manager of the Grand Lodge. This notion has always, with the backing of competent Masons who are not unwilling to assist, seemed to work in North Carolina—no; we take that back. Away back yonder, there was a man who was duly elected Treasurer of the State of North Carolina and also held a position of trust and responsibility in this Grand Lodge. He proved unfaithful to his trusts. For further information read certain items under "Alabama," supra. This matter of a Business Manager is carried over in Wisconsin for further study.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES WOULD COST TOO MUCH

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin is considering the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters. A committee reports that it has discovered that of 57 Grand Lodges of which inquiry was made, and of 51 which responded, eighteen do not use the D. D. G. M. system, and thirty three do use it. In 21 jurisdictions, expense money is paid, usually by the lodges visited, and in eight they pay their own expenses. It is discovered that many former District Deputies have become Grand Masters. Adverse comment was sought, and a part of it was the charge that some fear the District Deputies as a political machine.

The special committee recommends that District Deputies be provided for in an amendment to the constitu-

tion; but the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence thinks that it would "cost several thousand dollars annually to the Masons of the State, and the results to be achieved do not seem to warrant the outlay." If you want to kill anything these days, all you have to do is to get up and vell, sing, whisper or just plain "holler" about one word only-"cost." We have been thinking. We served as District Deputy Grand Master some five years, and for some years visited every lodge annually in our district. We seem to remember that not a cent of reimbursement ever was received by us. We ate some good chicken dinners, and smoked some tolerable cigars; but of actual reimbursement there was absolutely none. At that time, they did not even pay our expenses to Grand Lodge; they since have come to do this much. We do not remember how the District Deputies cost our Grand Lodge anything those days. Later, Grand Masters wanted to get more work out of the District Deputies and had meetings of them at the expense of the Grand Lodge; but the general rule is, wise outlay will multiply results.

WHY PERMIT THE PLATE RAIL ARTICLE

Said Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence recommends that the Revision of the Trial Code, page three, be amended by striking out the following words:

"or stand on a plate rail"

and that as amended, it be passed, and stand in lieu of all the present provisions relating to Masonic trials and discipline.

So the Wisconsin Masonic code will not henceforth carry the words, "or stand on a plate rail." Lest our reader be pestered with curiosity, let us hasten to say that this is from the Article entitled, "What is Unmasonic Conduct"; and one of the acts which have hitherto constituted unmasonic conduct is "to manufacture and place on sale a Masonic emblem to fit on the radiator of an automobile, or stand on a plate rail." So henceforth you can manufacture an emblem to stand on a plate rail, or sell it; but when you come to trying to market one to

fit on the radiator, that is still unmasonic conduct, within the state of Wisconsin.

Among the outstanding Masons of Wisconsin are Brother Aldro Jenks, Reviewer, and Brother Silas H. Shepherd, who is the head of their educational work and a Masonic author of note. We had the pleasure of meeting him last May.

MASONIC PRAYER FOR REPOSE OF THE DEAD

They adopt a new and optional Burial service, a part of which, being quotations from a prayer, we quote:

O Master of Paradise, where Light abounds and life reigns; give to our dear ones who are with Thee a full share of Thy treasures, that they may always be white with Thy purity, tranquil with Thy peace, and glad with Thy joy. Let us live vividly in Thy present love as they live in ours, until the time of separation is past and we are admitted to the place whither they have gone before, there to dwell with them in the perfect fellowship that knows no end.

O God, grant to each and all of us, to be so true to our high calling here on earth, that when we, each in his appointed time, shall be summoned to join the great company of departed brethren, we may pass hence in peace and without fear, looking humbly to that Great Light which shall break upon us when the morning is come upon the unseen shore.

O God, in whose embrace all creatures live, in whatsoever world or condition they be; we beseech Thee for him whose name and dwelling place and every need Thou knowest. Vouchsafe him light and rest, peace, refreshment, joy and consolation, in paradise. If in aught we can minister to his peace, be pleased of Thy love to let this be; and mercifully keep us from every act which may deprive us of the sight of him; or mar the fullness of our joy when the end of days hath come.

We do not think this could exactly pass in North Carolina, since some of our men object to prayers for the repose of the dead. We personally are not so keen about them.

QUATRAIN

Here is the Truth in a little creed, Enough for all the roads we go: In Love is all the law we need, In Christ is all the God we know.

PART TWO

Masonry in Other Countries

Argentine Republic

Bolivia

Bulgaria

Germany

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg

Mexico

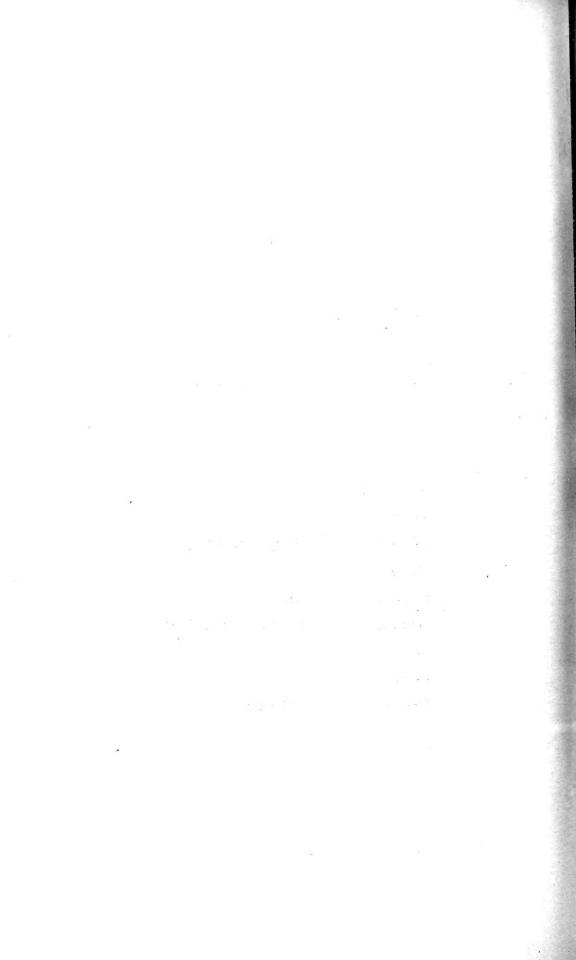
Mexico—Valle De

Nicaragua—Symbolic Grand Lodge

Paraguay

Poland

Uruguay—Grand Orient



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

We attach hereto a statement which has come to us in English and in Spanish, duly signed and under the seal of the Grand Lodge of Argentine Masonry. It is a pleasure to receive these assurances.

MASONERIA ARGENTINA Del Rito Escoces Antiguo y Aceptado

GRAN LOGIA

Or.'. de Buenos Aires; (Rep. Argentina) 20 Julio de 1932. A Ill. y Quer. Herm. Ser. Gran Maestre de la Gran Log. de North Carolina, Raleigh:

M. W. Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of Argentine Masonry, represented by me, has pleasure in sending you fraternal greetings, together with the request that same be conveyed to all the members of said Grand Lodge at the same time please inform them that on June 25 the last, the installation of the new Authorities who will direct this Grand Lodge during the period 1932-1933, took place. Please find inclosed the complete list of said authorities.

DECLARATIONS OF THE ARGENTINE GRAND LODGES PRINCIPLES

The Grand Lodge of the Argentine Masonry constituted and functioning without interruption since the year 1857; under different denominations, and latterly that of Argentine Grand Orient, working under the Old and Ancient Scottisch Rite, (but admits Lodges of other Rites regularly recognized).

ITS AIM IS "SCIENCE, JUSTICE, WORK"

According to its Constitution it recognizes as the Supreme Being and only fountain of Reason and Justice. The G. A. of the U. and those who are initiated take their oath before the Pedestal, their hand on the Book of the Sacred Law.

Having jurisdiction throughout the Argentine, it observes and commands the respect of the Old Origins and Customs of the

Fraternity (Landmarks).

The Grand Lodge is sovereign and independent from any other power, having full rights in its jurisdiction over the subordinate Lodges. It is a responsable organization, independent and autonomous with full and undisputed authority over the Symbolic degrees; (Apprentice—Fellow-Craft and Master Mason)

The Book of the Sacred Law, the Square, the Ruler and the Compasses are recognized as the three Grand Lights of free-Ma-

sonry, and are on the Pedestal during the meetings of the Grand Lodge or subordinate Lodges.

It forbids political or religious discussions inside the Lodges. It actually has 56 regularly constituted Lodges working under its authority.

EXCHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Grand Lodge of the Argentine Masonry (Scottisch Rite) recognized since the year 1858 by the United Grand Lodge of England with whom there exists a treaty as from the year 1861, montains the most cordial relations with the majority of the Regular Grand Lodges and Grand Orients of the world, among which are the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, etc., etc.

With the view to establishing closer bonds of union with the Masonic Powers, I deem it as a high honor to propose the mutual exchange of representatives, should they not have been already appointed; in order to increase the ties of friendship and to cooperate in the union of the Universal Masonry.

Please teke note of the autographs signatures below, and I trust that you will accep the assurance of my fraternal esteem and my desires for welfare of all the B.B. under your Jurisdiction.

(Signed) FABIAN ONSARI, Gran Maestre.

Luis SAN Luis,

Gran Secretario de RRel. EExt.

GOOD-NIGHT

Good-night! Good-night!
Far from us day takes its flight,
But ever God's eternal love
Remains to guard us, as above
The stars watch with celestial light.
Good-night! Good-night!

Till tomorrow! Till tomorrow!
Ah, we know not what may follow.
Close, our eyes tonight we may,
Shall we see another day?
Mayhap in vain we say tomorrow,
Till tomorrow!

BOLIVIA

On November 20, 1929, there were in Bolivia seven Masonic Lodges under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Chile. On that date, the Grand Lodge of Chile granted to these seven lodges a special dispensation to organize the Grand Lodge of Bolivia, which dispensation was transmitted to them and they proceeded to act upon it in due course.

On June 24, 1931, the Gran Logia de Bolivia was formally organized by the installation of its officers under the patronage of the parent Grand Lodge of Chile, the constituent lodges therein being the seven lodges referred to, of the Chilean constitution.

The Grand Lodge of Chile is duly recognized by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The Grand Lodge of Bolivia in beginning its Masonic life has adopted the standards of Masonic regularity which North Carolina set up ten years ago, and which were translated into Spanish soon afterward and were broadcast throughout South America and exerted a profound influence in all Latin America.

The Grand Lodge of Bolivia requires that all of its lodges exact of every member thereof unqualified belief in the Grand Architect of the Universe. It requires that all candidates be obligated upon the Volume of the Sacred Law. It makes Masons of men only, and forbids intercourse with all bodies alleged to be Masonic which admit women.

This Grand Lodge is a sovereign and independent body, having exclusive and undisputed control over the Symbolic Lodges within its jurisdiction, and it does not divide or share its authority with any other organization or body claiming to be Masonic. It exercises supreme control over the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason in its jurisdiction, and it thus divides the work of the degrees and teaches the legend of the Third Degree.

The Grand Lodge in its declarations asserts that the Three Great Lights are always displayed in Lodge when open, and that the discussion of politics or religion is strictly prohibited in lodges. What it sets out as the Ancient Landmarks is not stated, but these are strictly observed.

Acting Grand Master, Frederico Martins. Grand Secretary, J. Manuel dela Quintana.

THE HAPPIEST HEART

Who drives the horses of the sun Shall lord it but a day; Better the lowly deed were done, And kept the humble way.

The rust shall find the sword of fame, The dust will hide the crown; Ay, none shall nail so high his name Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some common breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to Heaven the rest.

-JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

BULGARIA

The following account of Masonry in Bulgaria is taken from Judge Oliver D. Street's report to the Grand Lodge of Alabama in 1922.

X. BULGARIA

We learn through the International Bureau for Masonic Affairs, Switzerland, that a so-called Grand Lodge of Bulgaria was formed at Sofia on November 27, 1917. This seems to have been the work of a single Lodge "Zaria" at Sofia. It claims jurisdiction over all the "Lodges, hearths and brethrens of the First to the Third degree" throughout the kingdom. The Lodge "Zaria" was founded by the Grand Lodge of France and its action in setting up independently was with the approval of that Grand Body and, as claimed, "in perfect agreement with the brethren, members of the Masonic hearths dispersed over the different districts of the Bulgarian fatherland." The new body is dedicated "to the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe," and pledges itself to follow "strictly" the "fundamental principles of Universal Freemasonry." In fact no exception can be taken to its declaration of principles. It will use "the statutes, general rules, rituals and mementos," of the Grand Lodge of France until its own can be elaborated. It appeals for general recognition. The Grand Secretary's address is Dr. N. Semenoff, Rue Asparouli 31, Sofia.

Bulgaria has in the recent war so discredited all things Bulgarian and it appearing that this so-called Grand Body has been formed by a single Lodge, we do not recommend its recognition.

DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO MASONRY IN BULGARIA

(From the Bulletin of International Bureau for Masonic Affairs)
We have received the following document:

To the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe:

We the undersigned members of the Administrative Grand Committee of the Grand Lodge of Bulgaria have the honor of informing all the regular Masonic Powers of the whole globe that the members of the Just and Perfect Masonic Lodge "Zaria," Orient of "Sofia," which until now worked in the name and under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of France, under the No. 463—considering the work accomplished until now in their Respectable Lodge and also

1st. That in consequence of the events since the beginning of the world war and especially since the entry of Bulgaria into this war, the respectable Lodge "Zaria" has remained completely

separated from the Mother Lodge;

2nd. That this separation is hurtful to the regular development and prosperity of Freemasonry in their country;

3rd. That under these conditions Bulgarian Freemasonry will not be able to contribute in ever so small a way to the peace and progress of humanity;

And after having obtained the consent of the Mother Lodge, the Grand Lodge of France, expressed in the letter from its Grand Secretary and addressed to Very Respectable Brother Quartierla-Tente on June 9th, 1917;

And in perfect agreement with the Brethren, members of the Masonic hearths dispersed over the different districts of the Bulgarian fatherland,

And in solemn Constituent Assembly assembled on November 27th, 1917, at the Orient of Sofia.

Decided and Proclaimed the existence within the boundaries of the Kingdom of Bulgaria of a Superior Independent Masonic Power under the name of Grand Lodge of Bulgaria, with seat at the Orient of Sofia.

The G. L. of Bulgaria acknowledges the fundamental principles of Universal Freemasonry and undertakes to follow them strictly. It considers this Universal Union as exclusively humanitarian, philosophic and progressive, always working for the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

The Grand Lodge of Bulgaria comprises in its Obedience all the lodges, hearths and isolated Brethren of the first to the third degree, that is the Symbolic degrees of Apprentice, Companion and Master Mason. For the administration of these three grades in this country, it only acknowledges its own authority. The Brethren who might eventually possess higher grades enjoy no priviledges whatever.

And the following report was made to the Grand Lodge of New York in 1926:

BULGARIA

Political upheavals in the Kingdom made desirable the temporary suspension of work in the Lodges. Labor was resumed last summer.

The Grand Lodge of Bulgaria grew out of the Lodge Zara (transl. DAWN), which was instituted in 1914, under authorization emanating from the Grand Lodge of France. Three years later the Grand Lodge of Bulgaria was established, and is the only independent and sovereign Masonic authority in the Kingdom. It is composed of six Lodges and five Circles which latter correspond approximately to authorized Masonic Clubs. The total number of members is slightly in excess of 350.

All candidates for initiation are required to express belief in the existence of a Supreme Being designated in the Ritual as the G. A. U., in whose Name all Lodge communications are opened and conducted. The Bible is always opened and conspicuously displayed in the Lodges, while at work; it also occupies a prominent place in Grand Lodge, and is never removed from its position in front of the dais occupied by the Grand Master.

Sofia is the seat of the Grand Lodge. Official communications may be addressed to Dr. A. Theodoroff-Balau, Rue Krakra, 16, Sofia.

New York still recognizes this Grand Lodge. It vouches for it as worthy of recognition. "We can recommend that Grand Lodge," writes the New York Committee's Secretary. The membership is of a high order—many military men.

Therefore we offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that we recognize the Grand Lodge of Bulgaria as regular and in conformity with our standards of recognition, and that we invite the exchange of Grand Representatives. Its Grand Master is Major General Petr Midileff, and its Grand Secretary is Stoyan Koledaroff, Zarya, Rue Rakovsky, No. 106, Sofia, Bulgaria.

From DIVINA COMMEDIA

Oft have I seen at some cathedral door A laborer, pausing in the dust and heat, Lay down his burden, and with reverent feet Enter, and cross himself, and on the floor Kneel to repeat his paternoster o'er; Far off the noises of the world retreat; The loud vociferations of the street Become an undistinguishable roar. So, as I enter here from day to day, And leave my burden at this minster gate, Kneeling in prayer, and not ashamed to pray, The tumult of the time disconsolate To inarticulate murmurs dies away, While the eternal ages watch and wait.

-HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

GERMANY

We take it that it is best not to review any of the specific Grand Lodges, but to give our readers a synopsis of conditions in Germany as relating to Masonry.

The reader will remember that there are in Germany three old established Grand Lodges of the group called "Humanitarian," which receive all persons otherwise acceptable, regardless of whether they are Christians or Jewish. As a result, these Grand Lodges number among their membership some very influential Jews. For this reason they have been for some time subject to the abuse of such men as Ludendorff and later, Hitler. Now that Hitler has become Dictator of Germany, it is currently reported that the Jewish population has been subject to all sorts of mistreatment and petty persecution. In like manner the Humanitarian Grand Lodges of Freemasonry have come under the fiery tongue of the group who denounce all things which admit Jews.

The Christian Grand Lodges hold themselves somewhat aloof. Perhaps they feel that such an attitude can only protect them from what may appear to be the ultimate expulsion of the Humanitarians. This group is quite strong. It must be remembered that in Scandinavia, Masonry is a Christian organization.

The Scottish Rite many years ago was much patronized by Frederick the Great; but for a long time German Masonry has not tolerated the "higher degrees" that we in America know. It has had its own system of degrees, and these have been sufficient to it. It is somewhat like the "Swedish System," which was described in the New York Proceedings of 1924, as follows:

THE SWEDISH SYSTEM OF MASONRY

"The Swedish System" of Masonry is used in Scandinavian countries and many parts of Germany. It consists of eleven degrees, divided into three groups:

I. Craft Lodges, called St. John's Lodges which comprise:

1. Apprentices.

2. Fellows of the Craft.

3. Master Masons.

II. Scotch St. Andrew's Lodges comprising:

4-5. Scotch Apprentices and Fellows.

6. Scotch Masters.

- III. Chapter degrees comprising:
 - 7. Stuart Brothers or Knights of the East of Jerusalem.

8. Confidants of Solomon or Knights of the West.

9. Confidants of St. John.

10. Confidants of St. Andrew and

11. Knights and Commanders of the Red Cross, the number of which is limited to 33. Out of these 33 one is Grand Master of the Order, his title being "Vicarius Salomonis," and nine form the "Sandhedrin' and are—together with the Vicarius Salomonis—the ruling body of the Order.

In Sweden and Denmark, the King is Vicar of Solomon. In Norway, Brother Carl Fredrik Johannes Bödtker is the new Grand Master.

All members of the Lodges under the "Swedish System" must be professed Christians. Members of approved foreign Grand Lodges are admitted as visitors only to the Craft degrees, unless they happen to hail from a Grand Lodge working the same system, when they may be admitted to the highest degree they themselves have received.

A little more than a year ago there sprang up a Scottish Rite Supreme Council in Germany, and also a new organization called the "Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany." This latter is denied recognition by all of the other nine Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal relations. Herewith we print its statement about itself, but we cannot recommend recognition of it because it is not acceptable to those German Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal relations in the same territory.

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Raleigh:

MOST WORSHIPFUL AND DEAR BROTHER:

It is our Grand Lodge's chief aim to enter into brotherly relations and friendship with all the regular Grand Lodges of the whole world. We therefore address our brotherly claim to create also between us this friendly relationship in order to furthermore strengthen the worldencircling chain of freemasonry. We venture to send you under separate cover as printed matter a speci-

men copy of our official paper "The Old Charges" (Die alten Pflichten) in which you will also find on the first page of its cover an index of our lodges. We have already acquired as well in Europe as overseas numerous acknowledgements and friendships and live in perfect understanding with those Grand Lodges mentioned in the accompanying list.

We furthermore specially want to stress the fact that we have fulfilled the 8 requests having been tendered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1928. Our Grand Lodge has been founded by eight regular symbolic lodges. It expressively confesses to the Grand The entered apprentices are formally Architect of the Universe. obliged on the Volume of the Sacred Law. At every meeting of the Grand Lodge and the single lodges the Volume of the Sacred Lae is being in evidence. The members of our lodges are formed by men only and we entertain no connections whatever to any lodges accepting ladies as their members. Our Grand Lodge owns the sole jurisdiction over any and every lodges under her command and doesn't share this authority with any other freemasonic corporation or any Supreme Council. It only works in the three Bible, compasses and square are the three great first degrees. lights and are always in evidence. We don't suffer any discussion on religious subjects or political matters. The Grand Lodge acknowledges the Old Charges and Landmarks.

We should be very glad to get your favourable news and remain

Yours fraternally

RAOUL KONER, Gross Sekretar.

SPIRIT'S HOUSE

From naked stones of agony
I will build a house for me;
As a Mason all alone
I will raise it, stone by stone,
And every stone where I have bled
Will show a sign of dusky red.
I have not gone the way in vain;
For I have good of all my pain;
My spirit's quiet house will be
Built of naked stones I trod
On roads where I lost sight of God.

-SARA TEASDALE.

THE GRAND LODGE OF HAMBURG

Four times a year we receive a very interesting bulletin from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. We quote from one of the most recent, that our readers may know what is going on with them.

Quarterly Communication
October 1, 1932
of the
M. W. Grand Lodge of Hamburg

In the chair: M. W. Richard Broese, Grandmaster R. W. Carl Clouth, Grand Secretary.

Your representative was present.

The Grandmaster announced the death of Brother Alfred Unger, editor of the masonic paper Die Bauhütte, member of one of our constituent lodges at Berlin. With Brother Unger we have lost a veteran and valuable worker in the quarries, who has served his brethren in many noble ways throughout his days. We shall cherish the memory dearly.

Brother Ludwig Gerber was pledged a representative of our lodge at Stadthagen.

M. W. the Grandmaster in pointing to the Bible called our attention to the fact that in this Holy Book is to be found a summary of human success and failure and of human passions. As in former times so today to our human knowledge and comprehension all possibilities are offering themselves, however, our sagacity and our will find bounds prescribed and limits drawn. And as thousands of years ago a nation when relying on its own particular inner power and abilities tried to master and subdue another weaker nation, so we see still today the very same happen.

All over the world the very foundation of economics are shaken. War is still reigning and misery and destitution. It seems a wonder that so many human beings are yet alive, a miracle that they again and again find ways and means for food. All former notions and conceptions of order and righteousness seem to have become reversed, and sad to say, also the belief on the Allmighty. The knowledge that the future belongs to the youth has become a catchword and done much harm. Has done harm also to Freemasonry. Has poisoned the sound sense of many a young man and caused his self-confidence to become exaggerated. A period of lack of applications for mambership has by Freemasonry during her existence already been experienced, hence a repetition as we are undergoing at present should not be taken ex-

cessively serious although it might come to it, that but a small crowd will have to guard the holy light. Though we might have to move closer together, though our meetings might prove of the scarcity and meagreness every brother has put up with, yet we still retain our circle of brothers and fellows. And since we cannot at present increase the number of our followers we will be preservers of all that our Masonic art stands for.

That the 3 German Grand Lodges at Hamburg, Frankfurt and Bayreuth have taken up again relations with the United Grand Lodge of England has at first created irritation and even opposition among the brethren of all German Grand Lodges, however opinions are becoming more unprejudiced and enlightened so that a better understanding of the justice and rightness of our action might be predicted. As far as differences in the judgment brought about severe critics within our own lodges the Grandmaster well succeeded in rectifying matters with the exception of our lodge in Görlitz, where certain undercurrents, evidently fostered by one of the 3 Christian Grand Lodges at Berlin, are busily engaged to draw this lodge away from Hamburg.

It seems strange that opinions in masonic quarters differ so deeply re. this England proposition. It is for a brother who can look behind the scenes clear that but the anxious and uneasy policy of the 3 christian Grand Lodges trying to save their very existence should a certain political party become predominant has prompted those 3 Grand Lodges to sever the connections with their fellow Grand Lodges in their own country. For are we humanitarian Grand Lodges not doing what f. i. our Society for German nationality in Foreign Countries is working for? to help our German brethren, to uphold their love for the fatherland, to keep in vivid contact with the old Home and to spread the cement of brotherly love as well as propagate the masonic conceptions as perceived by their countrymen, which is the conception of some 95% or more of all masons on earth. strange, that nevertheless so comparatively few brethren are aware of the true state of things, however a streak of enlightenment is visible, no doubt peace will return also into our German Masonry.

The lodge at Munich was obliged to suspend its labors for several months. The difficulties have been overcome, for the lodge has now commenced work again.

The Grandmaster took occasion to visit the Grandmasters of Frankfurt and Bayreuth, he talked with them re. existing conditions and is glad to report conformity and harmony in views and opinions.

The Grandmaster attended a meeting of the presiding Masters of our lodges in Southern Germany held at Stuttgart in Sep-

tember. Questions arose re. the relations to the United Grand Lodge of England, which were explained and well disposed of. The notices sent out heretofore by Grand Lodge stating the items which will be brought before the Grand Lodge meeting at the next convention were deemed rather scant, brief and too summary. It was asked for by the assembly and conceded by the Grandmaster that in future these notices shall be accompanied by a separate statement giving more explicit data.

The problem of uniting the Grand Lodges of Hamburg, Frankfurt and Bayreuth into one Grand Lodge is still under consideration but it is not deemed proper to force same just at this time. However this problem will not be lost sight of.

The Verein deutscher Freimaurer (Society of German Freemasons) is at present presided over by the deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Zur Freundschaft at Berlin (one of the Chris-This Brother (V. W. Bro. Höpker) is in tian Grand Lodges). favor of having all brethren who are members of humanitarian Grand Lodges (especially of course Hamburg, Frankfurt and Bayreuth), withdraw from membership in this Society so that same may be conducted entirely on lines agreeable to the 3 Prussian Grand Lodges. If such withdrawal does not meet the approval of the humanitarian members Brother Höpker proposes to disorganize the Society-of course with the intention to at once form a new one under protection of his own or perhaps the 3 Prussian Grand Lodges. A resolution was accepted by our Grand Lodge to the effect to recommend to every brother, who is a member of said society not to withdraw. A meeting of the board of directors, of which our own Deputy Grand Master Brother Hintze is a member, has been called and we will await developments.

The Grandmaster shortly mentioned the not as yet diminishing enmities against Freemasonry, which however seem to be directed especially against the sc. high degrees and against the old-time obligations, the latter having been abolished by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg as no more in accordance with the spirit of the times about 150 years ago by Schröder, while the former cannot be blamed to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg since same knows no such degrees, which are however part of the ritualistic work of the 3 Prussian Grand Lodges.

It was stated that several of the lodges owing allegiance to a Prussian Grand Lodge do not obey the interdict of their Grand Lodge prohibiting any and all intercourse with blue lodges of Hamburg, Frankfurt or Bayreuth obedience but keep up the former friendly relations, which are by the way restricted only by the Prussian Grand Lodges not by the Grand Lodge Union.

Your representative then reported verbally upon your last Grand Lodge proceedings. This report aroused great interest and was thankfully received by the assembly.

The few matters, which besides were brought before the meeting are of no interest to the craft at large, they had a merely internal character.

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL MAYER, Grand Representative.

A NEW LEAF

He came to my desk with quivering lip—
The lesson was done.
"Dear Teacher, I want a new leaf," he said,
"I have spoiled this one."
I took the old leaf, stained and blotted,
And gave him a new one all unspotted,
And into his sad eyes smiled,
"Do better, now, my child."

I went to the throne with a quivering soul—
The old year was done.
"Dear Father, hast Thou a new leaf for me?
I have spoiled this one."
He took the old leaf, stained and blotted,
And gave me a new one all unspotted,
And into my sad heart smiled,
"Do better, now, my child."

-KATHLEEN WHEELER.

MEXICO

We give here the Directory of Mexican Masonry, taken from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands for 1932. This has been added to by the inclusion of our official data about La Oriental Grand Lodge, and the "Occidental Mexicana" Grand Lodge.

GRAND LODGE Mexico, Campeche	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Mexico, Ben. Juarez, Coahuila_	Nicholas A Garcia	Towroom
Mexico, Chiapas	Gahriel Maria	Topochulo Chiana
Mexico, Cosmos, Chihuahua	Carlos F Pomons	Chibuchus Des 171
Mexico, Guad. Vic., Durango	Carlos E. Reguena	Demanda, Box 171
Mexico, Guad. Vic., Durango	H Q N	Durango, Dgo.
Mexico, Guadalajara		
Mexico, Nuevo Leon		
Mexico, Oaxaca		
Mexico, Oriental		
Mexico, Occidental	J. R. Arroyo	Guadalajara, Temple Calle 7 del Sector Juarez No. 111 (Lopez Cotilla) Guadalajara, Jalisco.
Mexico, Pacifico	Alonso Castaneda	Guayanas, Son.
Mexico, Peninsular	Luis Acgurra	Merida, Box 461, Yuc
Mexico, Pueblo		Pueblo
Mexico, San Luis Potosi		
Mexico, Restauracion, Tabasco		Villahermosa, Tab. Tam.
Mexico, Tamaulipas		
Mexico, Valle de Mexico		
Mex., United Mex., Vera Cruz_		
Mexico, Jalapa		
Mexico, York		

The Grand Lodge La Oriental, reporting several years ago, claimed jurisdiction over the states of Yucatan, Campeche and the Territory of Quintana Roo. It claims nine lodges.

We give below the declarations of the Occidental Grand Lodge, which will be interesting:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND VV:. BROTHERS:

Several Grand Bodies in the United States have sent us questionaries to be submitted as guidance for their consideration in extending fraternal recognition to this Grand Lodge, requested in 1931.

This Grand Body has deemed it advisable, in answering these questionaries, that they be mailed to all Grand Bodies in the United States, altho' they might have not requested it.

ANSWERS

1st. This Grand Lodge Occidental Mexicana was formed in 1912 by three just and duly constituted Lodges, as previously explained in our April 1931 bulletin.

2nd. The Grand Lodge Occidental Mexicana is an undisputed, self-governing organization, with sole and undisputed authority over the symbolic Lodges of its jurisdiction, which comprises the states of Jalisco, Colima, Nayarit and part of Michoacan. Has maintained fraternal relations with all Masonic Powers, but is not, in any sence, subject to or dividing such authority with Supreme Councils or other Powers.

3rd. Membership of the Grand Lodge Occidental Mexicana is composed of men exclusively and does not entertain any relations with mixed lodges or Masonic Bodies admitting women into their fellowship.

4th. This Grand Lodge Occidental Mexicana is established and adheres to the Ancient Landmarks, traditions and usages of the Craft, as set forth in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England in 1723.

5th. This Grand Body meets in particular the following tests:

1—Acknowledgment of a belief in God, the father of humanity.

2—Belief in immortality.

3—The Three Great Lights of Masonry, principally the Sacred Book of the Divine Law, are at all times present in the Lodges at work.

4—This Grand Body has decreed and strictly prohibits all discussions of political, sectarian and religious controversies in the Lodges while at work.

6th. This Grand Lodge Occidental Mexicana does not share, at present, any portion of its legal territory with any other Grand Body. Has never encroached and does not pretend to encroach or extend authority into other's territory. Has never established and does not pretend or presume to establish Lodges in territories occupied by Lawful Grand Bodies.

This Grand Lodge Occidental Mexicana is not content to live for itself; loves and implores fraternal universal recognition under expressed assent of mutual respect and cordial relations and understanding for the benefit of humanity.

Fraternally submitted,

J. R. Arroyo, Grand Secretary.

By order of Grand Master, A. POLETTI.

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MEXICO—VALLE DE

On pages 7-19 of the Foreign Correspondence Report of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for the year 1925 is a historical account of the relations which exist between the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the York Grand Lodge of Mexico. Both are sprung from the same origin; a schism arose from matters in which both were in part at fault, and from the incompatibility of the groups. The York Grand Lodge of Mexico consists in its greatest part of English speaking men; the official language is English, in a Spanish-speaking country; and it is largely separated from the Masonry of Latin-America. About its quality there can be no question.

At the time of the writing of that report the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was in fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. There was a visitor present before the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Brother Andrew L. Randell, who gave such a clear account of the virtues of the York Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina voted to recognize it and establish fraternal relations with it. Since there was bitterness between the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the York Grand Lodge at that time so great that the Committee of which Brother Randell was a member could not reconcile the existing differences, it was obvious that we could not maintain Masonic relations with two Grand Lodges in the same territory which were in conflict; and therefore, in order to recognize the York Grand Lodge, we withdrew recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

Conditions have changed greatly in ten years. The two Grand Lodges are at peace, each pursuing the even tenor of its way; the Mexicans supporting the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and the English-speaking brethren supporting the York Grand Lodge in the English language. Meanwhile also a number of Grand Lodges have extended recognition to both of these bodies. There is no objection on the part of either of them to this pro-

cedure. No volume of York Grand Lodge proceedings has registered one word of such objection.

We believe that in fairness we should recognize the Masonry which works in the language of the country, if not in conflict with the other. We therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge enter into fraternal relations with both the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, claiming jurisdiction concurrently in several states and the Federal District; and with the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico, and later with any other Grand Lodges of the several States of Mexico which are found to be working strictly in accordance with our standards.

"FOLLOW ME"

Will not our hearts within us burn On the darkening road, If a White Presence we can discern— Despite an ancient load?

Whither goest thou, pilgrim Friend?
Lone Figure far ahead,
Wilt thou not tarry until the end—
And break our bread?

Follow we must amid sun or shade, Our faith to complete, Journeying where no path is made— Save by His feet.

—JOSEPH FORT NEWTON.

NICARAGUA—SYMBOLIC GRAND LODGE

We are in receipt of the following communication from the Grand Lodge of Nicaragua:

Or. de Managua, Febrero 20 de 1932 E. V. Grand Lodge of North Carolina,
Raleigh

DEAR BROTHER:

With the object of having our foreign relation as completely as possible to duly fulfil the purposes of our Great Fraternity we hereby apply for official recognition from your Grand Lodge.

For your guidance we are submitting you the following infor-

mation:

1—The Grand Lodge of Nicaragua occupies exclusively its territorial jurisdiction and was lawfully formed on 27th. November 1907 by the following Lodges:

Progreso No. 1, Managua.

Luz, No. 2, Leon.

Estrella Meridional, No. 3, Rivas.

furthermore the following lodges have been chartered:

Isis, No. 4, Matagalpa. Veteranos, No. 5, Managua. Diriangen, No. 6, Leon.

- 2—It is a responsible independent self-governing organization with sole undisputed and exclusive authority over all symbolic Lodges in Nicaragua. Is not in any sense subject to nor dividing its authority with any Supreme Council nor any other Power claiming ritualistic or other supervision or control. Its legal standing has been recognized by the Nicaraguan Government.
- 3—Its membership is composed of men exclusively and do not entertain any Masonic relation with mixed lodges or bodies admitting women into their fellowship.
- 4—It adheres in principle to the Ancient Landmarks, traditions, customs and usages of the Craft, as set forth in the Constitutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1723.
- 5—The Grand Lodge of Nicaragua meet in particular the following essentials:
 - 1) Acknowledgement of a belief in God the father of all men.
 - 2) Belief in immortality.
 - 3) Presence of the Three Great Lights of Masonry in the lodges while at work, chief among them the Sacred Book of the Divine Law.

- 4) It absolutely exclude any controversial political and sectarian religious discussions from the lodges and from all meetings held under the auspices of a lodge.
- 6—The Grand Lodge of Nicaragua has not nor intend to establish lodges in any territory ocupied by a lawful Grand Lodge without the expressed assent of such supreme governing body.
- 7—The iniciates are obligated on and in full view of the open Volume of the Sacred Law.
- 8—The Grand Lodge of Nicaragua also requires the adherence to the following:

a) The Symbolism of Operative Masonry.

b) The division of Symbolic Masonry into the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

c) The Legend of the Third Degree.

d) Its dominant purposes are Charitable, benevolent and education.

Trusting that we shall hear from you promptly advising us your decision, which we hope to be favorable for the welfare and better future of our Institution, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. F. GULIENER, Grand Master.

ANTONIO ORTEGA B., Grand Secretary.

We have observed this Grand Body carefully, and have examined the reports on it carefully. We offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina recognizes the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Nicaragua as a regular and sovereign Masonic body, and make arrangements for interchange of Grand Representatives therewith.

VIA LUCIS

If ever I dig out
Into the upper air—
Through dogma, creed and doubt—
I'll surely find Him there.

But ever as I mount,
I hear some wise one say:
"Your striving does not count;
Truth walks the priestly way."

-CHARLES G. BLANDEN.

PARAGUAY

We have received within the past year what seems to be authentic and reliable information to the effect that the Grand Lodge of Paraguay has officially adopted the standards of organization, dogma and practice that are laid down in the law of Masonry in North Carolina—that is, that they require the presence of the Volume of the Sacred Law open in all lodges while open, require belief in the Supreme Being, make Masons of men only, teach the legend of the third degree, are independent, sovereign, and exclusively in control of their territory, and exclude matters political and religious from their lodges. In 1923, there was a complete separation from the Scottish Rite Supreme Council.

There are many Masons in Paraguay who are members of lodges throughout the world; we have no information of any lodges in Asuncion or Concepcion, or any of the other Paraguayan towns, which are connected with other constitutions.

The Grand Lodge of Paraguay is in fraternal relations with the United Grand Lodge of England.

In the latter part of 1930, before the recent changes in organization and control took place, Past Grand Master Cowles of Kentucky sent us the following account of Masonry in Paraguay, which is interesting for many reasons:

PARAGUAY

The life of Masonry in Paraguay has been as hectic as the life of the country. Its early introduction as to authenticity is much mixed with legend, memories of the elder generation, and a few documents now known of. While proof is lacking, it is undoubtedly true that Lodges functioned in Paraguay before its war of 1866-1870, using both the French and Italian languages, but no knowledge is extant as to what Grand Masonic power established them, maybe Brazil. There were Lodges also using Portugese which had their authority from Brazil. While in Asuncion I was presented with several documents of interest and to which reference is now made, viz: A circular issued November, 1871, by the "Grand Orient and Supreme Council" of Paraguay, announcing its own establishment, and stating that the

Grand Orient of Brazil had instituted "Fe" (Faith) Lodge in Asuncion in May 1869; that in July, 1871, a Rose Croix was created from members of this Lodge. They declared themselves independent and divided Fe Lodge into four Symbolic Lodges. Humaita, another Lodge was at work, said to be irregular, but no explanation given about it, and it was made regular, or healed as to membership while at Cerrito, another Lodge existed, presumably regular, but nothing said about how it originated. Three Lodges were organized out of the one at Humaita which made a total of 8, and these were formed into the "Grand Orient and Supreme Council" of Paraguay. Another is a printed balustre, dated November 15, 1871, giving the names of the officers of all the bodies, Grand and subordinate, which include those of the eight Lodges mentioned. These papers are signed by Jose Garcia y Picos, Grand Secretary General, and Joaquin Jose Mondes Sampaio, Grand Chancellor and Keeper of the Seal. The name of Dr. Juan Adrian Chaves is printed as Sovereign Grand Commander; also printed is the name of Rev. Padre (Priest) Maestro Benedicto Conti as Grand Hospitaler. Another document is a written certificate with a red seal, stating that this priest, a chaplain in the Navy, is a member of the Supreme Council. There are three patents, or diplomas, of Joaquin Jose Mendes Samjoaio, one issued by a Lodge under the Grand Orient of Brazil, stating that he was made a Master Mason in 1865, age of 22 years; the second stating he was given the 30°, September 1872. issued by the Supreme Council of Paraguay, and signed M. Juan Adrian Chaves, Grand Master, Sovereign Grand Commander; the third issued by the Supreme Council to him as receiving the 33°, dated September, 1874, signed the same way; still another document is a printed one, with a heading of the Grand Master Grand Commander of the Order of Masonry in Paraguay, and signed officially by Dr. Juan Adrian Chaves. Written authority is given in a letter to Sampiao by the Grand Commander to confer the 31st, 32nd and 33rd Degrees on Christian Heisicke, January 26, 1895, whose name appears as Grand Commander in 1896 and 1901 on a typewritten balustre of officers, for what is designated as the four periods in Paraguayan Masonry, 1870-1874, 1896-Another document is a patent, issued 1874, to a Brother whose name is undecipherable, by the Lodge Cruz under the obedience of the "Supreme Council and Grand Orient of Paraguay." Note that the words "Supreme Council" appear in this name before the words "Grant Orient." An unusual, and the last document, is a printed letter, signed by Gr. M. and Gr. Com. Chaves, and addressed to the members of Fe Lodge.

It appears that this Lodge gave a banquet, after which a band had been employed to entertain them. Objection was raised as to its admittance as the musicians were profanes. Others fought for the band and in reality fought, even out into the streets, to the scandal of the Order. They were tried and pun-

ished, so this letter was to set aside the trial, forgive the offenders, and invite them all back, giving as a reason that they were excited or overwrought because of the "strong powder" used at the banquet. This Grand Body, Grand Orient and Supreme Council, is not heard of much longer and is thought to have become dormant in 1876.

In 1887, Aurora del Paraguay Lodge was established in Asuncion by authority of the Grand Orient of Uruguay. Later the second one was instituted, named Sol Nacionte. Then three Lodges were created, authority doubtful, maybe under different authorities, Universo, Libertad and Frederick the Great, and they formed the Grand Orient against the protest of Uruguay, which considered them irregular, as they probably were. Sol Naciente Lodge joined with them voluntarily in this organization. Afterward, though, the Grand Orient of Uruguay made them regular and then Fe Lodge united with them and this is the present Masonic Grand authority of the country. The date of this action by Uruguay was in 1895 and on Jan. 3, 1896, it declared it regular with recognition. About 1906 Sapaena Pastor was Grand Master and Grand Commander, Anyway, it was during his occupation of that double office he decreed that the Bible should be removed from the altars and the decree was generally followed. Lodge, which works the York Rite Blue Degrees, and instituted in recent years, requires the Bible on its altar. In 1923, the name was officially changed from Grand Orient to Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Council and Grand Lodge were henceforth to be each sovereign and independent. This was originally to be the case but was not actually put into effect until the above date.

The Supreme Council has 13 Active Members at present and 9 Thirty-thirds; that is, those who have received the degree. They have the same standing as our Honorary Thirty-thirds, but they are not so designated. Their Honorary Members are those of other Jurisdictions they have elected as Honorary Members, and it is difficult to explain why we call our own members Honorary. There are only about 100 members in all grades above the Of course they use the Scottish Rite in the Blue Lodges, and there are not over 150 altogether in the six Blue Lodges, 4 of which are in Asuncion. They estimate, however, that there are some two or three thousand Masons in Paraguay who have been made in these Lodges from time to time and have dropped The field is very limited, and not a great deal of activity, besides dissensions continually disturb them, dissensions arising This is not so strange, for very few usually over trivialities. Paraguayans are Masons and the membership is English, Scotch, Dutch, German, Boer, Argentine et al, and each wants to follow the customs of Masonry in the countries they come from. There are a few American Masons in the country, but as the Grand Lodge is not recognized by any American Grand Lodges, they do not participate. The Grand Lodge of England is in relation of amity though, and exchanges Representatives. The present Grand Master is Ernest George Kent, an Englishman. He succeeded to the office on the resignation of Grand Master Jose Gabriel Molas, who is the present Grand Commander of the Supreme Council.

Francisco Olive Balsells is Grand Secretary, and Enrique L. Pinho is Grand Secretary General. Elections will be held in March and there may be changes. The Masonic address of both This is the post office box. is Casilla de Correo 293, Asuncion. The Masonic Temple is ample for their needs, is paid for and as Masonry has a lawful standing in Paraguay, the title is in the name of the Grand Bodies which own it jointly. The Lodge at Encarnacion also owns its property. The outlook is not any too bright for the country is in a depressed condition, almost cut off, while its chief customer, Argentine, has prohibited or restricted its exports, yerba-matte, hides and oranges. In the Masonic Temple are two quite interesting articles—a wavy sword, belonging to the first Supreme Council and brought by the soldiers of Brazil in the war of 1866-1870, and a bronze candlestick, originally 5 arms, now 3, and used as the three lights, which is the property of Lodge Universo and sent to it as a present by Garibaldi. On its four panels are the dates and names of four of his great battles, 1848, Vienna; 1849, Roma; 1853, Silistria; 1866, The documents mentioned earlier in this article were presented by A. P. Gebhardt de Norrone, our Representative near the Supreme Council of Paraguay.

GOD IS AT THE ORGAN

God is at the organ;
I can hear
A mighty music echoing,
Far and near.

God is at the organ And the keys Are storm-strewn billows, Moorlands, trees.

God is at the organ,
I can hear
A mighty music echoing
Far and near.

-EGBERT SANDFORD.

POLAND

Under the Review of the Grand Lodge of New York, we present a condensed account of the work and regularity of the Grand Lodge of Poland. Below we give some extracts from a further account of Polish Freemasonry which was published in the New Age Magazine in April, 1923:

FREEMASONRY IN POLAND

The first lodge was created in Poland in 1742 in Wisniowice (Wolhynia) by Andrzej Mokronowski, Mniszech and Jablonowski. Mokronowski had just returned from abroad, where he had got in touch with British Masons. In 1744 Mokronowski who is to be considered as the founder of Masonry in Poland, opened in Warsaw a lodge "Trzech Braci" (Three Brethren). This attained 75 members in a short time. In 1747 a new lodge was opened under the name "trzy Boginie" (3 Goddesses) in Lemberg. About the same time we find a lodge under the name "3 poiny" (3 Plumbs) in Danzig, and another under an unknown name in Dukla. All these lodges worked under the Magna Charta 1732, accepted by the English Freemasonry. *****

In 1767 there was founded a purely Polish lodge, Cnotliwy Sarmata" (The Virtuous Sarmatien). In 1769 the "Trzech Braci" split into a German Lodge "Drei Brueder" and a French one, "Parfait Silence"; the Polish brethren joined the newly created lodge "Cnotliwy Sarmata". The last became thus the mother lodge of all other Polish lodges.

The 23rd June 1770 marks a new and very important step in the history of Polish Freemasonry. The Grand National Lodge under the gavel of August Moszynski was duly consecrated then. The number of Polish blue lodges did not exceed nine, of which seven worked in Poland and two abroad. These two lodges consisted of the refugees, former adherents of the so-called Bar Confederacy, seeking safety in the foreign countries before the revengeful Russian government. ***.

In 1772 occurred the first partition of Poland. The ambassadors of hostile powers exercised the most nefarious and heinous influence on the public life in Poland. Under their malicious pressure Freemasonry started to weaken and to lose ground. The lodges ceased to convene. Finally the New Grand Master, Bruehl, put Polish Masonry under the German obedience.

Instead, * * * * * there were formed secret societies * * * *.

None the less Mokronowski did not fail to imbue these societies with Masonic ideals. Soon they came in touch with the Russian Free Masons, which circumstance now gave rise to the revival

of Polish Masonry (1778) * * * * * In the rites, however, reigned a regular chaos; there prevailed the German-Swedish ritual, usually accepted at that time by the Russian lodges. Such a situation of confusion did not last very long. Mokronowski, Ignacy Potocki, Stanislaw Potocki and Hylzen succeeded in converting the majority of Lodges into the Scottish Rite.

Ignacy Potocki resumed lost connections with British and French Masons and secured their patronage. The delegates of **** fourteen lodges convened, adopted the regular constitution, worked out the by-laws, elected Andrzej Mokronowski Grand Master and were duly recognized by the Freemasonry of Western Europe. (February 26, 1783.)

And an official writer in the same magazine, has the following in 1926:

Immediately after the war, when Poland became a free and independent nation, Masonry began to show signs of life, for it always flourishes where freedom reigns, and by 1920 there were seven lodges, four of them taking historical names of the lodges previously existing, and writing a constitution based on the original one of the eighteenth century. These seven lodges organized the National Grand Lodge of United Poles.

A belief in God is required, and each petitioner must make such a declaration. The Bible is necessary, and the Square and Compasses and the lesser lights are properly placed. The qualifications for membership are very strict and high. The growth numerically is therefore slow, but they seek not numbers but men of standing, culture and education, and thus it follows that Polish Masonry is renowned for the proportion of its members who hold most imporant positions in the civil and national life.

Like all Masons in this part of the world, they labor under heavy disadvantages and have their discouragements, but they continue to press onward with hope and faith in the future. Indeed the future seems to be brighter, and it is not so necessary as formerly to keep their identity absolutely hidden. Still, "Discretion" is their watchword; "Forward" their motto.

They now have seventeen lodges, an increase of ten since 1920, with a membership of five hundred. There are new lodges in the Provinces of Vilna, Dembrowa and Lodz, and a fine prospect for a lodge in each of three other provinces.

While the Grand Lodge and Supreme Council are separate and independent bodies, the same as in the United States, in this particular instance the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council is the same brother, and likewise the Grand Secretary's office in the Grand Lodge and that of Secretary General of the Supreme Council is held by one brother. In small bodies this should not occasion surprise.

From that time until the downfall of the nation Freemasonry flourished in Poland ** ** ** ** ** With twenty working lodges and 1,000 active members all over the country Polish Masonry developed a feverish and successful activity.

The second partition of Poland (1792) was followed by Kosciuszko's War for Independence (1794) which failed. After the downfall of Poland (1795) Freemasonry, being declared unlawful by the invaders, practically ceased to exist. That dormancy lasted until new hope of resurrection came with Napoleon's victories. * * * * * Polish Masonry with ten lodges was once more recognized and accepted as an independent and sovereign entity.

***** Unfortunately the liberal period of the Russian domination was of an extremely short duration. The reactionary policy of Alexander I was displayed already in 1818. No wonder that October 1, 1821, a decree was issued closing all lodges forever and confiscating their archives. * * * * Thus ended the existence of Polish Freemasonry. The very modest return of Freemasonry dates from 1909. * * * * * * The sudden outburst of the World War in 1914 put an unexpected end to these activities. The Grand National Lodge was organized, the Grand Orient elected; and thus, on the hundredth anniversary of its brutal demolition, the resurrected Polish Freemasonry took its due place in the great Masonic Community of the World.

We hold with other authorities that Polish Freemasonry is deserving of recognition, and we therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Poland be and it is hereby recognized as a sovereign and regular Grand Lodge of Freemasonry; and that we invite the establishment of fraternal relations therewith.

PRAYER

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

URUGUAY, GRAND ORIENT

We are in receipt of a bulletin in Spanish setting forth the separation of the Grand Orient of Uruguay from the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of the Country, a condensed translation of which is as follows:

TREATY OF PEACE AND ALLIANCE

Consummated Between the Supreme Council and the Grand Orient of Uruguay, August 24, 1931

The Supreme Council of Inspectors General 33° of the Scottish Rite of Uruguay and the Grand Orient of Uruguay (Grand Lodge) in accordance with an agreement of June 2, 1931, have assembled to work out an agreement of Peace and Alliance and to establish clearly and definitely the status of each of the contracting parties and the relations between them, as complete independence of symbolism, and unalterable and sincere friendship.

- 1. The contracting parties establish a treaty of friendship perpetually between the Supreme Council of the Inspectors General of the Scottish Rite of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Grand Orient of Uruguay (Grand Lodge).
- 2. The Supreme Council recognizes as an independent and sovereign organization legally constituted in accordance with the Symbolism, in the said jurisdiction, the Grand Orient of Uruguay (Grand Lodge).
- 3. The Grand Orient of Uruguay (Grand Lodge) sole proprietor of symbolic degrees in this jurisdiction, recognizes the Supreme Council referred to as a free and complete governing body, sovereign and independent, occupying the territory of the national government, to govern the Masons of the degrees from the fourth through the thirty-second.
- 4. Both Bodies pledge mutually to use in behalf of each other cooperation both in perpetuity and to the greatest extent possible.
- 6. The Grand Orient of Uruguay (Grand Lodge) for itself declares:
 - (A) That in its capacity as an exclusive governing body, independent and sovereign, for the government of the symbolic work, in the jurisdiction of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, it divides authority with no other Masonic body.

(B) That it requires secrecy in its ritualistic work.

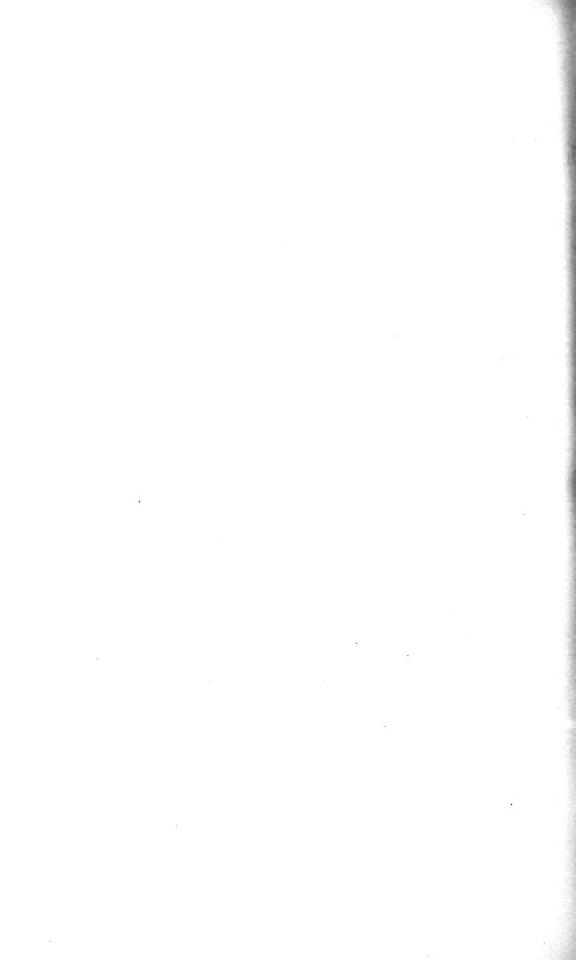
- (C) That it practices and will require the symbolism of the division of Masonry into three degrees, viz., Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason.
- (D) That its work is to accomplish greater fraternity, respecting tolerance, benevolence and charity.

- (E) That it controls symbolic masonry in the jurisdiction of the Republic and does not pretend to extend its acts to any other territory occupied by any other regular Grand Orient or Grand Lodge.
- (F) That its members acknowledge belief in one God, Grand Architect of the Universe.
- (G) That it accepts the ancient landmarks of the Masonic Order.
- (H) That only men of legal age are accepted in its lodges.
- (I) That political and religious discussions are prohibited in the lodges.
- 7. The High Powers contracting, obligate themselves to communicate to each other officially the amendments to laws, initiations, raises or decreases of salaries, suspensions, and other details of importance, which come to pass in their respective jurisdictions.

PAUL

He found life a pattern
Woven by the Law
And men colorless threads in the fabric;
Save one,
Whose face shone
While jagged stones carved the last darkness,
And Another,
Whose light and voice
Illumined a desert road.
Thereafter,
Frail but unafraid,
He journeyed into the dawn—
Tearing the pattern to shreds
To free souls
From the tyranny of the dark.

-EARL B. MARLATT.



PART THREE

Statistical Tables

TABLE 1—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP, WORLD WIDE MASONRY

A.—English speaking Grand Lodges: Continental United States of America The Philippine Islands			Lodges 16,251 104	Members 3,165,810 6,339
Canada:	т	35		
	Lodges		rs	
Alberta	158	14,028		
British Columbia	115	15,545		
Canada in Ontario	568	116.166		
Manitoba	106	12,420		
New Brunswick	43	6,035		
Nova Scotia	82	9,873		
Prince Edward Island	15	1,216		
Quebec	93	16,091		
Saskatchewan	199	14,588		
			1,379	205,962
British Isles: (Estimates)			_,-,-	,
	5000	240 000		
	5329	340,000		
Scotland	883	85,000		
Ireland	690	54,000		
			6,902	479,000
Australia:				
New South Wales	590	71,095		
New Zealand	299	27,259		
Queensland	350	22,196		
South Australia	149	15 341		
	44			
Tasmania		3,890		
Victoria	474	52,054		
Western Australia	142	8,991		200 000
			2,048	200,826
Mexico:				
York Grand LodgeGrand Total of Masonry Using English Language 70 Grand Lodges, all recog-	12	937	12	937
Grand Total of Masonry Using English				
Language 70 Grand Lodges, all recog-				
nied by North Carolina			26,696	4,058,874
			,	_,
B.—Other Masonic Bodies recognized by				
North Carolina: Western Hemisphere				
(Estimates in most cases)				
Mexico, Del Pacifico, Sonora	10	500		
Chile	77	5,000		
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de	197	13,700		
Casta Diage Isla de	7	340		
Costa Rica				
Panama	9	370		
U. S. of Venezuela	24	1.600		
Colombia, at Barranquila	10	1,600		
Colombia, at Barranquila Colombia, at Bogota	5	200		
Colombia, at Cartagena	4	250		
Guatemala	19	500		
Peru	25	900		
Eouador		603		
Salvador, G. L. Cuscatlan	4	230		
		300		
Honduras		2,365		
Porto Rico	50			
*Santo Domingo	13	1,000		
Brazil:				
Symbolic G. L. of Bahia	17			
Rio de Janeiro				
Seo Paulo	28			
Parahyha				
Minas Gereas				
Para				
Ceara				
Estimated membership of above in	J			
		2,500		
Brazil		2,500	522	31,958
LULFA			.,22	02,000

^{*} Provisional Recognition only.

Africa:				
Egypt, National G. L			73	6,500
Europe:				
Czechoslovakia, National, Grand Lodge_	11	400		
Lessing zu den Drei Ringen Austria, Vienna	24	1,034		
Denmark	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 21 \end{array}$	$\frac{1,843}{7,156}$		
Finland	5	311		
hrance, National Grand Lodge	31	1,146		
Grand Lodge of Spain, Barcelona Germany:	50	1,800		
Saxony 47 6,461				
Drei Waltkugeln 17 22,400				
Grosze Landesloge177 21,005				
Freundschaft108 10,563				
Zur Zonne 40 3,744 Eklektische Bund 26 3,000				
Hamburg 56 4,500				
Eintracht 10 853				
Bruderkette 10 1,803	017	99.010		
Greece	$\begin{array}{c} 817 \\ 58 \end{array}$	$88\ 019$ 4.000		
Holland	137	7,738		
Jugoslavia (Serbs, Croats)				
Slovenes	$\frac{22}{28}$	$835 \\ 10,050$		
Norway Sweden	44	23,101		
Switzerland, Alpina	39	5,000		
Turkey	21	1,800		
Wetal of Non-English Speaking Maganay				
Total of Non-English Speaking Masonry recognized by North Carolina			1,166	143,043
Add Total of English Speaking Masonry			26,696	
Grand Total in 107 Grand Lodges and			27 862	4,201,917
Grand Orients recognized by N. Car.				
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY	THE	GRAND		
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO	THE		LODGE	OF
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO	THE LINA	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the a from many sources. Their accuracy is not	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the reform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the refrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
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MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the refrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the a from many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list g Germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg:	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
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MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the refrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300 France: Grand Orient	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the reform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the refrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania:	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the reform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300 France: Grand Orient	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
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MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the refrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 Roumania: Grand Orient 19 920 Portugal:	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the inform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 8pain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 804 Bulgaria 10 530 8 300 Roumania: 6 300 Grand Lodge 8 300 8 300 Roumania: 6 300 Grand Orient 19 920 9 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the inform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L. 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 Roumania: Grand Orient 19 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50 3,000	THE LINA nost p guaran	art appro	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
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MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the inform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 Roumania: Grand Orient 19 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50 3,000 Belgium: Grand Orient 24 4000 Poland 17 500 Total for Europe	THE LINA nost p guaran fiven.	art appro iteed, and	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the inform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 Roumania: Grand Orient 19 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50 3,000 Belgium: Grand Orient 24 4000 Poland 17 500 Total for Europe	THE LINA nost p guaran fiven.	art appro iteed, and	LODGE ximations	OF obtained
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the inform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 804 Bulgaria 10 530 8 300 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 8 300 Roumania: Grand Orient 19 920 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50 3,000 Belgium: Grand Orient 24 4000 Poland 17 500 Total for Europe Africa: Egypt: Grand Lodge 15 2,000 Liberia 9 250	THE LINA nost p guaran riven.	eart appro treed, and 61,764 2,250	LODGE ximations we are t	OF , obtained not willing
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the inform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 Roumania: Grand Orient 19 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50 3,000 Belgium: Grand Orient 24 4000 Poland 17 500 Total for Europe	THE LINA nost p guaran riven.	eart approteed, and	LODGE ximations	OF , obtained not willing
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the inform many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list g Germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient	THE LINA nost p guaran riven.	eart appro treed, and 61,764 2,250	LODGE ximations we are t	OF , obtained not willing
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the infrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list g Germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient	THE LINA nost p guaran riven.	eart appro treed, and 61,764 2,250	LODGE ximations we are t	OF , obtained not willing
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the infrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list g Germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 Roumania: Grand Corient 19 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50 3,000 Belgium: Grand Orient 24 4000 Poland 17 500 Total for Europe Africa:	THE LINA nost p guaran riven.	eart appro treed, and 61,764 2,250	LODGE ximations we are t	OF , obtained not willing
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the infrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list g Germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient	THE LINA nost p guaran riven.	eart appro treed, and 61,764 2,250	LODGE ximations we are t	OF , obtained not willing
MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CARO The figures given below are for the infrom many sources. Their accuracy is not to vouch for the completeness of the list g Germany: Symbolic G. L. 12 300 France: Grand Orient 462 40,000 France: G. L 136 8,000 Spain: Grand Orient 28 3,200 Luxembourg: Supreme Council 1 200 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 4 804 Bulgaria 10 530 Roumania: Grand Lodge 8 300 Roumania: Grand Corient 19 920 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania 50 3,000 Belgium: Grand Orient 24 4000 Poland 17 500 Total for Europe Africa:	THE LINA nost p guaran riven.	eart appro treed, and 61,764 2,250	LODGE ximations we are t	OF , obtained not willing

Brazil:

Rio Grande do Sul_10 Grand Orient55 Total for Brazil, estimated Bolivia, Grand Lodge Total for South America		,700	156	5,800		
Central America and West India			100	0,000		
Nicaragua Cuba, Oriental Gr. Lodges Haiti, Grand Orient	6 10 1 19 2	150 ,200 ,000	0.5	0.050		
Mexico:			85	3,350		
Valle de Mexico United Mexican, Vera Cruz Local Gr. Lodges of States: Cosmos, Chihuahua_ Benito, Juarez, Torreon, Coahuila Occidental, Guadalaja- ra, Jalisco Nueva Leon, Nueva_ Leon Oaxaca, Oaxaca Pueblo, Pueblo El Potosi, San Luis_ Potosi Tamaulipas Tampico,_ Tmps. Peninsula, Merida, Yucatan Guadalupe Victoria, Durango, Dgo Restauracion, Villher- mosa, Tabasco Campeche, Campeche_ Estimated Total for		,500 ,500				
State Grand Lodges	60 4	1,40 0	105	7 400		
Mexican Total			105	7,400	201	26.050
Total, 32 Grand Lodges in Americas, Add total outside of Americas, Lodges and Grand Orients	15 Gr	and_			391 840	26,050 65,814
Total. all Masonry not recognize Carolina, 47 Bodies					1,231	91,864
Add total of Masonry recognized Bodies	d, 107 	Gr.			27,862	4,201,917
Grand Total, All Bodies listed,	154 in	\mathbf{all}_{-}			28,893	4,293,781
CLASSIFICATION OF GRAND COGNIZED BY THE GR						
Group 1—Those which Confor		Gı				sufficient
Approx. Approx. Members Members Members Members						
	6,030					12,004

TABLE 2—THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS IN EACH GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THEIR SIZE

Ran	k:		Rank:			
1.	New York	342,198	26.	Alabama	37,061	
2.	Illinois	279,253	27.	West Virginia	34,145	
3.	Pennsylvania	212,768	28.	Maryland	33,751	
4.	Ohio	199,284	29.	Colorado	33,532	
5.	Michigan	145,423	30.	Mississippi	30,507	
6.	California	140,636	31.	Cregon	30,116	
7.	Indiana	127,086	32.	Louisiana	28,751	
8.	Texas	126,074	33.	Arkansas	28,750	
9.	Massachusetts	124,755	34.	Florida	27,522	
10.	Missouri	111,172	35.	South Carolina	26,210	
11.	New Jersey	96,662	36.	Dist. of Columbia_	22,777	
12.	Iowa	83,401	37.	Montana	20,156	
13.	Kansas	78,848	38.	Vermont	19,579	
14.	Oklahoma	63,857	39.	South Dakota	19,176	
15.	Georgia	62,426	40.	Rhode Island	19,060	
16.	Wisconsin	62,298	41.	New Hampshire	15,106	
17.	Minnesota	60,352	42.	North Dakota	14,869	
18.	Kentucky	53,378	43.	Idaho	10,152	
19.	Washington	48,159	44.	Wyoming	8,477	
20.	Virginia	47,582	45.	New Mexico	7,070	
21.	Connecticut	45,795	46.	Arizona	6,685	
22.	Tennessee	44,501	47.	Delaware	6,073	
23.	Maine	43,250	48.	Utah	5,103	
24.	Nebraska	41,359	49.	Nevada	3,104	
25.	North Carolina					

TABLE 3—PERCENTAGE OF NET GAIN IN EACH GRAND LODGE DURING THE LAST MASONIC YEAR

Ran	k:		Rank	ζ:
	GAIN		25.	North Dakota 2.03
1.	Nevada 1	.1	26.	Virginia 2.05
2.	Arizona	.7	26.	Utah 2.05
	LOSS		28.	Iowa 2.34
3.	Oregon	.039	29.	Idaho 2.35
4.	New Jersey	.431	30.	Montana 2.57
5.	Wisconsin	.463	31.	Kansas 2.72
6.	Vermont	.558	32.	Michigan 3.12
7.	Wyoming	.691	33.	Missouri 3.35
8.	Rhode Island	.765	34.	South Dakota 3.36
9.	Delaware	.784	35.	Ohio 3.45
10.	Pennsylvania	.826	36.	Illinois 3.49
11.	New Mexico	.842		UNITED STATES_ 3.52
12.	West Virginia	.865	37.	Oklahoma 3.98
13.	11011 10111	09	38.	Mississippi 4.08
14.	Connecticut 1	.21	39.	Washington 5.15
15.	California 1	.25	40.	Georgia 5.63
16.	Colorado 1	.27	41.	Texas 6.33
17.	Maryland 1	.29	42.	North Carolina 6.71
18.	Maine' 1	.45	43.	South Carolina 6.95
19.	Massachusetts 1	54	44.	Tennessee 7.22
20.	Nebraska 1	1.62	45.	Louisiana 7.72
21.	Dist. of Columbia 1	.66	46.	Florida 7.92
22.	Minnesota 1	L.67	47.	Kentucky 8.70
23.	New Hampshire 1	.76	48.	Alabama15.12
24.	Indiana 1	.77	49.	Arkansas25.34

TABLE 4—PERCENTAGE RELATION, NUMBER RAISED TO NUMBER ON ROLLS

Ran	k:	Ran	Rank:		
1.	Arizona3.44	26.	Vermont2.05		
2.	New Mexico2.90	27.	North Dakota2.03		
3.	Oregon2.88	27.	Iowa2.03		
4.	South Carolina2.85	27.	Maine2.03		
5.	Oklahoma2.77	27.	Mississippi2.03		
6.	Florida2.70	31.	South Dakota2.01		
7.	Utah2.67	32.	Massachusetts1.95		
8.	Nevada2.61	33.	Minnesota1.94		
8.	Wisconsin2.61		UNITED STATES1.93		
10.	Michigan2.58	34.	Maryland1.82		
11.	Texas2.41	35.	Idaho1.81		
12.	North Carolina2.40	36.	New York1.80		
13.	West Virginia2.38	37.	Indiana1.77		
14.	New Jersey2.35	38.	Colorado1.73		
15.	Arkansas2.31	39.	Rhode Island1.68		
16.	Dist. of Columbia2.30	40.	Pennsylvania1.64		
16.	Washington2.30	41.	Missouri1.60		
16.	California2.30	41.	New Hampshire1.60		
19.	Nebraska2.22	43.	Delaware1.45		
19.	Virginia2.22	44.	Tennessee1.43		
21.	Georgia2.20	45.	Montana1.38		
22.	Louisiana2.16	46.	Ohio1.35		
23.	Wyoming2.15	47.	Kentucky1.32		
24.	Connecticut2.09	48.	Illinois1.10		
24.	Kansas2.09	49.	Alabama		

TABLE 5—NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS PER HUNDRED MASTER MASONS

Ran	ık:	Ran	Rank:		
1.	Alabama18.3	25.	Virginia2.55		
2.	Arkansas15.5	26.	West Virginia2.44		
3.	Mississippi12.5	26.	Arizona2.44		
4.	Louisiana 9.90	28.	California2.28		
5.	Kentucky 9.87	29.	Minnesota2.24		
6.	Oklahoma 8.51	30.	Wyoming2.19		
7.	South Carolina 8.49	31.	Oregon2.16		
8.	Texas 7.94	32.	Indiana2.15		
9.	Tennessee 7.83	33.	Michigan2.13		
10.	Georgia 6.91	34.	New Mexico1.99		
11.	Ohio 4.65	35.	Maine1.85		
12.	Missouri 4.18	36.	Wisconsin1.75		
13.	South Dakota 4.15	37.	Connecticut1.71		
14.	Kansas 3.82	38.	Colorado1.63		
15.	Dist. of Columbia 3.79	39.	New Jersey1.62		
	UNITED STATES 3.65	40.	New York1.49		
16.	North Carolina 3.36	41.	Maryland1.44		
17.	Illinois 3.32	42.	New Hampshire1.37		
18.	Iowa 3.16	43 .	Rhode Island1.27		
19.	North Dakota 3.13	44.	Pennsylvania1.13		
20.	Montana 3.07	45 .	Massachusetts1.07		
21.	Washington 2.98	46.	Florida1.06		
22.	Idaho 2.89	47.	Delaware1.03		
23.	Nebraska2.76	48.	Nevada1.00		
24.	Utah2.70	49.	Vermont62		

TABLE 6—PERCENTAGE RELATION, NUMBER RAISED TO NUMBER SUSPENDED

Ran	k:	Ran	k:
1.	Vermont328.68	26.	Nebraska 80.38
2.	Nevada261.29	27.	Washington 77.10
3.	Massachusetts181.85	28.	North Carolina 71.45
4.	Wisconsin148.80	29.	North Dakota 64.94
5.	Pennsylvania145.40	30.	Iowa 64.13
6.	New Mexico145.33	31.	Idaho 62.79
7.	New Jersey144.89	32.	Dist. of Columbia 60.57
8.	Arizona141.10		UNITED STATES 54.61
9.	Delaware139.68	33.	Kansas 54.52
10.	Oregon133.02	34.	Montana 44.98
11.	Rhode Island132.23	35.	Missouri 39.22
12.	Maryland126.28	36.	South Dakota 38.49
13.	Connecticut121.93	37.	South Carolina 33.54
14.	Michigan120.71	38.	Illinois 33.19
15.	New York120.27	39.	Oklahoma 32.54
16.	New Hampshire113.94	40.	Georgia 31.80
17.	Maine110.15	41.	Texas 30.33
18.	Colorado106.22	42.	Ohio 29.03
19.	California100.62	4 3.	Florida 25.46
20.	Utah 98.55	44.	Louisiana 21.79
21.	Wyoming 97.84	45.	Tennessee 19.21
22.	West Virginia 97.36	46.	Mississippi 16.17
23.	Virginia 86.99	47.	Kentucky 13.35
24.	Minnesota 86.76	48.	Alabama 5.49
25.	Indiana 82.38	49.	Arkansas 1.48

TABLE 7—PERCENTAGE RELATION THAT AFFILIATIONS BEAR TO DIMISSIONS

Rank:			Rank:			
1.	Colorado276.6		UNITED STATES 86.83			
2.	Oregon260.1	26.	Nebraska 82.36			
3.	Delaware260.0	27.	Montana 80.36			
4.	Michigan248.9	28.	Minnesota 76 96			
5.	Idaho166.3	29.	Iowa 76.51			
6.	Arizona131.7	30.	Wisconsin 74.33			
7.	South Dakota131.5	31.	Pennsylvania 73.11			
8.	Wyoming118.3	32.	Kansas 70.92			
9.	New Mexico116.8	33.	Georgia 68.76			
10.	Florida116.2	34.	Indiana 67.14			
11.	Oklahoma113.3	35.	Louisiana 60.89			
12.	New York111.0	36.	Virginia 60.16			
13.	Nevada109.5	37.	Utah 58.14			
14.	West Virginia107.5	38.	South Carolina 57.27			
15.	Arkansas107.0	39.	Illinois 55.13			
16.	Tennessee106.3	40.	Alabama 53.30			
17.	North Carolina104.1	41.	North Dakota 53.23			
18.	New Jersey 99.09	42.	Vermont 52.94			
19.	Texas 92.28	43.	Maine 52.90			
20.	Missouri 92.00	44.	Ohio 49.95			
21.	Washington 91.09	45.	Rhode Island 48.96			
22.	Kentucky 88.28	46.	New Hampshire 48.92			
23.	California 87.95	47.	Massachusetts 45.11			
24.	Dist. of Columbia 87.80	48.	Connecticut 38.46			
25.	Mississippi 86.88	49.	Maryland 29.41			

TABLE 8—Statement showing the Masonic Population of the several States, the amount contributed by each to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association and the percentage of \$1.00 and \$1.70 per capita paid by each to February 14, 1933.

	Masonic Population	Ī	Amount	Percent o	f quota s of
	atic	1	buc	i i	
Jurisdiction	Son		tri	G E	a D
ਪ੍ਰ g Jurisdiction ਲ	Vop		n o	.7.0	o. pit
=	""	1	AO.	\$1.70 per Capita	\$1.00 per Capita
1 New Hampshire	15,106	\$	50,414.03		
2 Delaware	6,073	Ψ	12,938.04	333.7	196.3
3 District of Columbia	22,478		42,694.50	213.0	125.3
4 Virginia	47,582		87,853.65	189.9	111.7
5 New Jersey	96,662		178,266.55	184.6	108.6
6 North Dakota	14,869		26,356.00	$184.4 \\ 177.3$	108.5
7 Rhode Island	18,913		32,568.30	$177.3 \\ 172.2$	104.3
8 Pennsylvania	212,768		364,785.00	172.2 171.4	101.3
9 NORTH CAROLINA	37,584		63,904.00	$171.4 \\ 170.0$	100.8
10 New York	342,189		569,212.25	166.3	$100.0 \\ 97.8$
11 Indiana	127,086		202,053.00	159.0	93.5
12 South Carolina	26,210		40,287.50	153.7	90.4
13 Missouri	107,315		156,167.01	145.5	85.6
14 Massachusetts	124,755		180,661.54	144.8	85.2
15 Florida	27,522		39,276.25	142.7	83.9
16 Connecticut	45,795		64,184.30	140.2	82.4
17 Oregon	30,116		40,108.14	133.2	78.3
18 Vermont	19,596		25,458.26	129.9	76.4
19 Idaho	10,152		12,905.01	127.1	74.8
20 Mississippi	30,507		38,597.00	126.5	74.4
21 California	140,636		171,436.30	121.9	71.7
22 Montana	20,156		24,361.50	120.9	71.1
23 Iowa	83,401		99,356.00	119.1	70.1
24 Michigan	145,423		172,346.30	118.5	69.7
25 Louisiana	28,751		33,944.87	118.1	69.4
26 Arizona	6,727		7,613.00	113.2	66.6
27 Maryland	34,165		38,614.03	113.0	66.5
28 Georgia	62,426		68,974.84	110.5	65.0
29 Utah	5,103		5,636.50	110.5	65.0
30 New Mexico	7,070		7,794.50	110.2	64.8
31 West Virginia	34,145		37,192.19	108.9	64.1
32 Colorado	33,532		36,334.65	108.4	63.7
33 Maine	43,250		46,517.00	107.6	63.3
34 Wyoming	8,418		8,934.00	106.1	62.4
35 Kentucky	58,467		$59,\!179.60$	101.2	59.5
36 Washington	48,159		37,519.00	77.9	45.8
37 Nevada	3,137		2,413.00	76. 9	45.3
38 Texas	134,552		102,997.33	76.5	45.0
39 Tennessee	44,501		30,555.41	68.7	40.4
40 Nebraska	41,359		24,205.00	58.5	34.4
41 Oklahoma	63,857		36,584.46	57.3	33.7

TABLE 8—Statement showing the Masonic Population of the several States, the amount contributed by each to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association and the percentage of \$1.00 and \$1.70 per capita paid by each to February 14. 1933.

(Continued)

43 Alabama 43,663 20,252.50 46.4 27.3 44 Ohio 199,284 72,318.25 36.3 21.3			l uc	ted	Percent on ba	sis of
43 Alabama	Rank	Jurisdiction	Masonic Populatic	Amount	\$1.00 per Capita	\$1.70 per Capita
44 Ohio 45 Minnesota 46 Minnesota 46 Arkansas 47 Philippine Islands 48 Wisconsin 49 South Dakota 49 South Dakota 40 Stansas 40 Stansas 41 Philippine Islands 42 Philippine Islands 43 Philippine Islands 44 Philippine Islands 45 Philippine Islands 46 Philippine Islands 47 Philippine Islands 48 Wisconsin 49 South Dakota 49 South Dakota 49 South Dakota 40 South Dakota 40 Porto Rico 40 Ransas 40 Porto Rico 40 Ransas 40 Porto Rico 40 Porto						33.2
45 Minnesota 60,352 21,028.25 34.8 20.8 46 Arkansas 33,700 10,305.00 30.6 18.0 47 Philippine Islands 6,339 1,484.37 23.4 13.8 48 Wisconsin 62,298 12,294.25 19.7 11.0 49 South Dakota 19,176 3,351.07 17.5 10.3 50 Kansas 78,848 1,911.00 2.4 1.0 3,193,426 \$3,581,862.95 Alaska 100.00 Canal Zone 200.00 General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. 9,050.00 General Grand Council, R. & S. M. 7,000.00 Grand Encampment, K. T. 20,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. 75,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. 35,100.00 Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. 168,000.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. 1,000.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine 100.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine 100.00 Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. 229.00 General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. 4,000.00 National League of Masonic Clubs 100.00 Miscellaneous 53.00						27.3
46 Arkansas 47 Philippine Islands 6,339 1,484.37 23.4 48 Wisconsin 62,298 12,294.25 19.7 11.6 49 South Dakota 19,176 3,351.07 17.5 10.5 Kansas 78,848 1,911.00 2.4 1.6 3,193,426 \$3,581,862.95 Alaska Porto Rico Canal Zone General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. General Grand Council, R. & S. M. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. T5,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Supreme Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Frovincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 33,700 10,305.00 30.6 18.6 18.6 10.3 3.44 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 10.0 2.4 1 20,000 200.00 4,000.00 100.						21.3
47 Philippine Islands 6,339 1,484.37 23.4 13.6 48 Wisconsin 62,298 12,294.25 19.7 11.6 49 South Dakota 19,176 3,351.07 17.5 10.5 50 Kansas 78,848 1,911.00 2.4 1.5 Alaska 100.00 Canal Zone 200.00 General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. 9,050.00 Grand Encampment, K. T. 20,000.00 Grand Encampment, K. T. 20,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. 75,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. 35,100.00 Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. 168,000.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. 1,000.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine 100.00 Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. 229.00 General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. 4,000.00 Miscellaneous 53.00						20.5
48 Wisconsin 49 South Dakota 19,176 3,351.07 17.5 10.3 50 Kansas 78,848 1,911.00 2.4 1.4 3,193,426 3,581,862.95 Alaska Porto Rico Canal Zone General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. General Grand Council, R. & S. M. 40,000.00 Grand Encampment, K. T. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Frovincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. 299.00 General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 53.00						
49 South Dakota 50 Kansas 78,848 1,911.00 3,193,426 \$3,581,862.95 Alaska Porto Rico Canal Zone General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. Grand Encampment, K. T. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Supreme Council, M.O						
78,848 1,911.00 2.4 1.3 3,193,426 \$3,581,862.95 Alaska 100.00 Porto Rico 100.00 Canal Zone 200.00 General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. 9,050.00 General Grand Council, R. & S. M. 7,000.00 Grand Encampment, K. T. 20,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. 75,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. 35,100.00 Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. 168,000.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,000.00 Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland 100.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine 100.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine 100.00 Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. 229.00 General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. 4,000.00 National League of Masonic Clubs 100.00 Miscellaneous 53.00						
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Porto Rico Canal Zone General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. General Grand Council, R. & S. M. Grand Encampment, K. T. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 100.00 20,000.00 75,000.00 158,000.00 168,000.00 14,100.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 229.00 53.00			3,193,426	\$3,581,862.95		
Canal Zone 200.00 General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. 9,050.00 General Grand Council, R. & S. M. 7,000.00 Grand Encampment, K. T. 20,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. 75,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. 35,100.00 Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. 168,000.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. 1,000.00 Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland 100.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine 100.00 Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. 229.00 General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. 4,000.00 National League of Masonic Clubs 100.00 Miscellaneous 53.00	Alask	a		100.00		
General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. 9,050.00 General Grand Council, R. & S. M. 7,000.00 Grand Encampment, K. T. 20,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. 75,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. 35,100.00 Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. 168,000.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. 1,000.00 Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland 100.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. 4,000.00 National League of Masonic Clubs 100.00 Miscellaneous 53.00	Porto	Rico				
General Grand Council, R. & S. M. Grand Encampment, K. T. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 7,000.00 20,000.00 14,100.00 100.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00						
Grand Encampment, K. T. 20,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. 75,000.00 Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. 35,100.00 Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. 168,000.00 Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. 14,100.00 Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. 1,000.00 Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland 100.00 Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine 100.00 Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. 229.00 General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. 4,000.00 National League of Masonic Clubs 100.00 Miscellaneous 53.00						
Ancient & Ac. Scottish R., N.M.J. Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 75,000.00 168,000.00 14,100.00 100.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00						
Ancient & Ac. Scottish R. S.M.J. Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 35,100.00 168,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00	Grand	Encampment, K	. T.			
Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S. Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 168,000.00 14,100.00 100.00 229.00 4,000.00 53.00	Ancie	nt & Ac. Scottish	R., N.M.	J. 75,000.00		
Supreme Council, M.O.V.P.E.R. Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 14,100.00 1,000.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00						
Sup. Forest, Tall Cedars of Leb. Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 1,000.00 100.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00	Imper	ial Council, A.A.	U.N.M.S.			
Provincial G. L., R.O. of Scotland Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 100.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00						
Gr. Imp. Coun. R.C. of Constantine Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 100.00 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00	Sup.	Forest, Tall Cedar	s of Leb.			
Job's Daughters, Sup. Guard. Coun. General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. National League of Masonic Clubs Miscellaneous 229.00 4,000.00 100.00 53.00	Provii	ncial G. L., R.O.	of Scotland			
General Grand Chapter, O.E.S. 4,000.00 National League of Masonic Clubs 100.00 Miscellaneous 53.00	Gr. Ir	np. Coun. R.C. of	Constantin			
National League of Masonic Clubs 100.00 Miscellaneous 53.00	Job's	Daugnters, Sup. Character	auara. Coui	1. 4.000.00		
Miscellaneous 53.00	Gener	rai Grand Unapte	er, U.E.S.			
Miscerancous			asome Club			
			monial Cit			

Aggregate

\$3,918,663.17

TABLE 9—CANADIAN STATISTICS

		1		1		~	1	
	No. of Lodges	No. of Master Masons	Net Loss	No. Expended or Expelled	No Died	No. Demissions	No. Affiliations	No. Raisings
Alberta	158	14028	186	339	119	368	355	407
British Columbia	115	15545	58	315	179		206	
Canada in Ontario	568	116166	832	1825	1469		2698	3189
Manitoba	106	12420	57	208		196	127	319
New Brunswick	43	6035		142	79	96	42	235
Nova Scotia	82	9873	98	227	160	99	69	294
Prince Edward Island	15	1216		22	19	17	3	31
Quebec	93	16091	23	232	203	141	109	419
Saskatchewan	199					300	189	217
Total	1379	205962	1663	3700	2461	2595	3798	

CANADIAN STATISTICS—Continued

	o)	1925	Ro	yal Aı	ch	Е.	Star
	Area Sq. Mile	Population 19	Members	Chapters	Loss	Number of Chapter	Number of Members
Alberta	252925	607584	30		76	77	5227
British Columbia	353416	568400	28		61	51	5387
Canada in Ontario	407270	3145600	159	25224	680		25309
Manitoba	231936		16	1867	49	23	2134
New Brunswick	27911	407200					
Nova Scotia	21428	540000	19		76		
Prince Edward Island	2184	87000	3	217	11		
Quebec	646834	2561800	23			31	2835
Saskatchewan	243382		27			94	5126
Total	2087276	9372382	305	41303	1146	475	46018

The first of the second of

Alabama_. Arizona__ Arkansas_ California Colorado_

Connectice Delaware_ Dist. of (Florida___ Georgia__

Idaho____ Illinois___ Indiana__ Iowa____ Kansas___

Kentucky_ Louisiana_ Maine____ Maryland_ Massachus

Michigan_ Minnesota Mississipp Missouri_ Montana_

Nebraska Nevada New Ham New Jerse New Mexi

New York North Ca North Da Ohio____ Oklahoma

Oregon___ Pennsylvai Rhode Isl South Car South Dak

Tennessee.
Texas____
Utah____
Vermont__
Virginia__

Washington West Virg Wisconsin-Wyoming-

Totals____

3TATISTICAL TABLE OF MASONRY IN THE UNITED STAT

Compiled April 1, 1933, by J. Edwar

MAS	SONRY	-		i i		Ompiled Apart Apirular			
2 1004	Number of Demissions in One Year, from Latest Available Report	Number of Master Masons Suspended, Excluded, Dropped, Expelled in One Year, as shown by Latest Available Report	Number of Reinstatements in One Year, Latest Available Re- port	Number of Deaths in One Year, Latest Available Report	Number of Royal Arch Chapters	Number of Royal Arch Masons	Net Loss in One Year	Number of Councils, R. & S. M.	CR Number of Royal and Select
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
2 9 8 0 6	$754 \\ 60 \\ 297 \\ 1,171 \\ 201$	6,808 163 4,472 3,210 546	850 47 510 284 46	$\begin{array}{c c} 594 & \\ 91 & \\ 435 & \\ 1,901 & \\ 530 & \\ \end{array}$	67 12 67 130 51	7,316 1,312 4,898 25,563 7,355	2,265 89 692 944 257	22 6 33 33 15	:
0 3 4 9 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 5 \\ 164 \\ 455 \\ 1,082 \end{array} $	$784 \\ 63 \\ 865 \\ 2,914 \\ 4,311$	$egin{array}{c} 36 \ 11 \ 291 \ 285 \ 444 \ \end{array}$	671 92 314 398 934	46 5 16 50 116	16,056 1,841 5,897 6,211 12,477	407 19 144 614 1,327	24 3 6 21 64	1
3 2 9 8 2	$\begin{array}{c c} 110 \\ 1,600 \\ 1,190 \\ 1,226 \\ 595 \end{array}$	293 9,278 2,736 2,638 3,015	$egin{array}{c} 30 \\ 414 \\ 253 \\ 416 \\ 423 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 144 & \\ 3,583 & \\ 1,671 & \\ 1,154 & \\ 1,040 & \\ \end{array}$	23 239 116 123 96	$ \begin{vmatrix} 2,423 \\ 77,773 \\ 30,054 \\ 19,583 \\ 18,221 \end{vmatrix} $	46 5,998 1,034 968 1,160	79 75 27 20	2 1
7 4 2 10 13	$\begin{array}{c} 461 \\ 352 \\ 155 \\ 204 \\ 849 \end{array}$	5,270 2,849 798 487 1,339	320 393 129 35 191	$\begin{array}{c} 789 \\ 403 \\ 773 \\ 480 \\ 1,860 \end{array}$	122 59 68 27 97	15,128 7,043 16,424 8,951 37,466	1,107 711 633 426 $1,317$	46 14 18 16 36	:
3 1 6 5 6	407 495 686 951 219	3,104 1,352 3,834 4,651 681	$\begin{array}{c c} 179 \\ 72 \\ 900 \\ 910 \\ 91 \end{array}$	$2,058 \\ 805 \\ 502 \\ 1,566 \\ 240$	165 86 63 110 36	42,463 15,697 5,720 28,484 4,206	2,166 756 963 1,723 277	63 9 43 22 10	
17 13 18 18 18	$egin{array}{c} 397 \\ 21 \\ 65 \\ 442 \\ 131 \\ \hline \end{array}$	1,142 31 208 $1,568$ 141	$\begin{array}{c c} 170 & \\ 11 & \\ 16 & \\ 128 & \\ 33 & \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 545 \\ 60 \\ 278 \\ 1,245 \\ 71 \end{array}$	55 9 26 58 15	7,514 676 5,202 19,118 1,915	459 7 91 333 51	21 4 17 15	
32 29 40)2)1	884 508 263 1,005 795	5,086 $1,261$ 465 $9,261$ $5,436$	$388 \\ 128 \\ 31 \\ 568 \\ 1,665$	5,229 567 207 2,768 750	229 52 26 209 66	66,550 6,110 3,675 70,396 10,378	2,537 524 179 5,779 972	48 24 9 98 28	
55 12 34 18 0	79 331 58 433 289	$651 \\ 2,407 \\ 242 \\ 2,227 \\ 796$	$egin{array}{c} 123 \ 242 \ 14 \ 180 \ 109 \ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 389 \\ 3,019 \\ 225 \\ 397 \\ 287 \end{array}$	50 153 16 37 40	6,572 59,077 9,872 3,697 5,146	189 1,681 170 829 293	15 40 8 37 8	
.7 9 0 4 55	580 1,686 86 102 640	3,486 $10,009$ 138 122 $1,215$	$egin{array}{c c} 152 & & \\ 778 & & \\ 11 & & \\ 10 & & \\ 94 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 623 \\ 1,651 \\ 89 \\ 357 \\ 676 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 84 \\ 283 \\ 8 \\ 30 \\ 72 \end{bmatrix}$	7,960 37,215 1,218 5,667 15,653	$796 \\ 2,084 \\ 48 \\ 142 \\ 989$	19 257 3 15	
50 12 17 34	494 160 561 71	$\substack{1,437\\834\\1,091\\186}$	207 109 110 15	685 404 791 83	53 46 114 18	8,697 10,937 25,667 2,114	308 464 617 99	17 33 3	
16	3,926	115,838	12,852	44,424	3,739	809,548	45,984	 1,429	1

AND ORGANIZATIONS COMMONLY ASSOCIAT

dvard A	l Warren	ton, N. C.					
RYPTIC			EMPLAR				SCOTTI
Number of Royal and Scient	Net Loss in One Year	Number Commanderies of Knights Templar	Number of Knights Templar	Net Loss in One Year	Number of Lodges of Perfection, 14°, Scottish Rite	Number of Members of Lodges of Perfection, 14°	Number of Chapters of Rose Croix 18°, Scottish Rite
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2,952 542 1,169 9,025 2,200	516 21 73 557 85	35 7 28 65 36	$\begin{array}{c} 5,459 \\ 720 \\ 2,014 \\ 14,071 \\ 4,232 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 919 \\ 41 \\ 275 \\ 626 \\ 179 \end{array}$	1 1 2 13 3	$\begin{array}{c c} 6,234 \\ 2,188 \\ 5,835 \\ 34,138 \\ 6,741 \end{array}$	3 1 2 13 3
10,229 235 1,452 1,527 4,635	310 6 53 149 499	12 1 6 35 33	6,308 773 3,019 4,024 5,008	$ \begin{array}{c} 162 \\ 30 \\ 80 \\ 425 \\ 885 \end{array} $	5 1 1 8 6	4,037 2,131 3,259 6,920 6,337	5 1 1 6 6
44 22,49 17,92 6,04 5,26	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 1,065 \\ 895 \\ 256 \\ 375 \end{array}$	15 84 61 68 59	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,443 \\ 32,159 \\ 11,701 \\ 10,182 \\ 12,620 \end{array}$	39 1,832 619 513 807	4 9 4 5 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,173 \\ 36,941 \\ 19,005 \\ 14,814 \\ 22,875 \end{bmatrix}$	4 9 4 5 7
3,48 1,31 7,75 4,48 14.10	356 147 309 214 395	38 19 24 15 46	$\begin{array}{c} 6,569 \\ 2,376 \\ 8,631 \\ 4,511 \\ 18,479 \end{array}$	725 242 445 125 978	2 4 5 4 10	$\begin{array}{c} 3,919 \\ 6,183 \\ 4,682 \\ 4,351 \\ 12,429 \end{array}$	2 4 5 2 8
12.52 2.90 3,32 8.53 81	$\begin{array}{c} 1,295 \\ 83 \\ 442 \\ 1,006 \\ 102 \end{array}$	55 40 26 64 23	$\begin{array}{c c} 14,821 \\ 7,162 \\ 2,998 \\ 13,540 \\ 2,219 \end{array}$	852 297 460 887 88	4 5 6 4 5	$19,582 \\ 12,961 \\ 5,548 \\ 20,482 \\ 4,217$	4 4 6 4 5
2,84 14 3,13 3,73 17	$ \begin{array}{r} 270 \\ 3 \\ 172 \\ 114 \\ 63 \end{array} $	29 6 11 29 14	4,061 396 3,010 7,140 1,285	$183 \\ 27 \\ 118 \\ 285 \\ 49$	6 1 5 5 1	$\begin{array}{c} 9,442 \\ 924 \\ 3,358 \\ 18,792 \\ 1,966 \end{array}$	4 1 4 5 1
11,31 1.89 95 39,93 3,85	$\begin{array}{c} 712 \\ 148 \\ 8 \\ 2,924 \\ 368 \end{array}$	76 31 15 79 47	32,911 4,156 1,968 30,070 6,127	$\begin{array}{c} 1,951 \\ 420 \\ 96 \\ 2,006 \\ 442 \end{array}$	21 8 8 9 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 37,874 \\ 6,612 \\ 3,186 \\ 36,577 \\ 19,741 \end{bmatrix}$	15 8 5 9 2
1,9 14,1 5,3 2,5 1,2	$\begin{array}{c} 51 \\ 611 \\ 161 \\ 583 \\ 143 \end{array}$	22 96 7 16 24	3,307 39,831 4,653 2,444 3,032	$ \begin{array}{c} 179 \\ 1,401 \\ 211 \\ 492 \\ 118 \end{array} $	7 15 2 4 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 4.395 \\ 83,368 \\ 2.117 \\ 2,203 \\ 4,800 \end{bmatrix}$	6 12 1 2 4
1,7 33.0 4 1.8	$egin{array}{c} 244 & \ 1.576 & \ 18 & \ 11 & \ \end{array}$	26 91 5 14 32	3,792 $15,207$ 860 $3,285$ $6,528$	$\begin{array}{c} 498 \\ 1,523 \\ 32 \\ \cdot 104 \\ 420 \\ \end{array}$	2 6 1 6 7	$\begin{array}{c} 8.408 \\ 25.542 \\ 1.530 \\ 2.586 \\ 5.913 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{array} $
2,7 9,5 1	115 195 6	27 25 49 16	4,709 6,180 10,858 1,458	188 304 429 77	15 9 3 1	$\begin{array}{c c} 11,576 \\ 10,959 \\ 6,175 \\ 2,299 \end{array}$	13 6 3 1
88,	** 17.553	1,682	429,207	*** 24,030	270	578,325	236
	** 17,6	35 Loss 82 Gain		*** 24,0	57 Loss 27 Gain		

17,553 Net Loss

^{24,030} Net Loss

ED THEREWITH

SH RITE			EASTERN STAR		
Number of Members of Chapters Rose Croix, 18°, A. & A. S. R.	Number of Consistories 32° A. &. A. S. R.	Number of Members of Consisteries 32°, A. & A. S. R.	Number of Chapters, Order of the Eastern Star	Number of Members, Order of the Eastern Star	
22	23	24	25	26	Column Number
5,345 2,033 5,833 29,780 6,374	3 1 1 13 3	4,954 1,997 5,832 28,192 6,222	248 36 205 479 120	16,681 5,767 12,662 106,202 25,279	Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado
3,995 2,108 3,241 6,150 5,610	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ \end{array}$	3,873 2,104 3,220 5,993 5,298	$98 \\ 13 \\ 40 \\ 164 \\ 120$	27,877 1,922 12,089 16,654 9,756	Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia
$\begin{array}{c} 1,989 \\ 35,862 \\ 18,330 \\ 14,190 \\ 22,382 \end{array}$	4 9 4 5 7	$\begin{array}{c} 1,881 \\ 35,803 \\ 18,307 \\ 13,714 \\ 21,994 \end{array}$	70 850 385 470 396	8,115 196,149 85,390 79,961 64,543	Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas
3,735 5,954 4,454 3,697 11,012	$egin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3,679 5,795 4,335 3,650 10,574	241 164 188 87 206	26,589 18,899 35,052 13,022 63,272	Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts
$\begin{array}{c c} 19,090 \\ 11,670 \\ 4,546 \\ 18,763 \\ 3,834 \end{array}$	4 4 6 4 5	$18,954 \\ 10,477 \\ 4,419 \\ 17,821 \\ 3,617$	488 293 207 537 114	$101,668 \\ 50,659 \\ 13,443 \\ 75,801 \\ 18,060$	Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana
$\begin{array}{c} 8,425 \\ 904 \\ 3,178 \\ 18,552 \\ 1,940 \end{array}$	4 1 1 5 1	$7,702 \\ 895 \\ 2,952 \\ 18,483 \\ 1,924$	260 19 61 254 48	37,325 2,852 13,293 56,413 5,572	Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico
35,331 5,752 2,848 35,890 18,795	11 5 5 6 2	$\begin{array}{c c} 35,040 \\ 5,090 \\ 2,712 \\ 35,465 \\ 18,329 \end{array}$	831 109 112 508 371	$\begin{array}{c c} 148,635 \\ 6,211 \\ 12,462 \\ 123,893 \\ 43,188 \end{array}$	New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma
$\begin{array}{c} 4,244 \\ 80,577 \\ 2,128 \\ 1,825 \\ 4,635 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\11\\1\\2\\4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,124 \\ 80,412 \\ 2,124 \\ 1,670 \\ 4,541 \end{array}$	146 466 24 84 163	26,263 89,625 8,138 4,557 20,270	Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota
$\begin{array}{c} 8,013 \\ 23,159 \\ 1,391 \\ 1,788 \\ 5,511 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,719 \\ 21,528 \\ 1,330 \\ 1,656 \\ 5,330 \end{array}$	258 664 18 97 115	22,054 65,522 29,030 13,453 10,090	Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia
$\begin{array}{c} 9,634 \\ 8,636 \\ 6,102 \\ 2,152 \end{array}$	$10 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1$	8,802 $7,261$ $6,049$ $2,109$	217 115 145 40	39,488 16,433 54,789 6,977	Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming
541,387	192	521,952	11,344	1,942,045	

